

THE
Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year.

VOLUME VII.

For the Year 1722.

LONDON,

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had, at 1s. each Register. Sold also by *T. Norris* at the
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N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind the
four last *Registers* in one Volume.
And, for the same Reason, a Table
is added at the End of the Twenty-
eighth *Register*, of all the principal
Matters contain'd in them.



THE PREFACE.

T has ever been, and still is, the constant Practice of Journalists, or Compilers of Works like this, who undertake to register publick Occurrences, to begin the new Year with a Recapitulation, or summary Account of the most memorable Events of the preceding one, that their Readers, by taking a general View of the present Posture of Affairs in the Universe, may be enabled to guess at the Events that may probably happen in the Year following: For this Reason it is thought fit to introduce our Registers for the current Year, with a short Relation of the most remarkable Transactions of the Year 1721.

We will begin with the Peace between Sweden and Muscovy, which has put an End to a most cruel and bloody War of many Tears Duration, which had reduc'd the Northern Countries, particularly Sweden, to a most deplorable State. How glorious to the Czar is the solemn Treaty he has concluded with Sweden, as well as the Manner of making it! He would not allow of any Mediators, but gave himself the Law to his Enemy; reserv'd to himself, and united to his Dominions, most of the Provinces he had conquer'd, and reduc'd the Crown of Sweden to so low an Ebb, that she is now regarded as one of the least considerable Potentates of the North: But what could that Crown do better, than to purchase a Peace even on those hard Conditions; being continually alarm'd by the frequent Descents of the Muscovites, and by the Ravages they made in the Kingdom

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dem, without being in a Condition to oppose them or to repel Force by Force, having besides but little Money, and not much Credit? In this Condition, Sweden must be allow'd to have taken the wisest Course, in getting rid, at any Rate, of a potent and formidable Enemy.

The Peace between Sweden and Muscovy was attended with another remarkable Event: The Czar's Subjects considering the many Advantages his Czarish Majesty has gain'd for them at the Expence of his Tranquillity, and Hazard of his Life, most humbly and unanimously entreated him to accept the Titles of Peter the Great, Father of the Country, and Emperor of all Russia; which that Prince accordingly did, and gave Orders to all his Ministers at the Courts of Foreign Princes and States, to notify the same to the respective Potentates at whose Courts they reside, desiring them to acknowledge their Master in the Quality of Emperor; a Title which they alledge was given long ago to the Czar's Predecessors by the Emperor Maximilian I. Upon which the King of Prussia, the Republick of Venice, and the Ottoman Porte, seem already to have acknowledg'd him as Emperor.

The Affairs of the Empire have receiv'd little Alteration during the Course of the last Year; and the Expectation of the Publick has been disappointed, as to the Redressing of the Grievances of the Protestants in Matters of Religion. The Emperor's Mandates were positive; but the Jesuits, and other Emissaries of the Court of Rome, have found Means to delay and evade the Execution thereof; and that Affair seems now more perplex'd than ever.

France has had several Subjects of Joy, and several of Grief: Among the first, may be reckon'd the double Marriages, that of the most Christian King with the Infanta, and of the Prince of Asturias

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rias with the Regent's Daughter Mademoiselle de Montpensier; which have fill'd those two Courts and Kingdoms with unspeakable Joy, and so strongly confirm'd and cemented the Alliance and Friendship between those two Branches of the Royal House of France, that nothing for the future will be able to shake it; besides, this double Alliance will certainly be a Means of facilitating the Conclusion of the few Articles, that remain to be adjusted in the Congress of Cambray between those two Crowns.

The contagious Distemper that has rag'd with great Violence, and is not yet ceas'd, in two of the finest and most fertile Provinces of France, is a real and just Cause of Sadness: The great Number of Persons this cruel Disease has swept away, and the Dread lest this terrible Scourge should extend itself farther, join'd to the Interruption of their Commerce, are but melancholy Reflections, and make the whole Kingdom uneasy; as does too the unhappy Affair of the Constitution, which is not yet calm'd, but breaks out from Time to Time, in a Manner that gives just Cause to dread the Consequences it may in the End produce.

The King of Denmark's Marriage within a few Weeks after the Death of his Queen, even the very following Night in which she was laid in her Grave, to one of his own Subjects, by whom he had had a Child several Tears before, is an Event worthy of Observation, as it can hardly be parallel'd in History. Some Deeds are dignify'd by the Doer; and what in one of lower Rank would have subjected him to Blame, when done by him that wears a Crown, is above the Reach of Reprehension. The Diadem wards off the Shame, and screens from Reproach.

The Death of the late Pope Clement XI. is an Event not to be pass'd over in Silence; and we need not scruple to assert, that if it
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had happen'd Ten Tears sooner, the Catholick Church would have been in a quite different Situation, and never had been reduc'd to that State of Distraction which at present it labours under, meerly through the Obstinacy and Perverseness of the late Pope, who was so strongly wedded to his own Opinions, that he could never be prevail'd on to give up one Tittle of his famous Constitution, which has rais'd such a Storm of Discord and Dissension, as will be extreamly difficult to appease: And 'tis already apparent, that the new Pope finds it no easy Task, to repair those Breaches in the Church which his Predecessor had made. But whatever may be the Consequence of this intricate Affair, the Pope being a considerable Temporal Prince, and having a great Influence on the Potentates of his Communion, the Elevation of Cardinal Conti (who has taken the Name of Innocent XIII.) to the Papal Dignity, deserves to be rank'd among the memorable Events of the Year 1721.

By what has lately pass'd at the Court of Madrid, and particularly by the two Marriages lately concluded, it plainly appears, that his Catholick Majesty was always inclin'd to Peace, and that if it had not been for the violent Ministry that was too long at the Head of Affairs in that Kingdom, he would not have come to a Rupture with his Neighbours, nor engag'd in a War which has harass'd his People, and exhausted his Treasure.

Thus we have taken a cursory View of the present Posture of Affairs in most of the considerable States of Europe: It remains now, that something should be said of our own Country; but herein we shall imitate the Painter of Old, who drew a Veil to conceal what his Pencil was not able to express. — *Ingentem lucum ne quære tuorum.*

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

ON Thursday the 19th of October the Parliament being met, the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Majesty (by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor *Parker*) made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you, when we parted last, with our having renew'd all our Treaties of Commerce with Spain; since which, Peace is happily restor'd in the North, by the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Czar and the King of Sweden; and by that which I have made with the Moors, a great Number of my Subjects are deliver'd from Slavery; and all such of them as Trade to those Parts of the World, are, for the future, secur'd from falling under that dreadful Calamity.

In this Situation of Affairs, we should be extremely wanting to ourselves, if we neglected to improve the favourable Opportunity, which this general Tranquillity gives us, of extending our Commerce, upon which the Riches and Grandeur of this Nation chiefly depend. It is very obvious, that nothing would more conduce to the obtaining so publick a Good, than to make the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in the manufacturing of them, as

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practicable

practicable and easy as may be; by this Means, the Balance of Trade may be preserv'd in our Favour, our Navigation increas'd, and greater Numbers of our Poor employ'd.

I must therefore recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to consider how far the Duties upon these Branches may be taken off, and replac'd, without any Violation of publick Faith, or laying any new Burthen upon my People. And I promise myself, that by a due Consideration of this Matter, the Produce of those Duties, compar'd with the infinite Advantages that will accrue to the Kingdom by their being taken off, will be found so inconsiderable, as to leave little Room for any Difficulties or Objections.

The supplying ourselves with naval Stores, upon Terms the most easy, and least precarious, seems highly to deserve the Care and Attention of Parliament. Our Plantations in *America* naturally abound with most of the proper Materials for this necessary and essential Part of our Trade and maritime Strength; and if, by due Encouragement, we could be furnish'd from thence with those naval Stores, which we are now oblig'd to purchase, and bring from foreign Countries, it would not only greatly contribute to the Riches, Influence, and Power of this Nation, but, by employing our own Colonies in this useful and advantageous Service, divert them from setting up, and carrying on Manufactures which directly interfere with those of *Great Britain*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It will be a great Pleasure to me, if, in raising the Supplies of this Year, it may be so order'd, that my People may reap some immediate Benefit from the present Circumstances of Affairs abroad. I have order'd Estimates to be prepar'd for the Service of the ensuing Year, and likewise an Account of the Debts of the Navy, to be laid before you. You cannot but be sensible of the ill Consequences that arise from such a large Debt remaining unprovided for; and that as long as the Navy and Victualling Bills are at a very high Discount, they do not only affect all other publick Credit, but greatly increase the Charge and Expence of the current Service. It is therefore very much to be wish'd, that you could find a Method of Discharging this Part of the national Debt, which, of all others, is the most heavy and burthenome, and by that Means have it in your Power to ease your Country of some Part of the Taxes, which

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from an absolute Necessity, they have been oblig'd to pay.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The unspeakable Misery and Desolation that has of late rag'd in some Parts of *Europe*, cannot but be a sufficient Warning to us, to use all possible Precautions to prevent the Contagion from being brought in among us; or if these Kingdoms should be visited with such a fatal Calamity, to be in a Condition, with the Blessing of God, to stop its farther Progress. And as all other Provisions will be altogether vain and fruitless, if the abominable Practice of running of Goods be not, at once, totally suppress'd, I most earnestly recommend to you, to let no other Consideration stand in Competition with a due Care of preserving so many thousand Lives.

The several Affairs which I have mention'd to you, being of the highest and most immediate Concern to the whole Kingdom, I doubt not but you will enter into the Consideration of them with that Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch, that the Necessity and Importance of them require.

The King being retir'd, the Lord *Tenham* mov'd for an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's gracious Speech, which was not oppos'd, and the said Address being immediately drawn up, and agreed to, was, the next Day, presented to his Majesty by the whole House, as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and for the great Compassion you have shewn to such of your Subjects as have had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the *Moors*. And we do at the same Time congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Endeavours, in restoring the general Tranquillity of *Europe*. And we assure your Majesty, that, as the several Particulars you have been pleas'd to mention to us, are Instances of the greatest Affection to your People, and the tenderest Concern for their Interest and Security, so we will, on our Part, consider, with all Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch, what your Majesty has been pleas'd to lay before us; and will do all in our Power, towards attaining the great and good Ends your

Majesty has so graciously recommended to us, in Favour of the Trade, Ease, and Safety of your People.

His Majesty's gracious Answer to this Address, was as follows :

My Lords,

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. The Zeal you express for my Person and Government, and for the Interest and Happiness of my People, gives me great Satisfaction.

After presenting this Address, the Lords adjourn'd for a Week.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Sir George Oxenden mov'd for an Address of Thanks, on the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech, and his Motion was unanimously agreed to.

Oct. 20. Sir George Oxenden, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the said Address, reported the same to the House, as follows :

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We congratulate your Majesty upon the Success that has attended your unwearied Application for restoring Tranquillity to Europe, for securing our Commerce by Treaties, and for releasing great Numbers of your Subjects from Slavery among the Moors, and for delivering the trading Part of the Nation from the Apprehensions of the like Calamity for the future ; which are so many Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, in which all your Subjects are so nearly concern'd, that we are no less bound by Interest, than led by Inclination and Duty, most thankfully to acknowledge these happy Effects of your Majesty's Care for your People.

Your Majesty's recommending to us to improve the general Tranquillity abroad, towards extending and enlarging our Commerce, is an additional Proof, how much your Majesty has the real Interest of Great Britain at Heart, in all your Counsels and Undertakings.

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Your Commons are thoroughly sensible, that our Poor cannot be sufficiently employ'd, nor the Balance of Trade be long preserv'd in our Favour, while such Duties are continu'd, as either clog the Exportation of our own Manufactures, or render the manufacturing of them at home less easy and practicable; and they will most cheerfully apply themselves to consider how far such Duties can be taken off, and replac'd, without laying any new Burthen on your People, or violating the publick Faith; having great Reason to promise themselves, that the free Circulation of Trade, which must naturally succeed upon the taking off this Pressure, will, in a short Space of Time, compensate any Diminution of the Customs, which this Alteration may occasion for the present.

And since the Trade, Navigation, and Safety of this Nation must remain, in some Measure, precarious, as long as we are under the Necessity of purchasing and importing all our naval Stores from foreign Countries, your Majesty's most faithful Commons will do their utmost Endeavour, that this important and beneficial Branch of Trade may be supply'd from your Majesty's Plantations in America, and thereby divert our Colonies from setting up Manufactures, which directly interfere with those of their Mother Country.

Your Majesty's tender Concern to have the Supplies of this Session so order'd, that your Subjects may be among the earliest in reaping the happy Effects of the general Tranquillity abroad, cannot fail of exciting in your faithful Commons a Desire of making suitable Returns, by proceeding, with all Alacrity, to grant the necessary Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for Discharging the heavy Debt of the Navy: And we find our selves engag'd, by all the Ties of Duty and Interest, to second your Majesty's provident Intentions, for suppressing the infamous and pernicious Practice of running Goods; which, besides that it defrauds the publick Revenues, and discourages the honest Trader, may, at this juncture, endanger the Health and Lives of many Thousands of your Majesty's innocent Subjects.

The several Points which your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to recommend to us, carry in them such evident Marks of your Majesty's paternal and most affectionate Concern for your People, and are of such lasting Consequence to the Welfare and Safety of this Nation, that we should be inexcusable, if we did not, by a ready Concurrence on our Parts, do all in our Power to render these

these your Majesty's most gracious Purposes effectual ; and proceed in the Consideration of them with such Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch, as may fully answer your Majesty's Expectations, and defeat the Designs of those who hope for any other Contentions amongst us, but of Zeal and Affection towards your Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

Upon Mr. Speaker's putting the Question, Whether this should pass as the Address of the House ? Mr. *Arthur Moore* said, ' He thought the Expressions, relating to the preventing running of Goods, were too general ; and that, in his Opinion, the best Way to prevent that pernicious Practice, was to take off some of the high Duties, whereby the Temptation to Smuggling would very much abate ; since People would not think it worth their while to run great Hazards for a small Gain. And besides, if the Duties were lessen'd, the Importation, in all Probability, would increase proportionably ; so that the Customs might amount to as much, with a smaller Duty, as they do at present ; and if they did not, Ways might be found to make up the Deficiency to the Crown.' Nothing of Moment was offer'd against this Speech ; but, however, the House not thinking it proper to enter then upon the Consideration of that Matter, the Address, as it had been drawn up, was approv'd, and being, the next Day, presented to the King by the whole House, his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer, viz.

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address, and for the Assurances you give me of going through the weighty Affairs now before you with Unanimity and Dispatch ; and I promise myself, from your experienc'd Zeal and Application, that my good Wishes for the Welfare and Prosperity of my People, will be render'd effectual.

Oct. 23. A Motion was made for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, which being the next Day, taken into Consideration, in a grand Committee, was carry'd without Opposition ; and that Resolution being on the 25th reported to the House by Mr. *Farrer*, was unanimously agreed to. After this, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House, the several Accounts and Estimates relating to the Deficiencies of the Duties on Malt for the Year

1720, the Ordinary of the Navy, and the Charge for Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, both for the Year 1720; the Debt of the Navy to *Christmas* 1721; the Half-Pay to the Regimental and Warrant-Officers, for the Year 1722; the Application of the Money granted for extraordinary Repairs of the Navy; what will be farther necessary for that Service for the Year 1722; Now the Money given for the Year 1721, has been dispos'd of; what Ships have been employ'd in Sea-Service, in the Year 1721; the Excess or Surplus of the Aggregate, *South-Sea*, and General Funds; the Charge of providing Pest-Houses, and other Conveniencies, in order to prevent the spreading of Infection; the Charge of the Out-Pensioners at *Chelsea* Hospital, for the Year 1722; and lastly, an Estimate of the Services incurr'd, and not provided for by Parliament. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs; one for electing a Burgess for *Tregony* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; lately made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the other, for electing a Burgess for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *Hugh Cholmley*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office.

Oct. 26. Most of the Accounts and Estimates address'd for, were laid before the Commons; as were also, in Pursuance of Clauses in several Acts of Parliament, Accounts of prohibited *East-India* Goods, and naval Stores, imported and exported to *Michaelmas* 1721. It was also resolv'd to address his Majesty, 1st, For an Account of what is due on Debentures to the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*. 2^{dly}, For an Account of what has been done in Relation to the Disposing, for the Benefit of the Publick, of that Part of the Island of *St. Christophers*, which was yielded by *France* to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

It is observable, that at the Opening of this Session, scarce 140 Members of the House of Commons attended the King; and that on Tuesday and Wednesday (the 24th and 25th of *October*) they were so thin, that they had much ado to make a House.

Oct. 27. The Commons order'd, that the Reverend Dr. Sanders be desir'd to preach before the House upon Friday the 8th of *December* next, being appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a Day of Fasting and Humiliation. And after some of the Papers that had been call'd for, had been laid before the House, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply granted

to his Majesty; and, in the first Place, went upon the State of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood on the 30th of September 1721, which, it seems, amounted to about 1700,000*l*. Hereupon Mr. Freeman stood up; and with some Warmth, animadverted upon the Persons concern'd in that Part of the Administration, saying, among other Things, 'It was Matter of Wonder, how so great a Debt could be incurr'd, when the Parliament had provided what had been desir'd upon that Head.' He was seconded by Mr. Shippen, who hinted, 'That such extraordinary Expences could not be for the immediate Service of Great Britain, but, in all Probability, for the Preservation of some foreign Acquisitions.' Mr. Plummer answer'd them both in a very smart Speech: Upon which Sir Joseph Jekyll said, 'That he was not against providing for any just publick Debt; but that, in his Opinion, they could not answer it, either to themselves, or those they had the Honour to represent, if they gave away the Nation's Money blindfold; and therefore he desir'd, that the House might be inform'd, How so great a Debt had been contracted? To this Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reply'd, 'Nothing in the World was more reasonable; and therefore he back'd the Motion for having a particular Account of that Debt laid before the House; but, in the mean Time, he might assure them, that near 1100000*l*. of it was contracted in the last Reign; and as the Persons now in the Administration, were not answerable for that Part; neither did they desire that above one Million of it should be this Year provided for.' Hereupon the Question being put, that one Million be granted towards paying off the Debt of the Navy, it was carry'd without dividing: After which, it was also unanimously agreed to provide for 7000 Seamen for the Service of the Year 1722, at the usual Rate of 4*l*. per Man, per Mensen, &c. Then the Speaker having resum'd the Chair, it was resolv'd (according to Sir Joseph Jekyll's Motion) to address his Majesty, for an Account of all Money granted by Parliament for the Service of the Navy, from the first Day of January 1720; and how far the said Money has been us'd for that Purpose, and what the Excess of the Expence above the Provision made by Parliament has every Year amounted to, and what were the Causes of such Excess: After which, the Commons adjourn'd to the last Day of October.

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The *Baltick Squadron*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, having sail'd from *Elfenour* on the 6th, arriv'd at the *Nore* on Friday the 20th. This Fleet brought over the famous Mr. *John Law*, who, after various Adventures, and strange Turns of Fortune, had been advanc'd to the high Station of Controller of the Finances of *France*; but whose Schemes and Projects of an *India Company*, and a *Royal Bank*, having gone near to compleat the Ruin of that Kingdom, he was, at last, forc'd to fly it, to avoid the Resentment of the enrag'd Multitude, who had, more than once, attempted his Life. Having spent some Time at *Venice*, and paid a Visit to the Chevalier at *Rome*, People were not a little surpris'd, some Months ago, to hear that he was gone to *Hanover*, from whence he design'd shortly to come over into *England*. He was brought up to *London* by a Lord, with whom he had negociated for great Parcels of *South-Sea Stock*, was privately admitted at Court; and having taken a House in *Conduit-Street* near *Hanover-Square*, he was, for some Days, visited by vast Numbers of Persons of Quality and Distinction. This, it seems, gave some Umbrage; for the House of Lords being met again, on Thursday the 26th of *October*, Earl *Couingsby* represented to that August Assembly, how dangerous it might be, on several Accounts, to entertain and countenance such a Man as Mr. *Law*; and desir'd, that a Day might be appointed to take that Matter into Consideration. Hereupon it was order'd, that the House be call'd over that Day Fortnight; and then their Lordships adjourn'd to the 31st of *October*.

Oct. 31. The Commons being then met again, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for *Midhurst* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of *William Knight, Esq;* deceas'd. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a grand Committee, to consider farther of the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Estimates and Accounts, relating to the Land-Forces, *Chelsea Hospital*, and reduc'd Officers, were referr'd to the said Committee: But a Motion being made by Mr. *Treby*, Secretary at War, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair, the same was oppos'd by Mr. *Freeman*, who desir'd that this Affair might be put off, at least till the Friday following, urging, That there had not been sufficient Time allow'd to the Members to peruse the several Accounts and Estimates, and, consequently, they were not prepar'd to give their Opinion thereupon. He was seconded by Mr. *Hayham*; but Mr.

Yonge answer'd them both; *Mr. Jefferies* having reply'd to *Mr. Yonge*, he was answer'd by *Mr. Treby*, the later by *Mr. Shippen*, to whom *Mr. Walpole*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having reply'd, the Question was, at last, put upon *Mr. Treby's* Motion, and carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 120 against 40. The House having thereupon resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, *Mr. Farrer* in the Chair, *Mr. Secretary Treby* mov'd, that a Supply be granted for the same Number of Forces as were provided for last Year, viz. 14294 Men, including Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and 1859 Invalids. This was again oppos'd by *Mr. Freeman*, who alledg'd, that considering the general Tranquillity, both at Home and Abroad, the Number of the Land-Forces might be reduc'd, and Part of that Expence apply'd to more important Uses: But he was answer'd by *Mr. Horatio Walpole*, and the Question being put, *Mr. Treby's* Motion was, upon a Division, carry'd by a Majority of 121 Votes against 37. After this it was resolv'd, without dividing, that the Sum of 508932*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted for the Charge of the said 14294 effective Men; the Sum of 15743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, Annapolis-Royal, and Placencia, for the Year 1722; the Sum of 89000*l.* for reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines; the Sum of 15000*l.* for Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and the Sum of 20795*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* for extraordinary Expences for the Land-Forces.

Nov. 1. The Commons order'd the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before them several Accounts, relating to the several Duties on Exports and Imports of divers Goods, Merchandize, and Manufactures; and how the said Duties were appropriated: After this, *Mr. Coleby*, one of the Commissioners of the Navy, laid before the House, an Estimate of the Debt for Transport Service to the 31st of December 1721. And then *Mr. Farrer*, from the Committee of the whole House, reported their Resolutions on the Supply, which were as follow, viz.

1. Resolv'd, That 7000 Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1722, beginning from the 1st Day of January 1721.

2. That a Sum, not exceeding 4*l.* per Man per Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said 7000 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance, for Sea-Service.

3. That

3. That a Sum, not exceeding One Million, be granted to his Majesty, towards discharging the Debt of the Navy at *Michaelmas* 1721.

4. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Jersey* and *Guernsey* for the Year 1722, be (including 1859 Invalids) 14294 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

5. That a Sum, not exceeding 568932*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 14294 effective Men, for Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in *Great Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, for the Year 1722.

6. That a Sum not exceeding 150743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 1 be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the *Plantations*, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis-Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1722.

7. That a Sum not exceeding 89000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, for reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and Marines.

8. That a Sum not exceeding 15000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital for the Year 1722.

9. That a Sum not exceeding 20795*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying several extraordinary Expences, for the Service of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and for Provisions, and to satisfy several Clothiers Assignments, not provided for by Parliament.

The first three of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House: The fourth Resolution being read a second Time, and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed, it pass'd in the Negative. Then the said Resolution was, upon the Question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. The rest of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Nov. 2. The Commissioners of the Customs were order'd to lay before the Commons several other Accounts; and it was also resolv'd to Address his Majesty for an Account, to what Uses, and for how much, the several Branches of the Customs respectively, (exclusive of the Civil List) stood engag'd at *Michaelmas* 1720, and how much the

annual Interest, payable upon the same, amounted unto. After this, the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, and having farther consider'd of the Supply, came to several Resolutions, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to as follow, *viz.*

1. Resolv'd, That the Sum of 218799*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy; for the Year 1722, including Half-Pay to Sea-Officers.

2. The Sum of 25094*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* 4, for discharging the Debt for Transport-Service, to the 29th of September 1721.

3. The Sum of 125000*l.* to discharge the Principal and Interest unsatisfy'd on the Register, for the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, granted for the Year 1720.

4. The Sum of 73709*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1722.

5. The Sum of 14000*l.* towards supplying the Stores with Salt-Petre, and rebuilding the Gun-Wharfs at Chatham and Plymouth, and for other extraordinary Services, to be perform'd by the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1722.

6. The Sum of 5407*l.* 5*s.* for defraying several extraordinary Expences of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1721, not provided for by Parliament.

After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to his Majesty, and resolv'd, that the Sum of 2*s.* in the Pound, and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1722, upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that Part of Great Britain, call'd England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a proportionable Cess (according to the IXth Article of the Treaty for the Union) be laid upon that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland. This Resolution being, on the 4th of November, reported to the House by Mr. Farrer, was unanimously agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, which Mr. Farrer presented accordingly to the House on the 6th, when the same was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. The same Day, a Petition of George Read, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, was read, and refer'd to the Consideration

Consideration of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Nov. 7. The Land-Tax Bill was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee; and on the 8th Mr. Balam, Inspector-General of the Customs, laid before the Commons several Accounts that had been call'd for; together with a Return from the Commissioners of the Customs, whereby they acquainted the Commons, that as to the Appropriations of the several Duties, the Officers were preparing the same; which, as soon as finish'd, would also be laid before the House. After this a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *To enable his Majesty, effectually to prohibit Commerce with any Country as he shall think necessary; in order to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom;* and then, in a grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill, and, in particular, a Clause of Credit was inserted in it.

Nov. 9. The House of Peers being met, according to their last Adjournment, the Lord North and Grey mov'd, that a Day be appointed to consider of his Majesty's Speech, and propos'd the Monday following. Hereupon Earl Coningsby stood up, and said, 'He was not against that Motion; but that their Meeting this Day in a full House, was in order to consider of the dangerous Consequences of Mr. Law's coming over, at this critical Juncture. That, for his own Part, his Lordship could not but entertain some Jealousy of a Person, who had done so much Mischief in a neighbouring Kingdom; and who being so immensely rich, as he was reported to be, might do a great deal more Hurt here, by tampering with many who were grown desperate, by being involv'd in the Calamity occasion'd by the fatal Imitation of his pernicious Projects. That this Person was the more dangerous, in that he had renounc'd, not only his natural Affection to his Country, and his Allegiance to his lawful Sovereign, by being naturaliz'd in France, and openly countenancing the Pretender's Friends; but, which was worst of all, and weigh'd most with his Lordship, that he had also renounc'd his God, by turning Roman Catholick: Concluding, that they ought to enquire, Whether Sir John Norris had Orders to bring him over? To this last Part of Earl Coningsby's Speech, my Lord Carteret answer'd, in Substance, 'That Mr. Law had, many Years ago, the Misfortune to kill a Gentleman in a Duel, but that having, at last, receiv'd the Benefit of the King's Clemency, and the Appeal lodg'd

lodg'd by the Relations of the Deceas'd, being taken off, he was come over to plead his Majesty's most gracious Pardon. That there was no Law to keep any *Englishman* out of his Country; and as Mr. Law was a Subject of *Great Britain*, it was not even, in the King's Power, to hinder him from coming over, if he thought fit." To this the Lord Trevor reply'd, "That Mr. Law was, indeed, a Subject of *Great Britain*, and therefore, as such, had an undoubted Right to come hither; but that the Circumstances of a Person of his Character being brought over on Board an *English* Admiral, and at this Juncture of Time, might deserve the Consideration of that House." Earl Comper spoke much to the same Effect: But, however, that Matter was set aside, by the Lord North and Grey's moving, that the House be call'd over that Day Sevennight. This being oppos'd by some Court Lords, who desir'd that the Call might be put off for a Fortnight, Earl Comper said, "It was the constant Usage of Parliaments, for the House to be summon'd, to go upon Business, a few Days after their Meeting. That his Majesty had, in his late Speech from the Throne, mention'd Things of so great Importance to the Nation, that, for his own Part, he took Shame to himself, that he had not, before this Time, propos'd a Call of the House, to take the said Speech into Consideration: And that they were very much oblig'd to that noble Lord (my Lord North and Grey) for making now that Motion." This was seconded by the Duke of Wharton, the Lord Trevor, and Earl Coningsby, which last, in particular, said, "That there were some very remarkable Things in that Speech, which he would point out to their Lordships, when it came to be consider'd; and that he should take the Liberty, not only to take Notice of that Speech, but to compare it with two Speeches of the last Session, and see how they agreed. That, in the mean time, he could not forbear taking Notice of a Design of building Barracks, (under the Notion of Pest-Houses) which his Lordship confess'd gave him some Uneasiness; for it being a Thing we were not used to, it look'd like a Design to garrison standing Forces, to awe the City of London." No Notice was taken of this Apprehension; but as to the Call of the House, the Lord Viscount Townshend said, "That the very Reasons which some Lords had made use of, for appointing a short Day, weigh'd rather with him for putting off the Call of the House for a Week longer; for since there was

Business

Business of so great Importance to be consider'd, the absent Lords ought to have the more Time allow'd them to settle their Affairs, in order to attend the Service of the House; whereas, if one Week only was allow'd them, many of them could not have dispatch'd their Business so soon." This Speech was back'd by all the Courtiers; so that the Question being put, whether the Call of the House should be that Day Sev'nnight, or that Day Fortnight, it was, upon a Division, carry'd for that Day Fortnight, by 57 Voices against 11. Notwithstanding this Disappointment, the Lord Cowper return'd to the Charge, and said, "That tho' the House were not call'd over so soon as some of their Lordships desir'd, yet they might appoint a shorter Day to consider of the King's Speech: Urging, that it was hardly decent, when a great King, in a peaceable Possession, had made a Speech from his Throne, recommending to them Matters of the last Importance, and pressing Dispatch, that in all this Time they should have taken no farther Notice of it, then barely to thank him for it, which was a Thing of Course; and therefore his Lordship desir'd, that they might go upon the Consideration of the King's Speech on the Monday following; which was agreed to without any Division.

Accordingly on the 13th of November, the Lords took his Majesty's Speech into Consideration, and the Lord North and Grey, who open'd the Debate, insisted chiefly on the Debt of the Navy, saying, among other Things, "That it was Matter of Surprise, how such an immense Debt could be incurr'd, when the Parliament had yearly provided for all that had been demanded for that Service." His Lordship was seconded by Earl Cowper, who, in a long elaborate Speech, went through all the Heads of the King's Speech; and was back'd by the Lords Trevor and Bathurst, the Duke of Wharton, and Earl Coningsby, who all insisted upon an Enquiry into the Debt of the Navy. The Lord Carteret, the Lord Viscount Townshend, the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lord Tenham, answer'd much to the same Effect as the Courtiers had done before, on the like Occasion, in the House of Commons, viz. That near two Thirds of that Debt had been contracted in the last Reign; which they were ready to make appear to the House. The Lord Bishop of Rochester reply'd to them, and said, among other Things, "That since the Debt was incurr'd, it was but Justice that they who trusted the Government should be paid; but that," on

“ on the other Hand, it became the Wisdom of that House, to endeavour to prevent the like for the future, and to restore the Navy on the ancient Foot, that is, not to exceed the Expences provided for by Parliament: And thereupon his Lordship mov’d, that an Address be made to his Majesty for that Purpose.” This was oppos’d by the Earl of *Illy*, who urg’d, “ That the publick Good, and the Safety of the Nation, being the grand Object, and Rule of Government, some Latitude must of Necessity be given, and Allowances made, to those who are in the Administration, for extraordinary Expences, upon unforeseen Exigencies. And therefore if the Ministers, as they had promis’d it, gave the House a satisfactory Account, how the Debt, in question, came to be contracted, there was not, in his Lordship’s Opinion, any Occasion for such an Address.” The Lord Chancellor *Parker*, and some other Lords, spoke on the same Side, and the Question being put upon the Bishop of *Rocheſter*’s Motion, it was carry’d in the Negative by 64 Voices (among which was the Lord *Harcourt*’s) against 22. Then the farther Consideration of his Majesty’s Speech was put off to the 15th, and of the Debt of the Navy to the 17th.

It is observable, that in this Day’s Debate, Earl *Coningsby* had another notable Fling at Mr. *Law*: For, upon Occasion of the Pestilence that raged in a neighbouring Kingdom, he took Notice, “ That the Projector, who was lately come over, had, by his pernicious Schemes, brought the Plague of Poverty upon France, which had not a little added to the Calamity of the Contagion; for when it first broke out at *Marseilles*, there was scarce 50*l.* in the Treasury of that City.

Nov. 15. The House of Lords took into Consideration, that Part of his Majesty’s Speech, relating to the Alliances and Treaties with the Northern Potentates. The Lord *Guildford*, who open’d the Debate, mov’d for an Address to be made to his Majesty, that he would be pleas’d to give Directions, that the said Treaties, together with the private Instructions given to the Lord *Carteret*, (to negotiate in Sweden) be laid before the House. He was seconded and back’d by the Earls *Comper* and *Coningsby*, the Lord *Trevor*, and the Duke of *Wharton*; but being oppos’d by the Earl of *Illy*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and the whole Weight of the Court-Party, when the Question came to be put upon the said Motion, it was carry’d in the Negative, by a Majority of 63 Voices against 11.

Then

Then the farther Consideration of the King's Speech, was put off to the Monday following.

To resume the Proceedings of the Commons: On the 9th of November, in a grand Committee, some farther Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill, and the next Day, a Petition of Sir Thomas Wheat, Barr. was presented to the House, and read, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Woodstock in the County of Oxon. It is to be observ'd, that upon the Death of Sir Thomas Wheat, Barr. late Member for that Borough, the Dutcheff of Marlborough having set up Thomas Crispe, Esq; the Duke of Wharton, the Earls of Litchfield and Abingdon, and many Gentlemen in Oxfordshire, put up young Sir Thomas Wheat in Opposition to Mr. Crispe; but the Dutcheff carry'd the Day, and Mr. Crispe having the Majority of Votes, was return'd accordingly. Sir Thomas Wheat having afterwards been prevail'd with to present the Petition above-mention'd, the same occasion'd a Debate upon this Question, Whether it should be refer'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, or be heard at the Bar of the House. Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Berris, and some other Gentlemen of the High Church Party, spoke for the latter; but Mr. Pelham, Mr. Grey Neville, and some other Gentlemen of the Court Party, having oppos'd them, it was carry'd by a Majority of 55 Voices against 34, that the said Petition be refer'd to the Consideration of the said Committee. After this, a Bill to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce with any Country, as he shall think necessary, in order to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom, was read the first Time; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land-Tax Bill. The same Day a new Writ was order'd to be made out, for electing a Burgess for Barnstable in the County of Devon, in the Room of John Basset, Esq; deceas'd.

Nov. 13. After the reading several Petitions, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the Land-Tax Bill, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. The next Day, a Bill was order'd to be brought in For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. After which, the Bill to prevent the Contagion, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Nov. 15. Mr. John Oxenford, from the Commissioners of the Customs, presented to the Commons the Commissioners Return to several Orders, with two Accounts, one of

the Appropriations of several Duties, the other of Cloves, Mace, and Nurmegs, imported from *Christmas* 1715, to *Michaelmas* 1720. Then Mr. Godfrey, one of the Members for the City of London, presented to the House a Petition of several Persons, Owners and Proprietors of sundry of the Redeemable Debts, who are allow'd Stock for the same in the *South-Sea* Company's Books, praying, That they might be allow'd the Two Millions owing to the Government by the *South-Sea* Company, to make up their Losses. This Petition was back'd by a Paper that was deliver'd at the Door to the Members, as follows :

A Computation, shewing the Disproportion of South-Sea Stock allow'd to the Irredeemable Creditors of the Government, both of the first and second Subscription, and the Redeemables, were the Two Millions of Stock, undispos'd of, divided to the Redeemables only.

THE Irredeemable Creditors, for every }
100*l.* per Ann. paid the Government, } 1600 00 00
many of them less, but none more than }

To the first Subscribers of }
those Debts, the Company }
allow'd, including *Midsummer* } 770 00 00
Dividend of 10*l.* per Cent. }

Stock ————— }
And since is allow'd them }
33*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. on } 256 13 04
the same ————— }

In Stock ————— 1026 13 04

In Money, or Bonds ————— 575 00 00

————— 1601 13 04

To the second Subscribers }
was at first allow'd, *Midsummer* } 880 00 00
Dividend included, ————— }

And by the late Act of }
Parliament ————— } 203 06 08

And since is allow'd by }
the Company, on the Stock }
before allow'd 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* } 361 02 02
per Cent. ————— }

In Stock ————— 1444 08 10

THE Redeemable Creditors, whose Interest is at 5*l.* per Cent. for 100*l.* per Annum, paid the Government ———— } 2000 00 00

Upon the Fall of Interest, the other Redeemable Creditors, for 8*l.* per Annum, paid the Government the like Sum of ———— } 2000 00 00

The Company for each 2000*l.* allow'd (*Midsummer* Dividend included) only in Stock ———— } 550 00 00

By the late Act of Parliament they were allow'd 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. on the above Stock ———— } 183 06 08

And since is divided by the Company more, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. upon the Stock before allow'd ———— } 244 08 10

—————
977 15 06

And as the Redeemable Debts, reported to be subscrib'd, are 13,985,425*l.* if the Two Millions of Stock undispos'd of, is equally divided amongst these Debts, for each 2000*l.* subscrib'd, they will have ———— } 286 01 03

—————
1263 16 09

Then the Redeemable Creditors will have less Stock for what cost them 2000*l.* than the second subscrib'd Irredeemables have for what cost no more than 1600*l.* ———— } 180 12 01

—————
1444 08 10

Note, The large Dividends upon Stock in general, as that of 10*l.* per Cent. at *Midsummer* 1720, 5*l.* per Cent. in Money at *Christmas* 1720, and 4*l.* per Cent. at *Midsummer* 1721, were, in a great Measure, taken out of the increas'd Stock and Profits made out of the Redeemable Debts; whereby what Compensation hath been made to any Sufferers in the Stock, and large Gain allow'd to others,

others, hath been done at the Expence of the Proprietors of the said Debt.

N. B. And in Case the Honourable House of Commons will grant the Proprietors of the Redeemable Debts the Two Millions undispos'd of, with what hath been already allow'd them, will make but 12s. 8d. in the Pound, valuing Stock at 100*l.* per Cent. which is much less than any others concern'd in the national Debts are allow'd.

Mr. Godfrey having spoken in Favour of the Petition above-mention'd, was seconded by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the Question being put, that the said Petition be brought up to the Table, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 121 Voices against 22. After this, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, and agreed to as follows, *viz.*

1. That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be farther continu'd, from the 25^d of June 1722, to the 24th of June 1723.

2. That the taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of Red-Herrings, and instead thereof, laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red-Herrings consum'd at Home only, will be of Service to the Makers and Curers of Red-Herrings, and no Prejudice to the Revenue.

4. That the said Duty be 20*d.* per Thousand upon the said Red-Herrings.

5. That the said Duty upon Red-Herrings, be continu'd as long as the Duties upon Salt have Continuance.

A Bill or Bills were order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions; after which, the Land-Tax Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and order'd to be carry'd up to the Lords.

Nov. 17. The Lords read the Land-Tax Bill the first Time, and then resum'd the Debate about the Debt of the Navy. Earl Comper spoke first against the Mismanagement of that Office, urging, 'That it was Marvellous Wonder, that so immense a Debt should be contracted in that single Branch, which was every Year provided for.' The Lord Townshend having alledg'd something by Way of Answer, Earl Comper reply'd to him: He was back'd by the Lord Bathurst, the Earl of Aylesbury, the Earl Coningsby, and

and the Lord North and Grey; but they were oppos'd by the Earl of Sunderland, the Lord Harcourt, and the Earl of May; who represented, that about 1100,000*l.* of that Debt, had been contracted in the last Reign, and the remaining Part upon extraordinary Emergencies, and in Pursuance of the Addresses of both Houses, which they were ready to make appear. The Lords on the other Side mov'd thereupon, that the Commissioners of the Admiralty be order'd to lay before the House, an Account of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood in September 1714, which was order'd accordingly; and the farther Consideration of that Affair, was put off to the Wednesday next following.

The same Day (Nov. 17) the Commons order'd the Commissioners of Excise to lay before them, an Account of the neat Produce of the Duties upon Soap and Candles, from Lady-Day 1719, to Lady-Day last; and also an Account how the said Duties stand appropriated. After this Sir Gilbert Heathcote stood up, and made a Speech, setting forth, 'That since the Russia Company had ingross'd the Trade to that Country, the Tar was rais'd above double the Price it bore when the Trade was open. That, besides, while we fetch'd our naval Stores from Russia, it was in the Power of the Czar, not only to set what Price he pleas'd upon them, but even to prevent our having them at all, in Case we should be at War, either with him, or any of his Allies; or, at least, to hinder our having them, unless brought over and imported in his own Vessels; which, Sir Gilbert said, he was inform'd the Czar now insisted upon. That therefore, since these Commodities were so absolutely necessary for our Navy, it was not fitting we should lie at the Mercy of a foreign Prince for them; especially, since we could be supply'd with them from our own Plantations, and upon easier Terms: For whereas we now pay for the naval Stores from Russia mostly in ready Money, we might have them from New-England; and other English Plantations in America, in Exchange for our own Manufactures; whereby we should not only encourage his Majesty's Subjects abroad, and divert them from setting up and carrying on Manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great Britain, (as was rightly observ'd from the Throne) but also employ our Poor at Home.' Concluding, with a Motion for bringing in a Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of naval Stores; which being seconded, and oppos'd by no Body, the said Bill

Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. It was also order'd, that the Commissioners of the Customs lay before the House, Accounts of all Timber, Wood, and Lumber, Iron, and Hemp, imported from *Christmas* 1712, to *Christmas* 1720, distinguishing from what Places, and what Duties were payable thereupon. Then the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, upon the Bill to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom, Mr. Sandys in the Chair. A Clause being order'd to be inserted in the Bill, impowering the King to order his Officers to fire upon, and sink any Ship coming from an infected Place, Sir Gilbert Heathcote mov'd, and was seconded by Sir Nathaniel Gould, and Mr. Chiswell, all *Turky* Merchants, ' That there might be an Exception as to the Ships of ' the *Turky* Company; alledging, that many of them ' were abroad, which they expected home very speedily, ' and which could not have Notice of this Law. They ' urg'd besides, that to allow the sinking and destroying ' all Ships coming from infected Places, was, in Effect, ' to prohibit all Commerce with *Turky*, where it was ' known by every Body, that the Plague was always in ' some Part or other; whereby we should lose the most ' beneficial Branch of our Trade, and which took off so ' much of our Woollen Manufacture." To this it was answer'd, by Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Yonge, ' That there was a vast Difference between the common ' Plague, which is Epidemical in *Turky*, and the Contagion which at present rages in the South Parts of *France*, ' and to prevent the bringing over of which, this Bill ' was chiefly intended. That therefore it might be left ' to the Discretion of the King and his Ministers, to act ' in that Matter as they should see Occasion, and to give ' Directions accordingly by Proclamation:" And Mr. Broderick, who spoke on the same Side, added, ' That for ' his Part, he was more afraid, that in this Case, as on ' other Occasions, the King would be too merciful, rather ' than too severe." Hereupon, the *Turky* Merchants gave it up, and the Bill was gone through. Then, upon the Question, when the Amendment made thereto should be reported, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and they who were against the Bill, insisted to have it put off to the Tuesday following, that there might be more Time to consider of any Objections that might be made against it: But Mr. Broderick said, he thought no Time ought to be lost in a Case of this Nature, wherein the Lives of us all were concern'd: That for his Part, he wish'd the Bill could pass th

the Royal Assent that very Day; and therefore mov'd that it be reported the next, which being order'd accordingly, the said Amendments were then agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same Day, the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* was read the first Time, as was also the Bill for continuing the Malt-Tax; and both were order'd to be read a second Time.

On the 20th of November the Lords postpon'd the second Reading of the Land-Tax Bill, and consider'd of that Part of his Majesty's Speech relating to the Treaty with Spain. The Duke of Wharton open'd the Debate in a long Speech, wherein he animadverted upon the Conduct of those in the Administration, both as to the War and Peace with Spain: And mov'd, that the late Treaty of Commerce made with that Crown, be laid before the House. He was seconded by the Earl of Strafford, and back'd by the Earls Coningsby and Cowper. The Lord Carteret having answer'd them, the Lords North and Grey and Bathurst reply'd to him. The Lord Viscount Harcourt spoke in Vindication of the Ministry, and Earl Coningsby having answer'd him, another noble Earl, in a high Station, said, 'He did not doubt but his Majesty would be always ready to comply with the Desires of that House, and even in this Particular, as well as others: But that, for his Part, he would be so free as to declare his Judgment against advising his Majesty to communicate the Treaty in Question, at this Juncture; because, to his Knowledge, there was in it a secret Article, which the King of Spain had desir'd might not be made Publick, till after the Treaty of Cambray was over; and his Majesty having granted that Request, his Lordship therefore hoped, that House would not desire his Majesty to break his Promise.' Hereupon the Question being put on the Duke of Wharton's Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 59 Voices against 22. Then the farther Consideration of the King's Speech was put off to the next Day Sev'nnight.

The same Day the Commons read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion*; and then read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the *Bill to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce (for the Space of one Year) with any Country that is, or shall be, infested with the Plague.*

Nov. 21. The Commons read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, the Malt Bill; and, on the

the 22d, the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of naval Stores, was read the first Time. The same Day, the Commissioners of the Customs were order'd to lay before the House, an Account of all Beaver Skins imported into, or exported out of this Kingdom, from Michaelmas 1715, to Michaelmas 1720.

The same Day the Lady Baroness of Kilmanseck, lately created Countess of Leinster, in Ireland, took the Oaths in the House of Peers, in order to her Naturalization. Their Lordships having read a second Time, and committed, the Land-Tax Bill, a Person from the Treasury presented to the House, according to their Lordships Order, an Account of the Capital South-Sea Stock, as it stood in the Year 1711. The Reason for the Lords calling for this Account was this: In the Debate about the Debt of the Navy, it having been alledg'd on the Court Side, that about 1100,000*l.* of it were contracted in the last Reign, the other Side objected the Improbability of it; because the Debt then due to the Navy was sunk into, and made Part of the original South-Sea Stock. To this it being answer'd, by the Court Lords, that it did not appear to them to be so, tho', at that Time, given out; and that the Books of the Navy and Treasury would set that Matter in a true Light, the Abstracts of the said Books, relating to that Matter, were order'd to be laid before the House. It was also objected by the Duke of Wharton, and some other Lords, that 500,000*l.* had been issu'd out of the Treasury, in the late Queen's Reign, towards paying off the Debt of the Navy; but the Lord Bingley, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, being desir'd to tell what he knew of that Affair, acknowledg'd, indeed, that there was such an Order, but could not remember, whether the Money was issu'd out or not. The Truth, it seems, is that the Earl of Oxford, then Lord Treasurer, had order'd that Sum to be issu'd out, either to stop the Clamours of the People, or really with Intention to pay it: But more pressing Occasions prevented the Execution of that Order. The same Day, the Commissioners of the Navy laid before the House of Lords, Accounts of the Debts of the Navy, as they stood in September 1714, and on the 31st of December 1719: The Consideration of which was put off to the Monday following.

On the 23d of November, some of the Commissioners of Excise, laid several Accounts before the Commons; after which, the Bill for taking off the Duty on Sale, &c. and laying

laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red-Herrings, was read the first Time. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. and the Amendments made thereto, being the next Day reported, and agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. The same Day it was order'd, that George Read, Esq; be at Liberty to withdraw his Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Tewksbury in the County of Gloucester.

Nov. 24. The Lords, in a grand Committee, went through the Land-Tax Bill, and having read a second Time the *Bill effectually to prohibit all Commerce with Places infected with the Plague*, Earl Coningsby rais'd some Objections against it; but the farther Consideration of that Affair was referr'd to the grand Committee upon the said Bill the Wednesday following.

Nov. 27. The Lords read the third Time, and pass'd the Land-Tax Bill, and then went into a Committee of the whole House upon the Navy Debt. The Commissioners of the Navy having laid before their Lordships some other Papers relating to that Affair; Earl Cowper, in a long Speech, made several Observations thereupon; and was seconded by Earl Coningsby, being answer'd by the Lord Viscount Townshend, Earl Cowper reply'd both to him, and to the Earl of Sunderland, who back'd the Lord Townshend. The Lord Bingley, and the Lord North and Grey, having supported Earl Cowper, the Lord Carteret reply'd to them; and after some other Speeches, the Lord Cowper mov'd, that some other Papers, that were wanting to clear up this Matter, might be laid before the House by the Commissioners of the Navy on the Monday following, to which Day their Lordships adjourn'd the farther Consideration of that Affair.

The same Day the Commons read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, the Bill for laying a Duty upon all Red-Herrings, &c. And several Clauses having been order'd to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, one, in particular, (mov'd by Mr. Attorney General) for the more effectual suppressing of private Lotteries, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill, and made some Progress therein.

Nov. 28. After the Dispatch of some private Affairs, the House of Commons was mov'd, that several Clauses in the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for making several Provisions to restore publick Credit*, &c. which relate to the registering of Contracts, might be

be read, which being order'd, and done accordingly, Mr. Bond made a Motion, that all Contracts that had been made about *South-Sea* Stock, and had been register'd, with the Sums, and Persons Names, and the Time when such Contracts were made, might be laid before the House. This was seconded by Mr. Evelyn; but Mr. Hungerford mov'd, that not only the *South-Sea* Contracts, but all others, that had been made about Stocks of the *Bank*, *East-India*, *African*, and *York-Buildings* Companies, Assurances, or any of the other Bubbles, might also be laid before the House; so that the Question was put, That the Directors and Managers of the several Companies and Corporations, or pretended Companies and Corporations, before whom any Contracts were appointed to be register'd, by Virtue of the said Act, do lay before the House an Account of the several Contracts register'd in their Books, distinguishing the Names of the Persons contracting, and the Sums contracted for. Mr. Bond's Motion being thus overloaded, was strongly oppos'd by Mr. Hutcheson, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Horatio Walpole, and the Lord Hinchinbroke; so that tho' Sir Joseph Jekyll, the Lord Morpeth, and some other Members, spoke for the Question, it was carry'd in the Negative by a great Majority, without dividing. Then the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was read the third Time, and after a small Debate (about a Clause for Payment of some Arrears to the Lord Carpenter, on Account of his Pay, as Lieutenant-General in Spain) pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the 29th of November, some Persons from the Commissioners of the Customs, laid several Accounts before the Commons; who, after some Progress had been made, in a grand Committee, in the Malt-Tax Bill, order'd a new Writ to be made out, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Minehead in Somersetshire, in the Room of James Milner, Esq; deceas'd.

The next Day, upon the reading of several Petitions against the running of prohibited *India* wrought Silks, and other Goods, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in for making more effectual the Act of the 11th and 12th Year of King William III, entitled, *An Act for the effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom*. And then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for laying a Tax upon all Red-Herrings, &c.

The same Day (Nov. 30.) after some Opposition, the Lords read the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* Then the Lord *Trevor* stood up, and made a Speech, wherein he took Notice, 'Of the great Number of Half-Pay Officers, who were a great Burthen to the Nation; and that no Care was taken, either to lessen that Charge, or to reward the past Services of the said Officers, by advancing them to such Posts, as from Time to Time became vacant in the Army; but that, instead of that, new Commissions were daily given, and other Officers created: Concluding with a Motion, That the House might be inform'd, how the List of the Half-Pay Officers stood, and whether their Number had been diminish'd since the Reduction of the Army; in which Time it was very probable many of them had dy'd.' He was seconded by the Lord *North and Grey*, Earl *Coningsby*, and Earl *Cowper*, who were answer'd by Earl *Cadogan*, the Lord *Townshend*, and some other Lords; but nevertheless, it was at last order'd, That an Account of the Number of Land-Forces and Half-Pay Officers, now in Pay, be laid before the House.

Dec. 1. After the Reading of several Petitions, the Commons order'd the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before them an Account of the gross and neat Produce of the Duties charg'd upon every Species of dying Drugs imported, with the several Drawbacks allowable on the Exportation of any of them, &c. Then the House went into a grand Committee upon the Malt-Bill, to which two Clauses were added; one, to make the Produce of that Tax, for the Year 1722, a Fund for raising the Sum of 700,000*l.* by Way of Lottery; the other, to prevent all Manner of private Lotteries, of what Denomination soever, under very severe Penalties. Upon this Occasion, Mr. *Hungerford* represented the pernicious Consequences of little Sales of Goods by Way of Lottery, and was seconded by Mr. *Broderick*, Mr. *Lowndes*, and Serjeant *Birch*; and after some farther Progress had been made in that Bill, the Commons adjourn'd to the Monday following.

Dec. 2. The Commissioners of the Navy attended the House of Peers, and laid before their Lordships several Accounts and Papers relating to the Debt of that Office; upon which the Lord *North and Grey*, Earl *Coningsby*, and Earl *Cowper*, having made several Observations; the said Commissioners were, divers Times, examin'd thereupon, and order'd to lay some other Papers before the House, on

the 5th of *December*, to which Day their Lordships adjourn'd.

Dec. 4. Upon the Reading the Petitions of the Magistrates, Commonalty, and Merchants of the City of *Bristol*, the Commons gave Leave for a Bill to be brought in, To enable them to build an Exchange there, for the Convenience of the Merchants and Traders of the said City: And upon the Petition of the Bailiffs, capital Burgesles, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of *Bridport* in *Dorsetshire*, a Bill was also order'd to be brought in, For restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers belonging to the said Borough, and making a Sluice there. Then Mr. *Oxford*, from the Commissioners of the Customs, laid before the Commons, the Commissioners Return to several Orders of the House of the 17th of last Month, with Accounts of Timber, Wood, Lumber, and Hemp imported, from *Christmas* 1712, to *Christmas* 1720, distinguishing from what Places imported, and what Duties are payable thereupon: After which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Malt-Tax Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, the Report of which was put off to the 11th.

Dec. 5. The Lords went into a grand Committee upon the Debt of the Navy, the Earl of *Clarendon* being in the Chair. The Commissioners of the Navy having, according to Order, laid before the House some other Papers relating to that Affair, Earl *Cowper* mov'd, that they might be read, which being done accordingly, his Lordship, in a long Speech, made several Observations thereupon. He was seconded by the Lord *Trevor*; and the Earl *Sunderland* having answer'd them, he was reply'd to by the Earls *Cowper* and *Coningsby*. The Lord *Sunderland* having spoke again, the Debate grew warm, between the Courtiers and the opposite Side. Among the first were, besides the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Cadogan*, and the Lord Viscount *Harcourt*; who were oppos'd by the Earls *Cowper* and *Coningsby*, the Lords *North* and *Grey* and *Bathurst*, and the Lord Bishop of *Rochester*. The Debate having lasted till about five a-Clock in the Evening, a Question, mov'd by the Anti-Courtiers, was at last stated, and put, viz. That the Reason of the Increase of the Debt of the Navy, from the Year 1717, to *September* 1721, was, because there were more Seamen employ'd in the Service of the Navy, than were provided for by Parliament: Upon which

which the House dividing, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 60 Voices against 21.

The same Day the Commons order'd, that the Order made the Day before upon the Petition of the Borough of *Bridport*, be discharg'd; and that the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee. It was also order'd, that Sir *Thomas Wheat*, Bart. be at Liberty to withdraw his Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*.

Dec. 6. A new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for the electing a Burgess for the Boroughs of *Haddington*, *Fedburgh*, &c. in the Room of Sir *David Dalrymple* of *Harles*, Bart. deceas'd: And then the Bill for taking off the Duty upon Salt, used in the curing and making *Red-Herrings*, &c. was order'd to be engross'd. After this, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Ways and Means for raising the Supply.

That Day, a Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Merchants of the City of *London*, against three Clauses of the late *Quarentine Bill*, was offer'd to the House of Lords; but after some Debates, the Question being put, that the said Petition be receiv'd, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 63 Voices against 22. The said Petition, and the Clauses objected against in it, are as follow:

The Petition of the City of London to the House of Lords.

A Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London* in Common-Council assembled, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That it appearing, by the Inspection of the Journal of this House, that their Lordships have now under Consideration, the Amendment of an Act pass'd in a late Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for repealing an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne*, entitled, *An Act to oblige Ships, coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform their Quarentine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man, and to hinder the spreading of Infection*: That the Petitioners conceive, that in some Clauses of that Act, not only the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, but the Trade, Safety, and Prosperity of the City of *London* are highly concern'd;

and
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and praying, that they may be heard by their Counsel, or otherwise, in Relation to the said Act, at such Time, and in such Manner, as their Lordships shall judge most proper and expedient.

Three Clauses in the Quarentine Act, VII^o Georgii.

AND be it farther enacted, That if any Person infected with the Plague, or oblig'd to perform Quarentine, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to repair, within convenient Time, after due Notice for that Purpose given to him, her, or them, by the proper Officer, to the Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place duly appointed for him, her, or them; or having been plac'd in such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, shall escape, or attempt to escape out of the same, whilst he, she, or they shall continue infected, or before Quarentine fully perform'd respectively, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Watchmen, and other Persons, appointed to see Quarentine perform'd, by any Kind of Violence that the Case shall require, to compel every such Person so refusing or neglecting, as aforesaid, and every such Person so escaping, or attempting to escape, as aforesaid, to repair or return into such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, so appointed for him, or her, as aforesaid; and every such Person so refusing or neglecting to repair, within convenient Time after such Notice, as aforesaid, into such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, appointed for him, or her, as aforesaid; and also every Person actually escaping, as aforesaid, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it farther enacted, That if any Person not infected, nor liable to perform Quarentine, shall presume to enter any Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place so appointed, as aforesaid, whilst any Person or Persons so infected, or being under Quarentine, shall be therein, and shall return, or attempt to return from thence, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, as shall be directed or permitted by such Order or Orders, made, or to be made and notify'd, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Watchmen, or other Persons appointed to guard or secure such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place so appointed, as aforesaid, by any Kind of Violence that the Case shall require, to compel such Person, so returning, or attempting to return, to repair into some Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, so appointed, as aforesaid, there

there to continue and perform Quarentine; and in Case such Person shall actually escape out of such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, where he or she shall be so plac'd for Performance of Quarentine, before he or she shall have fully perform'd the same, he or she shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if at any Time or Times hereafter, any City, Town, or Place within *Great Britain*, or *Ireland*, shall be infected with the Plague, it shall and may be lawful, to and for his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, to cause one or more Line or Lines, Trench or Trenches, to be cast up or made about such infected City, Town, or Place, at a convenient Distance from the same, in order to cut off the Communication between such infected City, Town, or Place, and the rest of the Country; and to prohibit all Persons, Goods, and Merchandizes whatsoever, to enter, pass, or be carry'd over such Lines or Trenches, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, and subject to such Regulations and Restrictions for Performance of Quarentine, as shall be directed or permitted by any such Order or Orders, made or to be made, and notify'd, as aforesaid; and in Case any Person or Persons, being within such Lines or Trenches, or any of them, shall, during the Time of such Infection, presume or attempt to come out of the same, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, and subject to such Regulations and Restrictions for Performance of Quarentine, as shall be directed or permitted by such Order or Orders, made or to be made, and notify'd, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Watchmen, or Persons appointed to guard or secure such Lines or Trenches, or any of them, by any Kind of Violence that the Case shall require, to compel all and every such Person or Persons to return back within such Lines or Trenches; and in Case any Person shall actually come out of such Lines or Trenches, or any of them, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, and subject to such Regulations and Restrictions as aforesaid, every such Person shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Some

Some of the Lords protested against the rejecting of the City's Petition, and enter'd their Protest as follows:

Discontent.

I. **B**Ecause the Liberty of petitioning the King; (much more that of petitioning either House of Parliament) is the Birth-right of the free People of this Realm; claim'd by them, and confirm'd to them, soon after the Revolution, in an Act, *Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown*: And whenever any remarkable Check hath been given to the free Exercise of this Right, it hath always been attended with ill Consequences to the Publick.

II. Because the Petition so rejected, was, in our Opinion, every Way proper and unexceptionable, both as to the Manner of wording and presenting it, and the Matter to which it refer'd; nothing being more natural and reasonable, than that any Corporate Body should, if they desire it, be heard upon any Bill under the Consideration of Parliament, whereby they judge their particular Interests to be highly, tho' not solely affected. This Liberty, we remember to have been granted, in a late Session, to the Traders of *Norwich*, upon their Petition touching the *Callicoe Bill*; nor are we aware, that is hath ever, in like Circumstances, been refus'd to the meanest Corporation in the Kingdom: But if it had, we humbly conceive, that in this Case, a Distinction might have been made in Favour of the City of *London*; which being the Center of Credit, of the Trade and Money'd-Interest of the Kingdom, and the Place where the Plague, should we be visited by it, is most likely first to appear: And having also remarkably suffer'd by Means of the late fatal *South-Sea* Scheme, was, we think, in a particular Manner, entitled to apply for Relief against some Clauses in the *Quarentine Act*, and deserv'd to have been treated, on that Occasion, with more Indulgence and Tendernefs.

III. Because the rejecting the said Petition, tends, we conceive, to discountenance all Petitions for the future, in Cases of a publick and general Concern; and by that Means to deprive the Legislature of proper Lights, which they might otherwise receive; it being no ways probable, that Subjects, or Societies of less Consideration, will venture to represent their Sense, in Cases of like Nature, after the City of *London* have been thus refus'd to be heard.

IV. Because

IV. Because, as the receiving this Petition could have had no ill Consequences, as we conceive, nor have given any great Interruption to the Business of Parliament; so the rejecting it may, we think, widen the unhappy Differences that have arisen, and increase the Disaffection to the Government, which hath already too much prevail'd in this Kingdom.

V. Because the Arguments used on the Debate, seem to us not to be of sufficient Force; for we cannot conceive, that because the said Act of Quarentine is a general Act, therefore no particular Community or City, who think they may, in a distinguishing Manner; be prejudic'd by it, have a Right to be heard in Relation to it; and that, at a Time, when it is under the Consideration of Parliament. Nor can we be of Opinion, that a Petition agreed on by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London in Common Council assembled, and presented, not even by the Numbers allow'd by Law, but by a Lord of this House, can possibly be a Prelude, or Example, towards introducing tumultuous Petitions; much less can we see, why it ought the rather to be rejected, because it came from so great a Body as the City of London; on the contrary, we apprehend, that an universal Grievance, which may be occasion'd by any general Act, must be represented to the Legislature by particular Persons, or Bodies Corporate, or else it cannot be represented at all; that the rejecting such Petitions, and the not receiving of them, is the Way to occasion Disorders and Tumults; and that the more considerable the Body is, the more Regard should be had to any Applications they make; especially for Matters, wherein not only the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, but also their Trade, Safety, and Prosperity are, as the Petition avers, highly concern'd.

Bristol,
St. John de Blesfor,
Fran. Cestriensf.
Comper,
Bathurst,
Boyle,

Aillsford,
Straford,
Aberdeen,
Gower,
Fran. Rossen,
Litchfield,

North and Grey,
Trevor,
Guildford,
Bingley,
Uxbridge.

Dec. 7. Upon the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Borough of *Stidport* was referr'd, a Bill was again order'd to be brought in, *For restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers of that Place.* After this, the King being come to the House of Peers, and the Com-

mons sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the *Act for granting a Land Tax*, and to three Naturalization Bills.

The King being withdrawn, the Lords went into a grand Committee upon the *Bill to prevent Infection*, which occasion'd a long and warm Debate. Earl Comper, who begun it, mov'd, 'That a Clause might be added to the Bill, for repealing so much of the Quarantine Act, pass'd the last Session, as impowers the Government to remove to a Lazaret, or Pest-House, any Persons whatsoever, infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons out of an infected Family, from their Habitations; and also so much of the said Act, as gives Power for the drawing Lines or Trenches round any City, Town, or Place infected: His Lordship represented, That the Powers above-mention'd were altogether unknown to our excellent Constitution; inconsistent with the Lenity of our free Government; such as could never be wisely, or usefully put in Practice; and the more odious, because they seem'd to be copy'd from the arbitrary Government of France, and could not be executed but my military Force." Earl Comper was seconded by the Lord Trevor, and back'd by Earl Coningsby, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Lord North and Grey, and the Earl of Strafford; who, by Turns, reply'd to the Earl of Sunderland, who spoke three or four Times, and was supported by the Lords Harcourt, Townshend, and Carteret. After great Altercation, a new Debate arose upon the Question, Whether Nurses and Physicians, appointed by the Government, should be forc'd on Persons remov'd to Pest-Houses, or whether they should be allow'd their own Physicians and Attendants? But it growing late, the farther Consideration of that Affair was put off till Monday the 11th.

Dec. 8. Being the Day appointed for a publick Fast, to implore the Protection of Almighty God, and to avert the Plague from these Kingdoms, Dr. Green, Lord Bishop of Norwich, preach'd at the Abbey before the House of Lords, and Dr. Sanders preach'd at St. Margaret's before the House of Commons.

Dec. 9. The Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be return'd to Dr. Sanders for his Sermon, and that he be desir'd to print the same. After which, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, a farther Progress was made in that Matter. A little before the House rose, Mr. Hungerford stood up, and said, 'He had a Motion to
make;

make; but that it being then past Two a-Clock, (after which Time, according to a standing Order of the House, no Motion is to be made) he would defer it till the Monday following, when he hoped the House would be fuller: That in the mean time, he could not forbear taking Notice of an Advertisement, which he had seen that Morning in a publick News-Paper, (meaning the Reasons for an Ingraftment, inserted in the *Daily Courant* of this Day) wherein a great and powerful Corporation were threaten'd with the Resentment of the Government, and even of the Legislature, in a Matter of Property, and which depended on the free Vote and Choice of every Member of that Company; That such an unprecedented and extraordinary Insinuation could not but sound very harsh to an *English* Ear; since it tended to invade the Rights and Liberties of a free People; and therefore ought to be severely animadverted upon." Hereupon Mr. *Horatio Walpole* said, "He guess'd what Paper that Gentleman meant, having seen him read that Morning the *Daily Courant*; that for his Part, though he had read it himself, yet he did not take Notice of any Thing contain'd in it, that might not be justify'd: But however, he thought the Monday following could not be a proper Day for taking that Matter into Consideration; for that House was then like to be as thin as at present; because many Gentlemen would be gone to the *South-Sea* House to the Balloting." Mr. *Shippen* smartly reply'd, "That from that Gentleman's (Mr. *Horatio Walpole*) being so warm in Defence of that Paper, it was an easy Matter to guess from whence it came, and by whom it was drawn up." This was back'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, who added, "He had known many Papers taken Notice of by that House, and the Authors and Printers enquir'd into, and punish'd, for Things, which, in his Opinion, were of less Consequence than this." To this Mr. *Yonge* return'd, "That he had seen the Gentleman, who first mention'd this Matter, and some others, reading the Paper in question, some Hours before; and if they observ'd any Thing fit to be complain'd of to the House, they might then have made the Motion, when, according to the Rules, it had been proper, and the House fuller." Whereupon Mr. Speaker interpos'd, desiring them to adjourn, and so that Matter dropp'd.

On Monday the 11th of *December* the Lords went again into a Committee of the whole House, upon the *Bill to prevent Infection*, and a very warm Debate arose, which lasted till near seven a-Clock in the Evening. Earl *Cowper*, who open'd the Matter, excepted against several Clauses, particularly against the Power given by this, and a former Act, of drawing Lines round any City, Town, or Place infected, and consequently round the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; of which his Lordship shew'd the dangerous Consequence; and therefore mov'd, that the said Cities might be excepted. He was seconded and back'd by Earl *Coningsby*, the Lords *Trevor*, and *North and Grey*, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, and the Lord *Bathurst*; but they were answer'd and oppos'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, the Duke of *Wharron*, (who spoke the first Time on that Side) the Duke of *Newcastle*, and the Lord *Harcourt*, most of whom spoke several Times. Among the rest, the Lord *Harcourt* suggested, 'That 200000 Men would not be sufficient to guard such great Cities as *London* and *Westminster*; and therefore he thought it needless to except them;' which carry'd such Weight, that the Question being put upon Earl *Cowper's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 45 Voices against 20. There were likewise Divisions upon other Clauses; but notwithstanding all Opposition, the Bill was gone through, and the Report of it put off to the Wednesday following.

The next Day the Lords, according to Order, were to take into Consideration a Complaint that had been made some Days before, of the Building here a considerable Number of Ships of Force for the *French*; but that Business being put off, the House went into a grand Committee upon the Bill from the Commons, *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* After the reading of it, the Lord *Trevor* open'd the Debate, with a long elaborate Speech, wherein, among other Particulars, he excepted against the Clauses for punishing Soldiers with Death for Desertion, and for exempting them from being arrested for Debt. His Lordship urg'd, 'That the Exercise of Martial Law in Time of Peace, was unknown, and repugnant to our Constitution: That such a Law was, indeed, necessary, during the late Rebellion; but there being at present no such Reason, and all being perfectly quiet and easy under his Majesty's mild Government, the Punishment of Offences committed by the Soldiery, ought to be

' be left to the Civil Magistrate. And that, on the other
' Hand, it was unreasonable to grant Soldiers a Protection
' from their lawful Creditors, since thereby a great many
' poor People, who might be drawn in to trust them,
' might be ruin'd." This Speech was answer'd by
Earl *Cadogan*, and the Earl of *Sunderland*; to whom the
Lord *North and Grey*, the Earls *Coningsby* and *Strafford*, the
Lord *Bathurst*, and Earl *Comper* reply'd, and rais'd some
Objections to some other Parts of the Bill. The Lord
Harcourt having spoken on the Court-Side, he was an-
swer'd by the Earl of *Strafford*, to whom the Lord *Carteret*
reply'd; and after some other Speeches, the Question
being put, that the Number of standing Forces be re-
duc'd, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 67 Voices
against 19.

It is observable, that in the Heat of this long Debate,
Earl C——y having severely animadverted upon some
of the Lords Justices appointed by the King, when his
Majesty went last to *Hanover*, insinuating, *That no Body*
knew from whence they came, another Earl, in a high Sta-
tion, said thereupon, ' He did not think any Thing that
' noble Lord, who spoke last, had said, or could suggest,
' to be a Reflection on the late Regency, of which he
' had the Honour to be one; but that as they were chosen
' and appointed by the King, he thought it a Reflection
' on his Majesty, of which the House ought to take No-
' tice; and therefore desir'd that his Words might be taken
' down in writing." Hereupon the noble Person who
gave the Offence, in order to extenuate it, said, ' He
' did not mean any Reflection upon any that were living,
' but some of them that were dead;" by which he was
understood to mean the late Earl *Stanhope*, and Mr. Se-
cretary *Craggs*. To this the Earl of S——d smartly re-
ply'd, ' That, in his Opinion, it was still more indecent,
' and unbecoming the Dignity of that august Assembly,
' for any, who had the Honour to sit in it, to reflect on
' Persons that were dead, and could not answer for them-
' selves, than upon Persons living, who could speak in
' their own Justification; and therefore his Lordship in-
' sisted, that the Earl C——y's Words might be wrote
' down, in order to have him sent to the Tower: " But
the Lord *Harcourt*, in order to moderate the Matter, said,
' He hoped that noble Lord meant no Reflection, however
' his Words might look that Way — and therefore de-
' sir'd he might have Liberty to explain himself." Here-
upon

upon Earl C——y declar'd, ' Hej did not intend to reflect upon any Body : That he was sorry what he had said had given Offence; begg'd Pardon of the House, and promis'd to take Care not to offend any more in that Kind for the future." Which pleas'd the Court-Party, more than if he had been again committed to the Tower.

Dec. 13. The Earl of Clarendon reported to the House of Lords, the Bill to prevent Infection, upon which the Question being put, that the House do agree with the Committee, the same was oppos'd by Earl Cowper; who, on the other Hand, mov'd, That a Bill be brought in for the Repeal of two Clauses in the Quarentine Bill. He was seconded by the Lords Bathurst and North and Grey; but the Court Lords having insisted upon the other Question, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 47 Voices against 26; and then the Question, upon Earl Cowper's Motion, being resolv'd in the Negative, by about the same Majority; his Lordship with several other Lords, enter'd the following remarkable Protest, viz.

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that a Bill be brought in for the Repeal of so much of the Act pass'd last Year relating to the Plague, as gives a Power to remove to a Lazaret, or Pest-House, any Persons whatsoever infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons out of an infected Family, from their Habitations (tho' distant from any other Dwelling-House). And also so much of the said Act, as gives Power for the drawing Lines or Trenches round any City, Town, or Place infected, it was resolv'd in the Negative:

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause the Powers specify'd in the Question, seem to us, such as can never wisely or usefully be put in Execution. For by the first of them, Persons of what Rank or Condition soever, either actually infected, or being in the same Habitation, tho' in Lone-Houses, where they are well accommodated, and from whence there is no Danger of propagating the Infection, may be forcibly remov'd into common Lazarets or Pest-Houses. And it does not appear to us, that such a Power could at any Time be reasonably executed, and therefore we conceive it should be repeal'd.

The other Power extends to the drawing of Lines around any City, Town, or Place, and consequently around

around the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; the very Apprehensions of which, upon the least Rumour of a Plague, would disperse the Rich, and by that Means (as well as by hindering the free Access of Provisions) starve the Poor, ruin Trade, and destroy all the Remains of private and publick Credit.

II. Because such Powers as these are utterly unknown to our Constitution, and repugnant, we conceive, to the Lenity of our mild and free Government; a tender Regard to which was shewn by the Act *far. I.* which took Care only to confine infected Persons within their own Houses, and to support them under that Confinement, and lodg'd the Execution of such Powers solely in the Civil Magistrate; whereas the Powers by us excepted against, as they are of a more extraordinary Kind, so they will probably (and some of them must necessarily) be executed by military Force; and the violent and inhuman Methods which on these Occasions, may, as we apprehend, be practis'd, will, we fear, rather draw down the Infliction of a new Judgment from Heaven, than contribute any Ways to remove that which shall then have befallen us.

III. Because we take it, these Methods were copy'd from *France*, a Kingdom whose Pattern, in such Cases, *Great Britain* should not follow; the Government there, being conducted by arbitrary Power, and supported by standing Armies; and in such a Country, such Methods do, in our Opinion, seem most suitable: And yet even in that Kingdom, the Powers thus exercis'd of late, have been as unsuccessful, as they were unprecedented; so that no neighbouring State has any Encouragement from thence, to follow so fatal an Example. In the last Plague with which we were visited, *Anno Dom. 1665*, tho' none of these Methods were made use of, much less authoriz'd by Parliament; yet the Infection, however great, was kept from spreading itself into the remote Parts of the Kingdom; nor did the City of *London*, where it first appear'd, and chiefly rag'd, suffer so long, or so much, in Proportion to the Number of its Inhabitants, as other Cities and Towns in *France* have suffer'd, where these cruel Experiments have been try'd.

IV. Because, had such Part of the Act, as we think should be repeal'd, been accordingly repeal'd, there would still have remain'd in it a general Clause, which gives the Crown all Powers necessary to prevent the spreading of Infection; and, consequently, these very Powers among the

the rest, if they should be found necessary: And therefore there is no Need, we conceive, to have them expressly granted in the same Act of Parliament, which seems not only to warrant, but in a particular Manner to prescribe and direct the Use of them.

V. Because the great Argument urg'd for continuing these Powers specify'd in the Question, (that they would probably never be put in Execution in the Cases objected to) seems to us a clear Reason, why they should not be continu'd; for we cannot imagine why they should stand enacted, unless they are intended to be executed; or of what Use it will be to the Publick, to keep the Minds of the People perpetually alarm'd, with those Apprehensions under which they now labour, as appears by the Petition from the City of London, lately rejected. It may be an Instance of our great Confidence in his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, when we trust him with such Powers unknown to the Constitution; but we think it ill becomes us to repose such Trust, when it tends, in our Opinion, rather to render him terrible, than amiable to his Subjects; and when the only Advantage he can (as we conceive) draw from the Trust repos'd in him, is, not to make Use of it.

W. Ebor.
Boyle,
Trevor,
St. John of Bletsoe,
Strafford,
Wesson,

Aberdeen,
F. Cestriensis,
Uxbridge,
North and Grey,
Bingley,
Bathurst,

F. Roffe,
Guilford,
Gower,
Ailesford,
Comper,

The same Day, the Lords, in a grand Committee, went again upon the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and the Lord Trevor, who began the Debate, spoke with great Strength of Reasoning, against several Clauses, that in particular, for punishing Desertion with Death; and insisted, that the Articles of War should be inserted in the Body of the Bill. He was answer'd by the Earl of Sunderland; to whom the Lord North and Grey having reply'd, the Lord Viscount Townshend spoke for the Bill, and was seconded by the Lord Torrington. After some other Speeches between the Earl Coningsby, the Lords Trevor and North and Grey on the one Side, and the Lords Harcourt and Carteret on the other, the Bill was gone through, and agreed to, by a great Majority, and the Report of it order'd for the Tuesday following.

We

We return now to the House of Commons, who, on the 11th of December, agreed to the Amendments made in their grand Committee to the Malt-Tax Bill, which they order'd to be ingross'd; and the next Day read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the *Bill for laying a Tax on Red-Herrings, &c.*

On the 13th, after the Reading of a Petition of the Company of Silk-Throwsters, setting forth, that the Law for preventing the wearing of wrought Silks, Bengalls, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk, or Herbs of the Manufacture of *Persia, China, or East-India*, was ineffectual, and praying to be reliev'd, a Bill was brought in for making more effectual an Act made in the 11th and 12th Years of the Reign of King William III, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom.* Then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, and read as follow, viz.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the making the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in the manufacturing of them, more easy and practicable, will greatly conduce to the Enlargement of the Commerce of *Great Britain.*

2. That an Allowance be paid upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain* of Silk only, reckoning sixteen Ounces to the Pound Weight.

3. That the Allowance upon the Exportation of the said Stuffs made in *Great Britain* only, be after the Rate of 3s. per Pound Weight.

4. That an Allowance be paid upon the Exportation of all Silks and Ribbons made in *Great Britain*, of Silk mix'd with Gold or Silver.

5. That the Allowance upon the Exportation of the said Silks and Ribbons made in *Great Britain*, of Silk mix'd with Gold or Silver, be after the Rate of 4s. per Pound Weight.

6. That an Allowance be paid upon the Exportation of Silk Stockings, Silk Gloves, Fringes, Laces, Stitching and Sewing Silk, made in *Great Britain.*

7. That the Allowance upon the Exportation of Silk Stockings, Silk Gloves, Fringes, Laces, Stitching and Sewing Silk, made in *Great Britain*, be after the Rate of 1s. 3d. per Pound Weight.

F

8. That

8. That an Allowance be made upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk and Grogram Yarn.

9. That the said Allowance upon the said Stuffs made of Silk and Grogram Yarn, be after the Rate of 8*d.* per Pound Weight.

10. That an Allowance be made upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk mix'd with Inkle or Cotton.

11. That the said Allowance for Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk mix'd with Inkle or Cotton, be after the Rate of 1*s.* per Pound Weight.

12. That an Allowance be made upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk and Worsted.

13. That the said Allowance upon all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk and Worsted, be after the Rate of 6*d.* per Pound Weight.

14. That the said Allowances do continue for the Space of three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

15. That the Duties payable upon the Exportation of the *British* Manufactures herein after mention'd, that is to say, Apothecary and Confectionary Wares, Aqua Vitz, Ale, Beer, or Mum, Baggs, Books, Maps, and Pictures, Brasse and Copper wrought, Bridles, Buttons of all Sorts, Bricks, Coaches and Chariots, Cordage, Earthen-Ware, Glasse for Windows, Drinking-Glasses, and Bottles of all Sorts, Gloves, plain Leather, Gunpowder, Haberdashery-Ware, Hair-Cloth, Harness for Coaches, Holsters, Blowing-Horns small, Lanthorn-Leaves, Powder-Horns, Horle-Litters, and Sedans, Horse-Collars, Hoops for Birets, Iron wrought, and Clock-Work, Iron Ordnance, Lace of Gold and Silver, Leather wrought, Lime, Nails, Oaker, Parchment, Pastboards, Pewter, Rape Cakes, Saddles great and small, Saddle Trees, Scabbards for Swords, Snovels shod and unshod, Soap, hard Soap, Starch, Sugar refin'd, Silk wrought, Tobacco Pipes, Virginals, Watches, Wax, Bees, and Sealing, white Woollen Cloths, Yarn, Grogram, Upholders-Ware, and Perriwigs, be taken off.

16. That the Duties payable on the Importation of the several Materials used in dying hereafter mention'd, that is to say, Agarick, Allom, Annetto, Antimonium crudum, Aqua Fortis, Argol, Arsnick, Bay Berries, Brazil Wood, Braziletto Wood, Cochineal, Copperas of all Sorts, Crema Tartar, Fustick, Gauls, Gum Arabick, or Seneca, Indico

Indico of all Sorts, Ifing-glass, Litmus, Logwood, Mad-
der of all Sorts, Madder Roots, Nicaragua Wood, Orchall,
Orchelia, Pomegranate Peels, Redwood, Sal Flower, Sal
Armoniack, Sal Gem, Salt Petre, Sapan Wood, Saunders,
Red Shumack, Sticklack, Tornfall, Valonia, and Verde-
grease, be taken off.

17. That such of the said Materials used in Dying, as
shall hereafter be imported free of Duty, and shall after-
wards be exported, be charg'd with a Duty, equal to the
Difference between the present Duty and the present
Drawback.

18. That 10 d. Part of the Duty payable for each Beaver
Skin imported, be taken off.

19. That upon the Exportations of Beaver Skins, a
Drawback of 3 d. per Skin be allow'd, and no more.

20. That the Duties payable upon Pepper imported, and
enter'd for Home Consumption, be reduc'd to 4 d. per
Pound Weight, over and above the half Subsidy.

21. That the Duties payable upon the Importation of
Hemp into *Great Britain*, from the *British* Plantation in
America, be taken off.

22. That the Duties payable upon the Importation of
all Timber, Wood, and Lumber, (excepting Masts, Oak,
Aih, Beach, and Elm) imported into *Great Britain* from
the *British* Plantations in *America*, be taken off.

The first 14 of the said Resolutions being severally
read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally
put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. The 15th,
16th, and 17th Resolutions being severally read a second
Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon,
order'd to be recommitted. The 18th, 19th, 20th, and
21st Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were,
upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto
by the House. The last of the said Resolutions being read
a second Time, was, upon the Question put thereupon,
order'd to be recommitted. It was also order'd, That it
be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House,
to whom the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the
Importation of naval Stores was committed, that they do
receive a Clause pursuant to the last Resolution agreed
unto by the House; and that a Bill or Bills be brought in
upon the Residue of the said Resolutions agreed unto by
the House.

The same Day a Petition of the People call'd Quakers, in
Behalf of such of their Friends, who scruple the Form of so-
lemn Affirmation, (viz. the Words, in the Presence of
Almighty

Almighty God) was presented to the House, and read, praying, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for granting the said People such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove those Difficulties which many of them lie under; or such other Relief as to the House should seem meet: This Petition was spoke to by Sir John Ward, and Mr. Heyshaw, two of the City Members, who were back'd by the Lord William Pawlet, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Horatio Walpole, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition. It is observable, that the Quakers were deny'd that Favour about ten Years before; and it was reported, that they obtain'd it now upon a Promise, that their Brotherhood would, in the ensuing Election for a new Parliament, favour such Gentlemen as should be recommended to them.

Dec. 15. A Petition of divers Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent; as also a Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of *Kent*, *Sussex*, *Surrey*, and *Southampton*, praying, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for Building a Bridge over the River *Thames*, at, or near *Vaux-Hall*, were presented to the Commons, read, and referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. After this, the Bill in Favour of the Quakers was read the first Time, and a Bill order'd to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of Goods, and for preventing the bringing in the Contagion thereby, and the Bill for a Tax on Malt, &c.* was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Dec. 16. Upon a Complaint made to the Commons, that altho' the Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Minehead* in *Somersetshire*, in the Room of *James Milner*, Esq; deceas'd, issu'd long before, yet the same was not deliver'd to the Sheriff of the said County; Mr. *Briscon*, the Messenger attending the Great Seal, was order'd to attend the House the Monday following, when Mr. *Briscon* was examin'd, as was also Mr. *Parker*, to whom, he said, he had deliver'd the said Writ; and then the farther Hearing of that Complaint was adjourn'd to Thursday the 21st. But in the mean time a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For the better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.*

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The same Day, the Commons rejected a Petition of *John Fuller, Esq;* setting forth, That he having 500*l.* per Ann. Annuities, the *South-Sea Company* had clandestinely possess'd themselves of the same; and that he had exhibited his Bill in the Court of *Exchequer*, against the said Company and others, for recovering the said Annuities; but by the Act of the last Session of Parliament for making Provisions to restore publick Credit, he was prevented from proceeding in his Cause, notwithstanding his Bill was filed above four Months before the said Session; and praying, that his Case might be taken into Consideration, and that he might be at Liberty to proceed in the said Court. The same Day also, a new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Orford* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Sir Edward Turnour, Kt.* deceas'd; and then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day (*Dec. 19*) reported and agreed to, as follow, viz.

1. That the taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all White-Herrings consum'd in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, will be of Service to the Makers and Curers of White-Herrings in *England*, and no Prejudice to the Revenue.

2. That a Duty be laid upon all White-Herrings consum'd in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*.

3. That the said Duty be 3*s.* 4*d.* on each Barrel containing thirty two Gallons, and so in Proportion on every Cask containing a greater or lesser Quantity.

4. That the said Duty upon White-Herrings be continu'd as long as the Duties upon Salt have Continuance, by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in Force.

5. That the several Subsidies or Duties now payable on Goods and Merchandises, of the Product or Manufacture of *Great Britain* exported, (except Allom, Lead, Lead-Oar, Tin, Leather tann'd, Copperas, Coals, Wool, Cards, white woollen Cloths, Lapis Calaminaris, Skins of all Sorts, Glue, Coney Hair, or Wool, Hares Wool, Hair of all Sorts, Horses, and Licharge of Lead) be taken off.

6. That the Duties payable on the Importation of the several Materials used in Dying hereafter mention'd, that is to say, *Agarick*, *Annotto*, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Aqua Fortis*, *Argol*, *Arsenick*, *Bay Berries*, *Brazil Wood*, *Brasiletto Wood*, *Cochineal*, *Feachia*, *Crema Tartar*, *Fustick*, *Gauls*,

Gauls, Gum Arabick, or Seneca, Indico of all Sorts, Iling-glass, Litmus, Logwood, Madder of all Sorts, Madder-Roots, Nicaragua Wood, Orchall, Ochelia, Pomegranate Peels, Red Wood, Sal Flower, Sal Armoniack, Sal Gem, Sapan Wood, Saunders, Red Shumack, Stickleack, Tornfall, Valonia, and Verdegrease, be taken off.

7. That such of the said Materials used in Dying, as shall hereafter be imported free of Duty, and shall afterwards be exported, be charg'd with a Duty, equal to the Difference between the present Duty and the present Drawback.

8. That the Duties upon Mace imported be reduc'd to 3s. per Pound Weight.

9. That the Duties upon Cloves imported be reduc'd to 2s. per Pound Weight.

10. That the Duties upon Nutmegs imported be reduc'd to 1s. 6d. per Pound Weight.

11. That the Duties payable upon the Importation of all Timber, Wood, and Lumber (excepting Masts, Yards, and Boltsprits, for which Præmiums are already allow'd) imported into Great Britain from the British Plantations in America, be taken off.

After which it was order'd, 1st, That a Bill be brought in upon the four first of the said Resolutions.

2^{dly}, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of naval Stores is committed, that they do receive a Clause pursuant to the last of the said Resolutions.

3^{dly}, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are to prepare and bring in a Bill or Bills, upon the Resolutions agreed to by the House upon Thursday last, that they do prepare and insert Clauses in the said Bill, or Bills, pursuant to the Residue of the said Resolutions this Day agreed to by the House.

The same Day the Commons read a second Time, and committed the Bill in Favour of the Quakers, and order'd their House to be call'd over on Tuesday the 9th of January next: And it was order'd, That such of the Members of this House as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; but a Motion being made, and the Question put, that Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters, for summoning the Members to attend the Service of the House upon the 9th of January next, it pass'd in the Negative.

Dec. 30.

Dec. 20. The Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce (for the Space of one Year) with any Country that is, or shall be infected with the Plague.* After which, some Persons from the Custom-House laid before the Commons several Accounts that had been call'd for.

Dec. 21. The Commons put off till the 11th of January next, the farther Consideration of the Complaint, touching the Miscarriage of a Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Minehead*; and then, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores.

Dec. 22. The Quakers Bill was order'd to be engross'd, and a Bill to prevent the clandestine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby, was read the first Time: After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Bill for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores was gone through; and then the Commons adjourn'd themselves to Monday the 8th of January.

Dec. 19. The House of Peers went again upon the King's Speech at the Opening of this Session, and took into Consideration that Part of it relating to the Treaty with *Spain*, which occasion'd a very long and warm Debate. It was begun by the Earl of *Strafford*, who, among other Particulars, suggested, 'That as the War with *Spain* was undertaken without Necessity, or a just Provocation, so the Peace was concluded without any Benefit or Advantage. That, contrary to the Law of Nations, the Spanish Fleet was fallen upon without any Declaration of War, and even while a British Minister, and a Secretary of State, were amicably treating at *Madrid*; so that the Spaniards might think themselves secure from any Hostilities. And as the Manner of beginning the War did not appear justifiable, neither could the War itself hardly be reconcil'd with sound Politicks, since it was an Interruption to one of the most valuable Branches of our Trade, and at a Time when the Nation groan'd under the Pressure of heavy Debts, occasion'd by a former long expensive War: Concluding, with a Motion for an Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to cause the Instructions that were given to Sir *George Byng* (now Lord *Torrington*) to be laid before the House." He was seconded by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and back'd by his Grace the Archbishop of *York*, the Earl of *Aylesford* and *Cowper*, the Lords *Guildford*, *Trevor*,
Bathurst

Bathurst, and several others; but they were answer'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Duke of *Wharton*, the Lord *Carteret*, and several other Courtiers; and the Question being put upon the Motion for an Address, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 67 Voices against 24. Then the Duke of *Wharton* took Notice, that the Debates on the King's Speech had already taken up much of their Time to little Purpose; and therefore his Grace mov'd, that an End might be put to that Matter; which, after some Opposition, was agreed to without dividing. However, the Lord *North* and *Grey* mov'd, that the House would enquire what was become of the Ships that were taken from the *Spaniards* in the late War? But it being late, the Consideration of that Affair was put off till Thursday the 21st of *December*, when the Lord *North* and *Grey* mov'd, That an Address be made to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to order an Account to be laid before the House, how the Ships taken from the *Spaniards* were dispos'd of? He was seconded by the Earl of *Aylesford*; and the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd without any Division. After which, the Lords adjourn'd to Tuesday the 9th of *January* following.



I R E L A N D.

IN the last Register an Account was given of the Opening of the Parliament of this Kingdom, by inserting the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses, and their Addresses to the King and his Grace, together with his Majesty's and his Grace's Answers; we will now take Notice only of the most material Transactions of that Parliament.

On the 28th of *September*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address of Thanks, for his Majesty's most gracious Answer to their former Address.

Sept. 29. Sir *Thomas Taylor* reported from the Committee of the whole House, appointed to take into Consideration, that Part of the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, which relates to the receiving voluntary Subscriptions, in order to establish a Bank in this Kingdom, that they had come to a Resolution in the Matter to them referr'd, which he read, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was again read, and is as followeth, viz.

Resolv'd

Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the establishing a publick Bank, upon a solid and good Foundation, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, will greatly contribute to the restoring of Credit, and Support of the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

To which Resolution the Question being put, the House did agree, and Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in thereupon.

On the 30th of September, the Commons, with their Speaker, waited on the Lord Lieutenant with their Address of Thanks, which was to the Effect following.

To the King's most excellent Majesty:

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, do, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, receive your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our Address, and we humbly beseech your Majesty, to accept our most sincere and hearty Thanks for this fresh Instance of your Royal Goodness.

The Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most glorious and auspicious Reign, make it our Interest, as well as it is our Duty, to wish it may be long and prosperous.

The Assurance your Majesty is pleas'd to give us, that you will omit nothing that may contribute to the Welfare of this Kingdom, affords us the greatest Comfort imaginable; and must always excite in us a Zeal to distinguish ourselves, by supporting that Government, on which alone depend our Safety, the Protestant Religion, and every other Thing which is most valuable to us; and we hope in this Session of Parliament, to give early and evident Proofs to your Majesty of this our most dutiful Disposition.

Thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I will by the first Opportunity, transmit this your dutiful Address to be laid before his Majesty.

Oct. 2. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Heads of a *Bill for the Relief of his Majesty's Subjects, in their paying of Quit-Rents, Crown-Rents, and Composition-Rents.* The next Day, Mr. Rose reported the said Heads of a Bill, which were read, agreed to, and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be transmitted into *Great Britain.*

Oct. 4. The Commons agreed to two Resolutions from the Committee, appointed to inspect the State of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, and order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in thereupon.

Oct. 5. The Commons went through Heads of a Bill to prevent Frauds and Abuses committed in the making of Malt.

Oct. 6. A Petition of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity College near Dublin*, acknowledging the Favours of this House, and setting forth, That the Sums already granted for finishing the College-Library, though expended with the utmost Care and Frugality, are found insufficient for that Purpose; and giving firm Assurance of their inviolable Attachment to the late happy Revolution, and the present Establishment under his Majesty King George, and that they will always continue utterly to discountenance and exterminate, as far as in them lies, all Principles of a contrary Tendency, was presented to the House and read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That this House do address his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will lay before his Majesty the humble Desire of this House, that his Majesty will be pleas'd, out of his Royal Bounty, to give to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity College near Dublin*, such Sum or Sums not exceeding 5000*l.* as shall from Time to Time be judg'd necessary to be expended for finishing the Library of the said College. And the said Address was order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, by such Members of the House as were of the Privy Council. After this, it was also order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in, *To prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts*, as likewise Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts to prevent the farther Growth of Popery.

Oct. 7. Sir Thomas Taylor presented to the House Heads of a Bill for establishing a Bank in Ireland, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House that Day seve'nnight, and nothing to intervene. And it was order'd, That his Majesty's Letter to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for a Commission and Charter to erect a Bank

a Bank, and the several Papers relating to the establishing a Bank, which were laid before this House, be refer'd to the said Committee.

Oct. 9. Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* reported from the Committee, appointed to attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the Address of this House in Favour of Trinity College near *Dublin*, that they had attended his Grace accordingly, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I Will take Care to lay before his Majesty the Address of the House of Commons in Favour of the College, and as I am perswaded of their Duty and Zeal for his Majesty's Person and Government, there is Reason to hope they may receive this farther Mark of his Royal Goodness.

Oct. 10. Mr. *Norman* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill to prevent Frauds and Abuses committed in the making of Malt were committed, that they had gone through the same Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table. Then a Clause to prevent the ingrossing and regrating of Corn, being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read, and agreed unto by the House with Amendments. Another Clause for appointing *Kilkenny* Coal, and all other Stone Coal, to be sold by Weight, being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read, and agreed unto by the House with an Amendment. After which it was order'd, that Mr. *Norman* do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same might be transmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form.

Oct. 11. Mr. *Harrison* reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts of the Nation, that they had met and sub-divided themselves into several Sub-Committees, and had examin'd into the said Accounts, the general State whereof was contain'd in the Report, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, together with several Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees, where the same were read: And then it was order'd, That the said Report, as also the said Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees do lie on the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

The same Day Mr. Maxwell, reported from the Grand Committee, Heads of a Bill for the *Endowments of Tillage*, which were agreed to, and resolv'd, That Mr. Speaker, with the House, do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same might be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Oct. 12. A Petition of Dean Charles Northcott, setting forth, That this House was pleas'd, in two former Sessions of Parliament, to recommend him to the then Government for some Ecclesiastical Preferment, as well for his Sufferings in the late War in this Kingdom, he having with other Gentlemen lain under Sentence of Death in Gallies, as for his constant Zeal and Fidelity to his present Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House; but that the Petitioner hath not receiv'd the effectual Benefit of the said Recommendations, and praying; this House will renew the same to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, was presented to the House and read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* that the Petitioner Dean Charles Northcott be recommended to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in the most effectual Manner for some Ecclesiastical Dignity and Preferment, as well for his Sufferings in the late War in this Kingdom, as for his constant Zeal and Fidelity to his present Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House. And it was order'd, That the said Recommendation be laid before his Grace by such Members of this House, as were of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Oct. 13. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Sum of 77261 l. 6 s. 7 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ is the Debt of this Nation at Christmas 1721.

2. That a Supply be granted to his Majesty for Payment of the said Debt, and towards supporting the necessary Branches of the Establishment for two Years, from Christmas 1721, to Christmas 1723.

3. That a Sum, not exceeding 1500 l. be given to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, in order to build a proper Ware-house, as a Repository for Linen Manufactures expos'd to Sale.

4. That a farther Sum of 1060 l. be paid to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, to discharge a Debt contracted by them for the Use of the Publick, occasion'd by

the De-sufficiency of the Funds formerly granted for the Support and Encouragement of the Linnen Manufacture.

5. That the Supply granted to his Majesty, be a Sum not exceeding 3318867. 14 s. 8 d. 3.

6. That the House be mov'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that one Penny *per Diem*, clear of all Deductions, be added to the Pay of each of the effective private Soldiers of the several Regiments of Foot in this Kingdom, except to the Regiments of Foot which shall be on Duty in Dublin.

Oct. 14. These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. And it was order'd, That such Members as were of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, should attend the Lord Lieutenant, and desire he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that one Penny *per Diem*, clear of all Deductions, be added to the Pay of each of the effective private Soldiers of the several Regiments of Foot in this Kingdom, except to the Regiments of Foot which shall be on Duty in Dublin. Then the House, according to Order, resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, for establishing a Bank in Ireland; and after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair; and Sir Thomas Taylor reported from the Committee, that they had made some Progress in the Matter to them referr'd, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again. Hereupon the Question being put, that this House do, this Day two Months, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into farther Consideration, it was carry'd in the Affirmative: But it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for reducing the Interest of Money.

Oct. 16. Mr. Parnell reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Records of this Kingdom, and to see in what Order and Method they are kept, that they had come to a Resolution in the Matter to them referr'd, which he read in his Place, and deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was again read, and agreed to by the House, and is as followeth, resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the House be mov'd for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill for the more effectual preserving the Records of Ouslawries

ries of High Treason in this Kingdom. And then it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill pursuant to the said Resolution.

Then Mr. *Joshua Allen* presented to the House, Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Oct. 17. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, as follow, viz.

Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, 1. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional Rates, Duties, and Impositions upon Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, granted and continu'd from the 21st Day of November 1719, until the 25th Day of December 1721, by an Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament in this Kingdom, entitl'd, *An Act for continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes*; and also on all Sorts of Wines, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, &c. be farther granted, continu'd, rais'd, collected, levy'd, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th Day of December 1721, until the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

2. That the several and respective, and other additional Rates, Duties, and Impositions for and upon all Sorts of Wines, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made and distill'd of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted and continu'd to his Majesty last Session of Parliament by the said Act, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

3. That the farther additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, granted and continu'd to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, by the said Act be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

4. That the farther additional Duty upon all Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or distill'd within this Kingdom for Sale, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament by the said Act, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

5. That

5. That the farther additional Duty upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament by the said Act, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

6. That the Clause or Clauses in the said Act, for preventing the mixing of small Worts with strong Ale, or Beer, after the Gauger hath taken the Gauge thereof, be continu'd, and be in Force from the 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

7. That the Clause or Clauses in the said Act, empowering Gaugers to take an Account of all Wash and Low-Wines in Distillers Hands, the better thereby to ascertain the Quantity of Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, and Spirits by them distill'd, be continu'd and in Force from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

8. That the Sum of 6d. per Pound, and all other Fees, which shall or may be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

9. That a Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, upon the Civil and Military Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor and Governors of this Kingdom for the Time being, and also such as by their Offices and Employments are oblig'd to an immediate Attendance upon the Persons of his sacred Majesty, or their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, or their Issue, during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments, and also the Officers of the Army, and Half-Pay Officers upon this Establishment.

10. That the said Tax laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions be 4s. per Pound.

11. That the said Tax of 4s. per Pound upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, do commence the 25th Day of December 1721, and continue to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

12. That the additional Duty on all Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted by the said Act the last Session of Parliament, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the 25th Day

Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

13. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, who shall travel with Wares or Merchandizes for Sale in any Part of this Kingdom.

14. That the said Duty be the annual Sum of 5 s. to be paid by each Pedlar, Hawker, and petty Chapman, travelling without a Horse, and the Sum of 20 s. by each Pedlar, Hawker, or petty Chapman, travelling with one Horse, Ass, or Mule, or other Beast of Burthen, and for each other Horse, Ass, Mule, or Beast of Burthen, he or she shall so travel with, 10 s.

15. That the said Duty do commence the 25th Day of December 1721, and continue to the 25th Day of December 1723.

To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree with an Amendment: And it was order'd, 1. That Leave be given to bring in Heads of one or more Bill or Bills upon the said Resolutions.

2. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill, or Bills, to secure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50,000 L. advanc'd to the Government, pursuant to a former Vote of this House, together with Interest for the same, during the Time it shall continue unpaid.

3. That it be also an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill, or Bills, for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, for the Use and Encouragement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Then Mr. *Stoworth* Upon reported from the Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of *Randal* Earl of *Aurim*, that they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them refer'd, which were read and agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

1. Resolv'd, That the Petitioner hath fully prov'd the Allegations of his Petition.

2. That

2. That the House be mov'd for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition: Which was order'd accordingly.

Oct. 19. Mr. Secretary *Hopkins* reported from the Committee appointed to attend the Lord Lieutenant with the Address of this House, in Favour of the private Foot-Soldiers of his Majesty's Army in this Kingdom, that they had attended his Grace accordingly, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following:

I Will, by the very first Opportunity, lay this Address before his Majesty, which, I doubt not, will be very acceptable, as it is a farther Instance of the Duty and Loyalty of the House of Commons, and will greatly tend to the Support of his Majesty's Government.

After this, Mr. *Waring* reported from the Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of *Daniel Ashworth* and *Thomas Turner*, proposing to make Paper for writing and printing, that they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them refer'd, which were read, and agreed to by the House as follow:

1. Resolv'd, That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition.

2. That the Specimen of Paper laid before them by the Petitioners, is much whiter and better than any heretofore made in this Kingdom.

3. That it appears to this Committee, that the Petitioners have expended considerable Sums of Money in erecting a Paper-Mill, and other Materials necessary for the making of Paper.

4. That if the Petitioners were encourag'd, the Art of making Paper might be brought to a much greater Perfection than now it is.

After this, it was also resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant, for a List of all the General and Field Officers now upon the Establishment of this Kingdom, distinguishing which of them are out of the Kingdom, and how long they have been so, respectively.

Then the Commons adjourn'd to Saturday the 21st of October, when Mr. *Parry* reported from the Committee appointed to attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, with the Recommendation of this House in Favour of Mr. *Dean Northcote*, that they had attended his Grace accordingly,

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ingly, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

I Can't but have a very great Regard to the Merit of any Person recommended by the House of Commons ; and I hope in due Time to have an Opportunity to provide better for the Reverend Mr. Dean Northcote.

After this, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House Heads of a Bill for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, &c. which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 23^d, the Names of such Members as made Default to appear on the Call of the House the 25th of September last, were order'd to be call'd over on the last Day of October.

Oct. 24. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through Heads of a Bill for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, &c. which, on the 25th, were reported, agreed to, and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Oct. 26. The Heads of a Bill for reducing the Interest of Money, were read, and committed to a grand Committee.

Oct. 27. The Commons agreed to the Resolution of the Committee, who had consider'd the Petition of Peter Faden and many Thousands of Manufacturers of Raw Silk and Mohair, viz. That the Petitioners had fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition. 2^{dly}, That Heads of a Bill be brought in, To prohibit the making of Buttons and Button-Holes of Cloth, Serge, Druggat, Camblet, Rasteen and Frize, or any other Stuff, and for the making of Buttons of Thread, Worsted, and Hair ; which were order'd to be brought in accordingly. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons took into Consideration Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts to prevent the farther Growth of Popery : After which it was order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in, For the farther Security of the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom.

Oct. 31. It was unanimously resolv'd, that such Members of the House as were of the Privy Council, should attend the Lord Lieutenant with an Address, that his Grace

Grace would be pleas'd to confer some Ecclesiastical Preferment on the Reverend Dean Gore, Chaplain to this House, as well as in Consideration of his diligent Attendance upon the Service of this House for these six Years past, for which he had not yet receiv'd any Mark of his Majesty's Favour, as for his Piety, Abilities, and constant Zeal for the Protestant Succession. And then, in a grand Committee, several Amendments were made to Heads of a Bill for the better securing the Payment of Bankers Notes, or Bills.

Nov. 1. The Commons went through Heads of a Bill for reducing the Interest of Money; and the Amendments made to the same being the next Day reported and agreed to, the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain.

Nov. 2. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through Heads of a Bill for the more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons and others.

Nov. 3. Mr. Parnel reported from the said Committee, that they had also gone through Heads of a Bill for the better securing the Payment of Bankers Notes or Bills, and made several Amendments thereto, which being reported, and agreed to, the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted into Great Britain.

The Commons adjourn'd themselves to Monday the 6th of November, when the Amendments made in the grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for the more effectual quieting and securing Possessions, and preventing vexatious Suits at Law; as also to Heads of a Bill for the more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons and others, being reported, and agreed to, the said Heads of Bills were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant. Then Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported to the House, that their Address to his Grace, representing the great Necessity there is, during the present Infection abroad, for the immediate Attendance of all Military Officers upon the Establishment, who are now out of the Kingdom, had been presented to his Grace, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I Have so much at Heart the subject Matter of this Address, that I shall take all proper Measures, that there may be a strict Observance of what is desir'd by the House of Commons.

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Nov. 7

Nov. 7. Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported also to the House, that their Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in Favour of the Reverend Mr. Dean Gore, their Chaplain, had been presented to his Grace, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

I Shall be very glad to have an Opportunity to confer some Ecclesiastical Preferment on the Reverend Dean Gore, as well in regard to the Recommendation of the House of Commons, as in Consideration of his diligent Attendance upon the Service of the House.

After this it was resolv'd, that the Thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Esq; late Lords Justices of this Kingdom, for their Report to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for establishing a Bank in this Kingdom, and that Mr. Agmondisham Vesey, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. James Macartney, do acquaint them therewith. Then a Question being propos'd, That the Commissioners in taking Subscriptions pursuant to his Majesty's Commission, in order to erect a Bank, have therein acted according to Law, and pursuant to the Trust repos'd in them. The previous Question being put, that that Question be now put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative: After which it was also resolv'd, That the Commissioners in taking Subscriptions, pursuant to his Majesty's Commission, in order to erect a Bank, have therein acted according to Law, and pursuant to the Trust repos'd in them.

Nov. 8. Mr. Solicitor General presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the farther Encouragement of planting and preserving Timber Trees, and Woods, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After which, Mr. Agmondisham Vesey reported from the Committee, appointed to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Esq; late Lords Justices of this Kingdom, with the Vote of Thanks of this House, for their Report to the Lord Lieutenant, for establishing a Bank in this Kingdom, that they had acquainted them therewith, and that the Lord Chancellor was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

IT is a great Pleasure to me to receive this Mark of Esteem from the House of Commons, which I look on as an Instance of their Readiness to acknowledge every Thing they apprehended to be Praise worthy; but it would appear too assuming in me, to think the Part I had, as one of the late Lords Justices, in making a Report to the Lord Lieutenant, in relation to the erecting or establishing a Bank, so earnestly apply'd for and solicited by some Lords and others of this Kingdom, to be Matter of Merit.

And that Mr. Conolly had been pleas'd to return the Answer following:

I Shall always have the greatest Regard for the Sense of the House of Commons, and look upon all Expressions of their Esteem as the highest Honour done to me: 'Tis with the utmost Satisfaction that I receive their Approbation of my Conduct, in the Share I had in common with my Lord Chancellor, in the Report for establishing a Bank in this Kingdom, and shall always, and in all Stations, endeavour to act with a steady Zeal for the Good and Service of my Country.

Nov. 9. The Amendments made in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending two several Acts, in relation to the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, having been reported and agreed to, the said Heads were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant; after which, the House was order'd to be call'd over upon the first Monday after the Meeting of the House, after the Recess.

Nov. 10. The Heads of a Bill for continuing and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the better regulating the Parish Watches, &c.* were also order'd to be transmitted into Great Britain; and then Mr. Parry reported the Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Address of this House, in Favour of William Molesworth, Esq; Surveyor-General, importing, That his Grace would, in a proper Manner, lay this Address before his Majesty.

After this, the Amendments made by the Grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for the farther Amendment of the Law, and for continuing and amending several Acts near expiring, were agreed to, and the said Heads order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant; and then the several Resolutions of the Committee, appointed to inspect the Execution of the Ballast-Office, and to consider, whether
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the Harbour of *Dublin* might be made more safe and commodious, being reported and agreed to, a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon.

Nov. 11. Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* reported the Lord Lieutenant's Answer, to the Address of the Commons in Favour of Mr. *Steven Costiloe*, viz. "That his Grace would lay the Resolutions of this House, in Favour of Mr. *Steven Costiloe*, before his Majesty in the most proper and effectual Manner." And after the Dispatch of other Affairs of small Importance, the Commons, at the Desire of the Lord Lieutenant, adjourn'd themselves to Wednesday the 6th of *December*.

Notwithstanding the Averseness which the Commons had already express'd to the Project of a Bank in that Kingdom, when they met again on the 9th of *December*, they went into a grand Committee, to take into further Consideration Heads of a Bill for establishing a Bank in Ireland; but after a short Debate, the Committee disagreed to the first enacting Paragraph of the said Heads; which being immediately reported to the House by Sir *Thomas Taylor*, the House agreed with the Committee, and resolv'd, that the said Heads of a Bill be rejected. Then a Question being propos'd and put, that this House, after long and mature Deliberation, cannot find any safe Foundation for establishing a publick Bank, so as to render it beneficial to this Kingdom, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, and resolv'd,

1st, That the erecting or establishing a publick Bank in this Kingdom, will be of the most dangerous and fatal Consequence to his Majesty's Service, and the Trade and Liberties of this Nation.

2^{dly}, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning his Majesty the most sincere Thanks of this House for his great Goodness and Condescension, in leaving the Consideration of establishing a Bank in this Kingdom to the Wisdom of Parliament; assuring his Majesty, that this House, after a long and mature Deliberation, cannot find any safe Foundation for establishing the same, so as to be beneficial to this Nation; and representing the humble Opinion of this House, that the erecting a Bank will be of dangerous and evil Consequence to his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare and Liberty of this Kingdom; and humbly to beseech his Majesty, out of his tender Concern for the Good of all his Subjects, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give such

Directions

Directions to prevent the erecting any Bank, as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom and Goodness, shall think proper.

Order'd, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution to be presented to his Majesty; and a Committee was appointed accordingly. It was also resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, returning him the hearty Thanks of this House for his wise and prudent Administration during this Session, and while the establishing a Bank was under the Consideration of Parliament; and to represent to his Grace, that having duly consider'd the same, this House is of Opinion, that the erecting thereof will be highly prejudicial to this Kingdom; and to assure his Grace, that this House will, upon all Occasions, shew their utmost Zeal to render his Administration easy and honourable. And order'd, That the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to his Majesty, do also draw up an Address upon the said Resolution, to be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant. It was likewise resolv'd, That if any Member of this House, or Commoner of Ireland, shall presume to solicit, or endeavour to procure any Grant, or to get the Great Seal put to any Charter for erecting a publick Bank in this Kingdom, contrary to the declared Sense and Resolutions of this House, he shall incur their highest Displeasure, and be deem'd to act in Contempt of the Authority of this House, and an Enemy to his Country.

Dec. 11. The two Addresses drawn up by the Committee were reported, and agreed to by the House: And then the House being inform'd, that a printed Paper had been publish'd by *John Harding*, entitled, *The last Speech and dying Words of the Bank of Ireland, which was executed at College Green on Saturday the 9th Instant*; containing great Reflections on the Proceedings of this House; which Paper being produc'd, and read at the Table, it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That the said printed Paper is a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel, highly reflecting on the Justice and Honour of this House; and order'd, That the said *John Harding* be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House: As also order'd, That a Committee be appointed to enquire who was the Author of the said printed Paper; and a Committee was appointed accordingly, and they have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Dec. 12.

Dec. 12. The Commons, with their Speaker, waited upon his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with their Address to his Majesty, which was as follows:

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes
in Parliament aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, are truly sensible of the many Instances of your Majesty's Favour shewn to them during the whole Course of your Reign; and beg Leave, at this Time particularly, to return their most humble and sincere Thanks to your Majesty for your great Condescension, in leaving the Consideration of establishing a Bank in this Kingdom to the Wisdom of Parliament.

As this was a Matter of universal and national Concern, your dutiful Commons took the same into their most serious Consideration, and not finding any solid or good Foundation for establishing a publick Bank, so as to be beneficial to the Nation, or even consistent with the Welfare and Liberties of it, think themselves oblig'd in Duty to your Majesty, and Justice to themselves, and those whom they represent, to offer their humble Opinion to your Majesty, that the establishing any publick Bank in this Kingdom, will be greatly prejudicial to your Majesty's Service, and of dangerous and pernicious Consequence to the Welfare and Liberty of this Nation; your faithful Commons do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, out of your tender Concern for the Good of all your Subjects, to deliver them from the Apprehensions they lie under of the Power and Influence of a publick Bank, if once erected, by giving such Directions as your Majesty shall think proper, to prevent the establishing the same in this Kingdom.

Hereupon the Lord Lieutenant return'd the Answer following.

I Will transmit this Address with all convenient Speed, in order to be laid before his Majesty.

Then

Then the Commons presented the following Address to his Grace, viz.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, do, with Hearts full of the utmost Gratitude and Affection, beg Leave to return your Grace our most humble and hearty Thanks for your wise and prudent Administration this Session of Parliament.

The Unanimity and Chearfulness with which we have proceeded to support the present Establishment, were greatly encourag'd by our just Confidence in your Grace, to promote whatever may be for his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of this Kingdom.

We cannot sufficiently admire your Grace's Wisdom and candid Behaviour, while the erecting and establishing a Bank was under the Consideration of this House, which, upon mature and serious Deliberation, we conceive would be of the most evil Consequence, both to our Constitution, and the Interest and Benefit of this Nation.

We therefore hope, and humbly pray your Grace's Favour and Assistance to discourage and disappoint all Endeavours and Attempts whatsoever, if any should be contrary to the Sense of this House, towards erecting and establishing any Bank amongst us; and we faithfully promise a stedfast Zeal to promote all Things which may be for his Majesty's Service, and which may render your Grace's Administration easy and honourable.

And thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I Am very glad that my Conduct has been acceptable to the House of Commons; I shall always endeavour, to the utmost of my Power, to promote the true Interest of this Kingdom.

Dec. 13. Mr. Secretary Hopkins inform'd the House, that he was commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the House, That their Address of the

14th of *October* last to his Grace, that he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that One Penny *per Diem* (clear of all Deductions) be added to the Pay of each of the effective private Soldiers of the several Regiments of Foot which should be on Duty in *Dublin*, had been laid before his Majesty; and that his Majesty had been pleas'd to declare his gracious Approbation of the same, and to express the great Satisfaction his Majesty receives from this Mark of Zeal shewn by this House towards his Government, and of their Concern for the Security of this Kingdom.

Det. 16. The Commons appointed a Committee to compare the engros'd Bills with the Transmisses from Great Britain; and on the 21st, the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Grace gave the Royal Assent to the Bills following, *viz.*

1. *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the farther additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aquavite, and Strong Waters, brew'd and made in this Kingdom; and upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof; and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions therein mention'd; and for securing the Repayment of 50,000*l.* Sterling, formerly advanc'd to his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.*

2. *An Act for amending an Act, entitl'd, An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitl'd, An Act for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants.*

Upon presenting the Money Bill, the Speaker of the House of Commons made the following Speech to the Lord Lieutenant, *viz.*

May it please your Grace,

THE Commons having consider'd that Part of your Grace's Speech, which related to a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, have pass'd a Bill for that Purpose, with a Chearfulness becoming dutiful Subjects towards a most gracious Sovereign.

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This Bill has been usually reserv'd to the Conclusion of a Session ; but as a peculiar Mark of the Confidence which the Commons repose in your Grace, they come now to present it before the rest of the Bills are transmitted from Great Britain.

They are well assur'd, from the continu'd Experience of his Majesty's Goodness, that all Aids granted by them, will be duly apply'd for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and the Defence of his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom ; and they could not fail in this Instance of their Dury, without being ungrateful to their King, and unfaithful to their Country.

It is with Pleasure they find their great Readiness in augmenting the Pay of the private Soldiers, for their better Subsistence, and for preventing their Desertion, has been accepted as a new Proof of their having much at Heart the Interest of his Majesty.

As your Grace was pleas'd, at the Opening of the Session, to exhort us to Unanimity, in order to defeat the Hopes which any disaffected Persons might conceive, from unhappy Divisions among us, the Commons have the Satisfaction to believe they have therein answer'd your Grace's Expectations ; since no Diversity of Sentiments and Opinions upon other Subjects, has, in the least, obstructed their unanimous Concurrence in the Support of his Majesty's Establishment.

We should be most unjust to your Grace, if we did not acknowledge, that, next to the Regards due to our Sovereign, this Unanimity has been influenc'd by the Wisdom of your Grace's Administration, and that Benignity of Temper with which you have attach'd all Distinctions of Men among us to your Person. It is natural for us, when we find ourselves thus happy in a Chief Governor, to wish for a long Continuance of that Blessing to our Country. This, my Lord, is the Sense of the Commons, and the Voice of the Nation.

Since the Troubles of the North are at last happily compos'd, and Peace is given to all Europe, by the wise Negotiations, and powerful Influences of his Majesty ; and he is now directing his Views to the restoring of Credit, and establishing of Trade in his Dominions, we have good Reason to hope, that his Subjects of Ireland may enjoy some Share of the common Benefit ; and that your Grace will so represent the Affections of the Commons to his Majesty, as to engage him to look with Favour on this exhausted Country. Notwithstanding our

Poverty, through the Failure of Trade, and Scarcity of Money, yet our Zeal and Inclination to his Majesty, are not inferior to the richest of his Subjects. And as we have shewn this upon all Occasions, so we now give a farther Proof of it in this Bill from the Commons, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, &c.*

Jan. 16. The House of Lords presented the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, gratefully reflecting on the many good Offices your Grace has done for us and this Kingdom, since your Accession to the chief Government of it, crave Leave to return our hearty Thanks for the Care you have employ'd and always us'd for the publick Advantage of his Majesty's Subjects; by which you have farther convinc'd the World, that you are every Way qualify'd to dispense his Majesty's Royal Goodness to us.

As we had Reason earnestly to wish for your Grace's return to the Administration of his Majesty's Affairs in this Country, so from our late Experience of your equal and just Conduct, we cannot but desire a Continuance of those happy Influences we have enjoy'd, during the Time both of this and your former Government among us.

We think it a Justice to ourselves to tell your Grace, that you have, on all Occasions, shew'd a noble and publick Spirit, free from any sinister or private Views, having nothing in your Wish, either derogatory from his Majesty's Prerogative and Crown, or hurtful to the Interests, or encroaching on the Liberties of his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom.

His Majesty having been thus gracious to us, in chusing one to represent his Royal Person, adorn'd in so great a Degree with his own innate and princely Virtues; his

Prerogative

his Prerogative is not only safe in the Wisdom and Loyalty of your Grace, but his People too in the Steadiness of a Patriot, from whom both his Majesty and they are to expect every Thing that is good, every Thing that is desirable.

The two great Interests of his Majesty's Crown and People being thus secur'd, we have nothing more to wish, but for a long Continuance of these Blessings, under his Majesty's most glorious and auspicious Reign, and your Grace's happy and wise Administration.

To which Address his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was pleas'd to give the following Answer.

My Lords,

I T is a very great Satisfaction to me, to find that my Conduct has been acceptable to your Lordships, which you express in so obliging a Manner in your Address. I have very much at Heart the Continuance of your Esteem; and, I assure you, I shall make a very just Report to his Majesty of your dutiful Behaviour this Session of Parliament.

Jan. 17. Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported, that his Grace the Lord Lieutenant having been waited upon, humbly to know his Pleasure, when he will be attended by this House with the Address of Thanks of this House to his Majesty, that he hath been pleas'd to appoint this Afternoon at three a-Clock at the Castle.

Jan. 18. Mr. Speaker reported, that this House did Yesterday attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, with the Address of Thanks of this House to his Majesty; which Address is as followeth.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude, beg Leave to return our most sincere Thanks to your Majesty, for the Assurance you have been graciously pleas'd to give us, that your Majesty will comply with the Address of this House, by giving such Directions to prevent the establishing

ing a publick Bank in this Kingdom, as our Duty to your Majesty, and real Concern for the Welfare of our Country, did oblige us in the most earnest and humble Manner to desire.

We are truly sensible of the many Instances we have receiv'd of your Majesty's tender Regard for the Prosperity of this Kingdom; and have such a deep Sense of the inestimable Blessings we have enjoy'd during the Course of your Reign, as must enflame our Hearts with the most ardent Affection and Zeal for your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and will ever engage us to exert the utmost of our Power to promote your Majesty's Service, by doing all that in us lies to preserve our present happy Establishment in Church and State.

Your faithful Commons beg Leave to lay hold of this Opportunity, to repeat our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for appointing his Grace the Duke of Grafton to preside over us as your Lieutenant, whose equal Administration, and prudent Conduct, have given universal Satisfaction to your Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom.

And that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

I Will by the first Opportunity lay this dutiful Address before his Majesty.

Order'd, That his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Answer be enter'd in the Journal of this House.

Mr. Speaker also reported, that he had at the same Time presented the Address of Thanks to his Grace; which Address is as followeth:

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express, in the most publick Manner, our Gratitude to your Grace, for your sincere Concern, and unwear'd Endeavours to promote the true Interest of this

is Kingdom, and our entire Satisfaction in your Grace's
 and prudent Administration.

This we think ourselves oblig'd to do before the Con-
 clusion of this Session, as a Part of that Duty we owe to
 our Country.

Such has been the Effect of the wise Measures taken by
 your Grace, and such the Influence of your great Can-
 our, and universal Benevolence, that you have united
 the Affections of all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, and
 we have now no longer any Division or Contest among
 us, but who shall with most Zeal express his Duty to
 his Majesty, and most applaud your Grace's Conduct.

The speedy Return of the Bills transmitted to England,
 and the whole Course of your Grace's Administration,
 have fully convinc'd us, that whatever Confidence is re-
 pos'd in your Grace, is not misplac'd, and that the
 Kingdom can never be more happy than under your
 Government.

This long Session now concluding so much to your
 Grace's Honour, and the Advantage and Satisfaction of
 the Publick, we rest assur'd, that upon your near approach
 to his sacred Majesty, our Actions will be represented in
 such a Light, as may deserve the Continuance of his
 Royal Favour and Protection, and that your Grace will
 hold of all Opportunities to advance the Prosperity of
 his Kingdom.

And that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the
 Answer following :

THE kind Expressions of Affection contain'd in this Ad-
 dress, are extreamly acceptable to me, as they give me
 reason to believe, that my Actions, through the Course of
 this Session of Parliament, have been agreeable to the House
 of Commons. I shall constantly use my best Endeavours to
 promote the Interest and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Jan. 18. This Day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went
 to the Parliament, and gave the Royal Assent to the fol-
 lowing Bills :

An Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places, more
 actually to perform their Quarentine, and for the better
 preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into
 this Kingdom.

An

An Act for the more effectual quieting and securing Actions, and preventing vexatious Suits at Law.

An Act to oblige Proprietors and Tenants of neighbouring Lands, to make Fences between their several Lands and Holdings.

An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws, and for continuing and amending several Acts near expiring.

An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws, in relation to Butter, and Tallow-Casks, Hides, and other Commodities of this Kingdom, and for preventing the Destruction of Salmon.

An Act for repealing Part of an Act pass'd in the 10th Year of King William III. entitled, An Act for planting and preserving Timber-Trees, and Woods; and also for giving further Encouragement to plant and preserve Timber-Trees and Woods.

An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act for the better and more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons, and others, and for continuing and amending several Laws made in this Kingdom for suppressing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees; and also to prevent the lifting of his Majesty's Subjects, to serve as Soldiers in foreign Service without his Majesty's License.

An Act for continuing and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for the better regulating the Parish Watches, and amending the Highways in this Kingdom, and for preventing the Misapplication of publick Money.

An Act for the supplying a Defect in an Act pass'd in the 2d Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for the Exchange of Glebes belonging to the Churches in this Kingdom.

An Act for the better enabling of the Clergy having the Cure of Souls, to reside upon their respective Benefices, and for the Encouragement of Protestant Schools within this Kingdom of Ireland.

An Act for reducing the Interest of Money to Seven per Cent.

An Act for the better securing the Payment of Bank Notes.

An Act for explaining and amending two several Acts, in relation to the publick registering of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills.

An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act for erecting and continuing Lights in the City of Dublin, and the several Liberties adjoining, and also in the Cities of Cork and Limerick, and Liberties thereof.

His Grace made afterwards the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction imaginable, that at the Conclusion of this Session of Parliament, I am to assure you, that his Majesty is very sensible, that you have, in the most dutiful Manner, comply'd with every Thing, which I had in Command to recommend to you at the Opening of it. And that your Zeal for his Majesty's Government, and the Interest of your Country, has manifestly appear'd, in the many excellent Laws you have offer'd for the Royal Assent. You cannot but observe, with what uncommon Dispatch the Bills transmitted to Great Britain, have been return'd back again to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am commanded by his Majesty to return you Thanks for the Supplies you have voted and given with so remarkable a Chearfulness and Unanimity; a Conduct so full of Loyalty and Affection most justly demands, that they should be apply'd with the utmost Frugality to the Purposes for which they were granted. The Augmentation of Pay to so considerable a Part of the Army, will be a memorable Instance, both of the Duty and Wisdom becoming this House of Commons, as it will very much tend to the Defence of the Crown, and the Security of the Subject. I shall not be wanting on my Part, by all proper Methods and Regulations, to make it effectually answer those great and desirable Ends.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I perswade myself, that the same Principles which have influenc'd your Actions in Parliament, will excite you to put the Laws in Execution, when you return to your several Countries. I think it incumbent upon me particularly to recommend to you, to keep a watchful Eye over the Papists, since I have Reason to believe, that the Number of Popish Priests is daily increasing in this Kingdom, and already far exceeds what by the Indulgence of the Law is allow'd.

I should not discharge myself of the Duty I owe to his Majesty, if I did not make a faithful Representation to him of all your Proceedings, by which, at the same Time, I shall do the greatest Justice to your Behaviour. And I can never fail of seeking Occasions to serve a Na-

tion to the utmost of my Power, to which I have so many and so great Obligations.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu'd the Parliament to Tuesday the 13th Day of February.



A D D E N D A.

THE forgoing Sheets having been printed before the following material Pieces came to Hand, 'tis thought fit to insert them here by Way of Supplement to this Register.

In the Debates in the House of Lords on the 13th of November, concerning the Causes of contracting so large a Navy Debt, and the best Methods of preventing the like for the future, a Question being stated thereupon, it was propos'd to leave out these Words, *viz. And the best Methods of preventing the like Debt for the future.* Then the Question being put, Whether the said Words shall stand Part of the Question, it was resolv'd in the Negative. Content 22. Not Content 64.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause the principal Ends of all Parliamentary Inquiries into Mismanagements, being to prevent the like for the future, we thought it more agreeable to the Candour and Honour of the House, to express it plainly in the Question itself, than to leave it to be imply'd only; and the rather, because it seem'd to us, the Words left out clearly imported, that nothing personal was in View, but the publick Good only, which, we thought, would rather have given Satisfaction to the Mind of every noble Lord, than the contrary.

II. When the Words now order'd to be left out, were, for the Reason, so properly and naturally (as we conceive) made a Part of the Question, we could not but apprehend, that the laying them aside, on a Debate, might create a Suspicion, tho' unjust, that this House did not intend to prevent, if possible, the contracting a large and inconvenient Navy Debt for the future.

III. His Majesty having in his Speech from the Throne, observ'd the ill Consequences that arise from such a large Debt remaining unprovided for, we thought it very proper,

per, if not necessary, in the Resolution taken, to enter into the Consideration of that Debt, to express a Desire of preventing the like Inconvenient Debt being contracted for the future; and that the doing so, did not prejudge the Causes of contracting the present great Navy Debt; for, however necessarily, or justifiably, an inconvenient Thing may have once happen'd, yet we think it ought, if it can, to be prevented from happening so again.

IV. His Majesty having likewise observ'd in his Speech from the Throne, that this Part of the National Debt, is, of all others, the most heavy and burthensome; and having set forth the Mischiefs arising from the high Discount on the Navy, and Victualling Bills, we thought ourselves sufficiently warrant'd to express a Desire to consider of the best Methods of preventing the like most heavy and burthensome Debt, whatever the Causes of contracting the present Debt shall, on Enquiry, appear to be: And this the rather, because the like Navy Debt can bring no Manner of Benefit, either to the Publick, or to any private Person; but to such, as by foreseeing when it is either to be discharg'd, or provided for, may make an excessive Advantage to themselves, by buying up the said Bills, while under a very high Discount.

W. Ebor.

F. Roffen.

Strafford,

Aberdeen,

Bristol,

Apsburnham,

Wharton,

Scarsdale,

Aylsford,

Bathurst,

Bingley,

Trevor.

Sallisbury,

Comper,

Guildford,

North and Grey,

Boyle.

On the 15th of November the House of Lords, according to Order, proceeded to take into farther Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and after Debate, the Question was put, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give Orders, that the Instructions given by his Majesty to the Lord Carteret, as Minister, or Plenipotentiary to the Crown of Sweden, or any other of the Northern Crowns, may be laid before this House, it was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause we apprehend this to be the first Instance found in our Journals, where Lords have mov'd for a Sight of Instructions, of any Kind, and have not been supported in that Action; and tho' we wish it may be the last, yet have we just Reason to fear, that such a Precedent, once made, will not fail of being follow'd in succeeding Times.

II. Because we do not apprehend how the calling for Instructions, after the Conclusion of the Treaty to which they relate, and the Intervention of a General Act of Pardon, can be hurtful, either to the Publick, or even to the Ministers transacting such Treaties; but the refusing to call for those Instructions, may, in our Opinion, be a Matter of dangerous Consequence, inasmuch as it tends to discourage Enquiries of this Kind for the future, and, by that Means, to embolden, and screen guilty Ministers hereafter.

III. Because, tho' we acknowledge the Right of Peace and War to be in the Crown, yet we must be of Opinion, that this House hath always a Right to enquire into the Transactions of Ministers employ'd under the Crown, and to censure their Conduct, when Justice requires it; which cannot well be done, unless it be first known what Sort of Instructions they receiv'd, and how far they have, or ought to have comply'd with them; and this seems to us more particularly necessary, since the Act of Succession has declar'd, that the Kingdom shall not be engag'd in a War on Account of any of the King's foreign Dominions: All Treaties therefore with Princes in the North, should, above all others, be made in the plainest, and most unexceptionable Terms; or if the Way of wording such Treaties shall occasion any Doubt, no Method of clearing it should be neglected, or avoided; that so this House, and the whole Kingdom, may be satisfy'd, that nothing has pass'd derogatory to the Act, which is the Basis on which our present happy Establishment is founded.

W. Ebor.
Guildford,
Boyle,
Scarsdale,
Aberdeen,

Wharton,
Cowper,
Bingley,
Aylesford,
Bathurst,

North and Grey,
Uxbridge,
Strafford,
Bristol,
F. Roffen.

On the 20th of November the House of Lords, according to Order, proceeded to take into farther Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech, and after Debate, Motion being made, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire, that his Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to give Orders, that the Treaty of Commerce, whereby the former Treaties of Commerce are renew'd with Spain, may be laid before this House, and the Question being put, it was resolv'd in the Negative Content 22. Not Content 59.

Dissentient.

Because, as we believe, the refusing to address for a Treaty, which has been concluded and ratify'd so long since, is altogether unprecedented; and we conceive, this, of all others, ought not to have been made a Precedent, where the Treaty desir'd to be call'd for hath been twice mention'd from the Throne, to both Houses of Parliament; and the last Time, in his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this Session, expressly (as we cannot but apprehend) recommended to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament.

W. Ebor.

Wharton,

Aylesford,

North and Grey,

Eingley,

Bathurst.

Fra. Roffen.

Strafford,

Bristol,

Guilford,

St. John,

Fran. Castricum.

Aberdeen,

Cowper,

Boyle,

Bletsoe,

Dec. 5. A Motion was made in the House of Lords, that the employing great Numbers of Sea-men for several Years last past, more than were provided for by Parliament, was one great Cause of contracting so large a Navy-Debt, and of increasing the same, from the Sum of 764088*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* which was the neat Debt of the Navy, from the 31st of December, 1717. to the Sum of 1541937*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ which was the neat Debt of the Navy on the 31st of September last. And a Question being asked thereupon, the previous Question was put, whether the said Question shall be now put? It was resolv'd in the Negative: Content 22. Not Content 48.

Dissentient.

Because the main Question being so true in every Particular, that as we could observe, the Truth thereof was not deny'd by any Lord in the Debates, but seems

to us, to be admitted, by the proposing and carrying the previous Question; we think it highly expedient, that the main Question should have been put and voted in the Affirmative, to the End we might have expressed our Disapprobation, at least, of the Practice of employing greater Numbers of Seamen in the Fleet, for several Years last past, than were provided for by Parliament (when the Occasion for employing them, could not, in our Opinion, but be foreseen) and by such our Disapprobation might have discourag'd, in some Measure, the Practice for the future, and prevented the increasing the Navy Debt again, by the like Proceedings.

<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Cowper,</i>	<i>Guilford,</i>
<i>Trevor,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>
<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Aylesford.</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>
<i>F. Roffen.</i>	<i>St. John de Bletsoe,</i>	<i>North and Grogan,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>		

Dec. 19. The Order of the Day being read for taking into farther Consideration his Majesties most gracious Speech from the Throne, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Order to the proper Officers, that the Instructions given to Sir George Byng, now Lord Viscount Torrington, in Relation to the Action against the Spanish Fleet in the *Med terranean*, may be laid before the House? And a Question being stated thereupon, it was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause not finding any Instance, on Search of the Journals, we believe there is none wherein a Motion for Admiral's Instructions to be laid before the House has been deny'd, but on the contrary, there are many Precedents of Instructions of a like Nature, and stronger Cases, as we conceive, address'd for by the House, and several in point for Instructions given to Admirals, particularly, to Sir George Rooke, and Sir Cloudesty Shovel; nor does it seem to us at all material, whether the Conduct of such Admirals had, or had not, been blam'd before such Instructions were ask'd for, since the Sight of Instructions may be previously and absolutely necessary to inform the House, whether their Conduct be blameable or not.

I. Because, we think it highly reasonable that those Instructions should be laid before this House, upon which the Action of the *British* against the *Spanish* Fleet in the Mediterranean was founded, without any previous Declaration of War, and, even whilst a *British* Minister, a Secretary of State, was amicably treating at *Madrid*; which Court might justly conclude itself secure from any Hostile Attack, during the Continuance of such Negotiations.

III. Because 'till we have a Sight of those Instructions, we are able to judge of the Reasons, on which they are founded, the War with *Spain*, in which that Action of our Fleet involv'd us, does not appear to us, so justifiable as we could wish; and yet it was plainly prejudicial to the Nation in sundry Respects, for it occasion'd an irreparable Interruption of our most valuable Commerce with *Spain*, at a Time, when *Great Britain* needed all the Advantages of Peace, to extricate itself from that heavy National Debt it lay under, and as it depriv'd us of the Friendship of *Spain*, not easily to be retriev'd, so it gave our Rivals in Trade, an Opportunity to insinuate themselves into their Affections, and we conceive, that that War alone, is owing the strict Union there is at present, between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, which it was the Interest of *Great Britain* to have kept always divided, an Union, which, in its Consequences, may prove fatal to these Kingdoms; nor does it appear that *Great Britain* has had any Fruits from this War, beyond being restor'd to the same Trade we had with *Spain*, before we began it.

<i>W. Ebor.</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Uxbridge,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>F. Cestriens.</i>	<i>Scarsdale,</i>
<i>North and Grey,</i>	<i>Cowper,</i>	<i>Western,</i>
<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Trevor,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>
<i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Guisford,</i>	<i>St. John de Bletsoe,</i>
<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Compton.</i>
<i>Aylesford,</i>		

Oct. 21. The Bill entitl'd, *An Act for the punishing of Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, in their Quarters*, being read the third Time, the Question was put whether this Bill with the Amendments shall pass: and it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissen-

Dissentient,

I. **B**ecause we have heard no Arguments to convince that there is any Necessity for a greater Number of Troops being kept on Foot at this Time, than there was after the Peace of *Reswick*, or the Peace of *Utrecht*; for as to the Argument urg'd from the present Disaffection of the People, we are fully perswaded, that the keeping up so great an Army, is much more likely to encrease, than lessen such Disaffection.

II. Because this Precedent is likely to be follow'd in all subsequent ; Times, there being no probability that a Conjunction can happen, when there will be less apparent Reason for keeping up a great Number of Forces than at this Time of general Tranquility.

III. Because we conceive there are several Clauses in this Bill, which tend to overthrow the civil Power in this Kingdom, and turn it into a military Government; and we apprehend it to be our Duty, to take Care that so dangerous a Precedent may not be made for a future Time, without an evident Necessity; and it is plain there is no such Necessity for erecting this military Power within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, because the Army was well govern'd without it, in the two former Reigns.

IV. That allowing such a Number of Troops were necessary, yet there is no Reason can be alledg'd, as we apprehend, that they should be constituted in this expensive Manner, which raises the Charge upon this Nation to about double what it was (in Time of Peace) in the two former Reigns; and we must, with great Concern assert, that the Publick is much less able to bear such Excess at the present Time, than at any former Time.

*W. Ebor.**Bristol,**F. Roffen.**Scarsdale,**Trevor,**Aberdeen,**Strafford,**F. Cestriens.**Bathurst,**Uxbridge.**North and Grey,**Guildford,**Foley,**Tadcaster.*

F I N I S.

THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XXVI.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Proceeding of the Parliament of Great Britain, continu'd from
page 48 of the preceding Register to the End of this Parliament.*



THE House of Commons being met again on the 8th of *January*, some Persons from the Commissioners of the Customs, laid before the House an Account of the Duties payable on Battery and Metal prepar'd; as also an Account of Rhubarb and Seammony imported. And then se-

veral Petitions were read, and some Orders made about the Election for the Borough of *Minehead* in *Somersetshire*.

Jan. 9. A Bill for building an Exchange at Bristol, was read the first Time; the Bill to prevent the clandestine running of Goods, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee; and the Bill for granting to People call'd Quakers, such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the Call of the House being farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, the Commons took into consideration the Election for the Borough of *Minehead*, and resolv'd, That *John Vicary* and *Joseph Sherry* having refus'd to act as the returning Officer at the Election for the said Borough, in Defiance of the Resolution of this House, (of the 13th of *June 1717*) were guilty of a Contempt and Misdemeanor; and order'd, That for the said Contempt they be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at

L

Arms.

Arms. After this, the farther Consideration of the Affair was put off 'till that Day Fortnight; when *Henry Strode*, Esq; late High-Sheriff of *Somersetshire*, was order'd to attend, with *Mr. Day* the Under-Sheriff. In the mean time, *Mr. Mansel* was allow'd to be the sitting Member; but it was order'd, that *Sir Richard Lane*, Kt. be at Liberty to petition the House, in relation to the said Election, within fourteen Days if he thought fit.

Jan. 10. The Commons consider'd, and agreed to the Amendments made by the Lords to the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, &c. and sent it back to the Lords; after which, they order'd, That it should be an Instruction to the Committee, who were to prepare and bring in the *Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, that they do prepare a Clause or Clauses for explaining, amending, and making more effectual, the Act of the 9th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to the following Resolution, viz. That the Duties chargeable upon the Importation and Exportation of several Goods and Merchandizes, pursuant to the Resolutions of this House of the 14th and 19th of December last, be appropriated and applicable to the said Uses, and in such Proportion, (as near as may be) as the Duties to be taken off, by the same Resolutions are appropriated and applicable. This Resolution was the same Day agreed to; and it was thereupon order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, who were appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, or Bills, pursuant to the Resolutions of this House of the 14th and 19th of December last, that they do prepare and bring into the said Bill or Bills, a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolution. The same Day a Bill for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of White Herrings, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all White Herrings consum'd at Home only was read the first Time. Then *Mr. Poulteney* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent, in behalf of themselves and others the Inhabitants of the said Place and of the Publick; and also the Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of

ent, *Suffex, Surrey, and Southampton*, as well in behalf of themselves, and many others of the said Counties, as in behalf of the Publick, in relation to the Building a Bridge over the River of *Thames*, were referr'd; and to whom the Petition of *John Pond*, Lessee of the Toll or Wheelage of *London-Bridge*, was likewise referr'd; the Matter as it appear'd to them, and which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the same was read. Then Mr. *Molineux*, Secretary to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, acquainted the House, that he had, at the Instance of the Committee, desir'd his Royal Highness's Leave, that one End of the Bridge intended to be erected, might be set upon a Piece of waste Ground which is Part of his Royal Highness's Possessions, as being Parcel of his Dutchy of *Cornwall*; and that he had receiv'd his Royal Highness's Commands to acquaint this House, that his Royal Highness had no Objection to the erecting a Bridge in the Place where it is desir'd. And a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the said Report be recommitted, it pass'd the Negative; and it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, from a Place call'd the *Princes-Walk*, in the Parish of *Lambeth*, in the County of *Surrey*, to the Opposite Shore next *Peterborough-House*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret's*, *Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Jan. 12. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant the Sum of *15,321. 13s. 9d.* for making good the Deficiency of the general Fund of *724,849l. 6s. 10d. per Annum*, for the Year ended at *Michaelmas 1721*; which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day Mr. *Walpole* presented to the House, a Bill for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for taking off several Duties on Merchandises exported, and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported; and the same was read and read the first Time. Then Mr. *Sandys* reported an Amendment made to the Bill for making more effectual an Act 11 and 12 Will. III. entitled, *An Act for the effectual employing the Poor, &c.* which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

The Lords being met again on the 9th of *January*, the Lordships read the first Time the *Quakers Bill*; but a Motion being made, that the said Bill be read a second

Time, the same was oppos'd by the Lord *North and Grey*. He was seconded by the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who among other Things, ſaid, ' He did not know why ſuch a diſtinguiſhing Indulgence, as was intended by this Bill, ſhould be allow'd to a Set of People who were hardly ' *Chriſtians*." To this a *North Britiſh* Earl answer'd, ' He wonder'd that Reverend Prelate ſhould call in queſtion, whether the Quakers were Chriſtians, ſince they were ſo, at leaſt, by Act of Parliament, being included in the Toleration Act, under the general Denomination of ' *Proteſtant Diſſenters*." The Biſhop ſmartly reply'd, ' He was againſt the ſtanding Orders of that Auguſt Aſſembly to make any perſonal Reflections; and he thought it a much greater Indecency to make a Jeſt of any Thing that was ſacred; and that the calling the Quakers Chriſtians by Act of Parliament, was a Sort of Side-Wind Reflection upon Chriſtianity itſelf; however, he would let that paſs, and reſerve to another Opportunity what he had to offer againſt the Bill." On the other Hand, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lords *Carteret* and *Bathurſt*, having ſpoke for a ſecond Reading, the ſame was order'd for the Monday following.

Jan. 11. Pursuant to an Order made before Chriſtmas laſt, the Lords reſum'd the Debate about the Building of Ships for Foreigners, which was open'd by Earl *Coningsby*, who was ſeconded by the Lord *North and Grey*, and Earl *Comper*. Their Lordſhips ſugg'eſted, ' That the Practice of building Ships for Foreigners, may be attended with very ill and dangerous Conſequences; for as ſuch Foreigners, tho' at preſent in Amity with us, may yet one Time or other, become our Enemies, they will, in ſuch a Caſe, make Uſe of thoſe very Ships to fight againſt ourſelves: And that beſides this general Conſideration, the preſent great Scarcity of Timber in England made ſuch a Practice ſo much the more unjuſtifiable eſpecially if it was conſider'd what a great Number of Ships had lately been built for the *French*, ſome of which were ſixty or ſeventy Guns Ships." To this the Lords *Carteret* and *Townſhend* answer'd in general, ' That they knew of no Law in Being to hinder any Ship-Carpenter from working for any one that would employ him. That the *French*, tho' now in Amity, may, indeed, one Day our Enemies; but yet, if they built not but ſuch Ships as they have occaſion for, they might have them built in *Holland*, or at *Hamburgh*; and they would

of Opinion, it was better for us to get their Money than our Neighbours: That, indeed, if we could hinder the *French* from building Ships at all, it would be prudent to do it; but since they can have them in other Places, our prohibiting them to buy them here, would rather be detrimental than advantageous to us." To these Arguments the Earls *Cowper* and *Coningsby* reply'd; but the twelve Judges, whose Opinions the House desir'd to have, not being all come, by the Neglect of the Person who had Orders to summon them, (and who was reprimanded for it by the Lord Chancellor, at the Bar of the House) the farther Consideration of that Affair was put off till the next Day, when all the Judges were order'd to attend,

Accordingly, on the 12th of *January*, the Judges that were in Town being present, Earl *Cowper* set forth the pernicious Practice which, for some Time, had been carry'd on, of building Ships of Force for the *French*, not only in the River *Thames*, but also at *Bristol*, and was seconded by the Lord *North* and *Grey*. They were answer'd by the Lord *Townshend*, who alledg'd, that there was no Law against it as he knew of. Earl *Cowper* thereupon mov'd, that the Judges might be ask'd their Opinions as to that Point; and being seconded by the Lord *Coningsby*, the Question was put to them accordingly. Thereupon the Lord Chief Justice *Pratt*, in the Name of all the Judges present (except Baron *Mantague*, who desir'd farther Time to consider of it, before he gave his Opinion) declar'd, That they knew of no Law, whereby the King was empower'd to hinder any of his Subjects from building Ships for any one that would employ them, whether Natives or Foreigners. Hereupon Earl *Cowper* said, that if there was no such Law, it was high Time there should be one, to put a Stop to such a pernicious Practice for the future; and therefore mov'd, that the Judges be order'd to bring in a Bill for that Purpose. This Motion being oppos'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, Earl *Cowper* reply'd to him in a long and vehement Speech; which occasion'd a warm Skirmish between the Lord *Townshend*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Lord *Carteret*, on the one Side; and the Lord *Bathurst*, Earl *Coningsby*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, on the other Side: But at last the Court Party dropt their Opposition to Earl *Cowper*'s Motion, provided this Clause (except licens'd by his Majesty) be added to the Bill to prevent for the future the building of Ships for any foreign State or Potentate; which was order'd to be brought in.

Jan. 12.

Jan. 13. The Lords resum'd the Consideration of the great Debt of the Navy, which occasion'd some Debate. Earl Cowper, who open'd the Affair, mov'd, that the Papers laid before the House by the Commissioners of the Navy, relating to the Number of Ships employ'd in the *Baltick* and *Mediterranean*, might be read; which being done accordingly, his Lordship observ'd, 'That one great Cause of the Navy-Debt, was, the not discharging the Seamen belonging to the great Ships when they were laid up, but keeping them in Pay all the Winter, when they were of no Manner of Use.' To this the Lord Torrington answer'd, 'That tho' Seamen in Time of Winter might be said to be of no Use, yet the keeping them in Pay was an Expence absolutely necessary; for if they were discharg'd, the Government would be to seek for them in the Spring, when they had Occasion for them, since Seamen cannot live without Business, and if not employ'd in the Royal Navy, they are forc'd to hire themselves either to Merchants, or into foreign Service.'

Then a Motion was made, That the not paying off his Majesty's Ships, when they came Home from their several Voyages, according to the ancient Usage of the Navy, but continuing them in Sea-Pay during the Winter, till they went out again, has been one great Cause of contracting so large a Navy-Debt. And a Question being stated thereupon, after Debate, the previous Question was put, Whether the said Question shall be now put, it was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**ECAUSE, we conceive, the main Question ought to have been put, since the Practice complain'd of in it, having been from the Year 1690 very frequently represented against to the Admiralty and Treasury, by the Commissioners of the Navy, (the proper Officers to give Advice in such Matters) and, who then were Men of great Experience, Ability, and Probity; for being contrary to the ancient Usage of the Navy, giving great Disgust to the Seamen, and causing an unnecessary Expence of the publick Money, we thought it highly reasonable to endeavour, that a Stop should be put to this Method, which was attended with so many fatal Consequences; and we cannot but think, the putting and voting the main Question in the Affirmative, would have greatly conduc'd to that End.

II. *Because*

II. Because it did not appear necessary, at a Time when few Men were either granted, or indeed demanded, for the Service of one Year, that the Seamen should be treated with so much Severity, as not to be paid off according to the ancient Usage of the Navy, but kept in floating prisons, as the said Commissioners of the Navy very well express it, especially since we find, that during the late Wars, when 40000 Men a Year were granted; this was only thought, by the said Commissioners of the Navy, a way rather to provoke the Seamen to desert, than encourage them to come into, or continue in the Service; and to be the principal, if not the only Reason, why 'tis become so difficult to get them again, when wanted.

III. We thought, at this Juncture, when his Majesty had so lately, in a most gracious Speech from the Throne, signify'd his having so happily establish'd Peace throughout Europe, it would be proper (if ever) to use our best Endeavours, that the Seamen might partake of the Benefit of our mild and free Government, and not be liable to greater Hardships than any of their Fellow-Subjects, as we think they will be, if this Practice be suffer'd to continue.

IV. Because such Methods ought to be used, as will most contribute to procure the Affections of the Seamen to the Service, which, we think, the ancient Usage of the Navy will, in this Case, best effect; by which they will have the Satisfaction to spend that Money within the Kingdom, for the Benefit and Support of their Families as formerly, when their Ships were paid off, at their return Home from their several Voyages; and will, we hope, prevent their absconding from, and deserting the Service, and engage them cheerfully to enter into it, whenever there shall be Occasion; whereas, according to the late Practice, by the Opinion of the said Commissioners of the Navy, the Difficulty of getting them in the Spring, chiefly rises from keeping them all the Winter; and yet the Difficulty of getting them again, is assign'd as the only Reason for keeping them in Pay during the Winter, altho' it amounts to an intolerable Charge upon the Kingdom; it appearing by one of the Papers now upon the Table, that keeping them in pay all the Winter, comes to near five Times as much as raising them again in the Spring.

V. We cannot but think it a very unusual Way of arguing in a House of Parliament, that a Question ought not to be put, because it is generally admitted to be true; tho'

tho' at the same Time, there may be too much Reason to believe, that the Practice complain'd of, will not be alter'd without the Interposition of Parliament.

VI. We cannot conceive, the Treaty with Sweden could make it necessary, as was alledg'd, to keep the Men to pay all the Winter; since it appears, by the Papers upon the Table, that very little or no Time would have been lost, if the old Method of the Navy, of raising them in the Spring, had been follow'd, by which much Money would have been sav'd to the Publick; especially since their so early Arrival there, did neither prevent the landing the Czar's Troops upon Sweden, when, and where they pleas'd, nor, by any Action at Sea, contribute to weaken his naval Strength.

Lastly, We take it to be very clear, that if any Necessity, or sufficient Reason was foreseen, at any Time, for the dispensing with this Rule of the Navy, it ought not to have been done without his Majesty's Consent in Council; it being, as we conceive, a fundamental Maxim in the Government of the Navy, and a most essential Part of his Majesty's Royal Prerogative, that no Rule of Establishment in the Navy, whether written or unwritten and customary, ought to be, or can regularly be abrogated, alter'd, or dispens'd with, but by his Majesty's Consent in Council, especially in so weighty a Point, as spending the publick Treasure so much faster than it need have been, in the Proportion above-mention'd, and therefore we thought it expedient, that the main Question should have been put, and voted in the Affirmative, that this great and useful Prerogative of the Crown might, by censuring what we take to be a Breach thereof, (tho' with the Temper recommended from the Throne) have been the better preserv'd for the future.

W. Ebor.
Cowper,
Trevor,
Bathurst,

Strafford,
Aberdeen,
Compton,
Unbridge,

North and Grey,
Guildford,
Gower,
Mafham.

Jan. 25. The Lords read the Quakers Bill the second Time, and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the said Bill be committed, the same was oppos'd by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, who, according to his former Assertion, endeavour'd to prove, that the Quakers were no Christians. His Lordship was seconded and back'd

by the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, Earl *Co-*
ingsby, and his Grace the Archbishop of *York*; but they
were answer'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Duke of
Argyle, the Bishop of *Peterborough*, the Earl of *Illy*, and
the Earl of *Macclesfield*; and the Question being put for
committing the Bill, was carry'd in the Affirmative by
Voices against 14.

Jan. 17. Their Lordships were to go into a grand Com-
mittee upon the said Bill, but were prevented by an un-
expected Petition from some of the *London Clergy*, which
was presented by the Lord Archbishop of *York*, and
was as follows :

the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in
Parliament assembled,

the humble Petition of the Clergy in and about *London*
with all Submission sheweth,

THAT there is a Bill now depending in your Lord-
ships House, entituled, *An Act for granting the People*
call'd Quakers, such a Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as
they remove the Difficulties which many of them lye under.
which Bill, should it pass into a Law, as it may, in its
Consequences, nearly affect the Property of the Subject in
general, so it will, in a more especial Manner, endanger
the legal Maintenance of the Clergy by Tithes; inas-
much as the People call'd Quakers pretend to deny the
payment of Tithes upon a Principle of Conscience, and
therefore as your Petitioners apprehend, may be under
strong Inducements to ease their Consciences in that Re-
spect, by violating them in another, when their simple
Affirmation, on behalf of Friends of the same Perswas-
ion, shall pass in all Courts of Judicature for legal Evi-
dence.

However, the Injuries that your Petitioners in their
private Affairs may possibly suffer, are, as they ought to
be, of small Account with them, in Comparison of the
Evils which may redound to the Society from the
Indulgence intended, as it seems to imply, that Justice
may be duly administer'd, and Government supported,
without the Intervention of any solemn Appeal to God
as a Witness of the Truth of what is said, by all Persons,
in all Cases, of great Importance to the common Welfare;
whereas your Petitioners are firmly perswaded, that an
Oath was instituted by God himself, as the surest Bond of
Fidelity,

Fidelity among Men, and hath been esteem'd, and found to be so, by the Wisdom and Experience of all Nations in all Ages.

But that which chiefly moves your Petitioners to apply to your Lordships, is, their serious Concern, lest the Minds of good Men should be griev'd and wounded, and the Enemies of Christianity triumph, when they shall see such Condescensions made by a Christian Legislature on a Set of Men who renounce the divine Institutions of Christ, particularly that by which the faithful are initiated into his Religion, and denominared Christians; and who cannot on this Account, according to the uniform Judgment, and Practice of the Catholick Church, be deem'd worthy of that sacred Name.

Your Petitioners moreover crave Leave to represent to your Lordships, that upon the best Information they can get, the Instances wherein any Quaker hath assum'd the solemn Affirmation, prescrib'd by an Act in the Seventh and Eighth Year of William III. have from the passing that Act to this Day been exceeding rare; so that there might be Ground to hope, that the continu'd Use of the said solemn Affirmation, would by Degrees have entirely cured that People of all those unreasonable Prejudices against an Oath, which the Favour design'd them by this Bill may tend to strengthen and confirm.

And your Petitioners humbly leave it to your Lordships wise Deliberations, whether such an extraordinary Indulgence granted to a People already, as is conceiv'd, too numerous, may not contribute to multiply their Sect, and tempt Persons to profess themselves Quakers, in order to be exempted from the Obligation of Oaths, and to stand upon a Foot of Privilege not allow'd to the best Christians in the Kingdom.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly hope, that these, and other Considerations, which may offer themselves to your Lordships great Wisdom, may induce your Lordships not to give your Consent to the passing of this Bill into a Law.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Sign'd by the Persons following.

Robert Moss, D. D. Preacher of Grays Inn (Dean of Ely)

John Harris, Lecturer of Grays Inn.

Jos. Watson, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook.

Sa. Gamwick, Rector of Queenhyrke.

Hyn. Foster, Curate of Bridewell.

Fra. Stanard, Curate of *St. Bridges*.
Phil. Vaughan.
Thomas Cooch, Curate of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*.
Luke Milburn, Curate of *St. Martin Ludgate*.
Nat. Eaily, Curate of *St. Michael Queenhithe*.
J. Eatts, Curate of *Christ-Church*.
Jo. Abbott, Lecturer of *St. Andrew's, Holborn*.
Wm. Perryman, Lecturer of *Allhallows, Staining*.
Wm. Thorsold, Rector of *St. Martin Ludgate*.
Wm. Bedford, Rector of *St. George Buttolph-lane*.
R. Radrick, Rector of *St. Michael Bassishaw*.
R. Aitham, D. D. Rector of *St. Helen, near Bishopsgate*.
J. Peling, Rector of *St. Anne's, Westminster*.
Fr. Astry, Rector of *St. James Garlickhythe*.
J. Marshal, L. L. D. Preacher at *St. George's Chapel*.
Fr. Brown, Rector of *St. Margaret Ratons*.
Jos. Richardson, Rector of *Allhallows, London-wall*.
J. Hay, Vicar of ——— *Cateaton-street*.
T. Wroughton, Rector of *St. Swithen*.
J. Grassy, Rector of *St. James, Duker-Place*.
J. Roger, Rector of *St. Nicholas Coleabby*.
R. Scar, of *St. Albans, Wood-street*.
Jos. Trapp, Lecturer of *St. Martin's in the Fields*.
John Smith, Rector of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*.

The Archbishop of *York* spoke in behalf of this Petition, and mov'd that it might be receiv'd and read; but the same was oppos'd by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, upon which there ensu'd a long and warm Debate, that lasted till six in the Evening. The Lord *North* and *Grev*, the Earl of *Sirafford*, the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, the Earl *Coningsby*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Earl *Comper*, and the Lord *Bathurst*, supported the Archbishop of *York's* Motion; but the same was warmly oppos'd by the Lord *Townshend*, the Earl of *Scarborough*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord *Carteret*, Duke of *Argyle*, Earl of *Hey*, and the Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*; and the Question at last being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative by 60 Voices against 24: Of this last Number were the two Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, the Bishop of *Oxford*, the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter*; the rest of the Prelates then present being for rejecting the Petition. It is also to be observ'd, that in the Debate the Lord Bishop of *Sarum* endeavour'd to mitigate the Matter, and propos'd, that the Petitioners might have Leave to withdraw their Petition; but this was oppos'd by an

Earl in a high Station; who said, that a Committee ought to be appointed to enquire into the Author and Promoters of it, for he look'd upon it to be no better than a Libel. Another Court Lord took Notice of the irregular Way in which the said Petition was presented to the House; for if it was a Petition of the London Clergy, it ought to be offer'd either by the Bishop of that Diocese, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, whereas it was presented by the Archbishop of York, who was Metropolitan of another Province.

The following Protestation was enter'd against rejecting the Petition.

Dissentient.

I. **B**ECAUSE the Right of petitioning in a legal Manner to legal Purposes, does, we apprehend, appertain by Law and Usage, to the free People of this Realm, and is as essential to the Subject, acting within his due Bounds, as the Liberty of Debate is to the Constitution of Parliament: And this Right, as it extends to petitioning, even for the Repeal of Acts now in force, by which the People think themselves aggriev'd; so it justifies them yet more, in representing their humble Sense of any new Law while it is under the Consideration of Parliament; nor are the Clergy, we presume, less privileg'd, in relation to the Exercise of this Right, than any other of His Majesty's Subjects; on the contrary, we believe them as worthy of enjoying it, and as capable of exerting it to wise and good Ends, as any Rank of private Men in the Kingdom.

II. BECAUSE the Petition rejected, is, in our Opinion, proper and inoffensive, as to the Nature and Manner of it, since it partly relates to the peculiar Rights of the Clergy in Point of Tithes, and partly expresses their Fears, (as we conceive not altogether groundless) lest the Sect of Quakers, already too numerous, should, by this new Indulgence, be greatly multiply'd; and lest the Honour of Religion should any ways suffer, and the Foundations of Government be shaken, by what is intended; both which it is the particular Duty of their Function to uphold and secure: We are not therefore apprehensive, that it misbecame their Characters, to interpose on any of these important Points; and the Way in which they have done it, must seem to us free from Exception, till some Passage in their Petition is pitch'd upon as obnoxious.

and censur'd by the House, which yet has not been done.

III. Because the Petition suggests a particular Grievance, under which the Clergy will suffer by this Act more than any other Order of Men, which, as it had never been observ'd on the Debates of the Bill, so was allow'd to reserve the Consideration of the House; and therefore had there been any other Part of their Petition less unexceptionable, (as we apprehend there is not) yet we do not think that it was reasonable to lay aside the whole on that Account, and reject what was acknowledg'd fit to be consider'd, for the Sake of what was thought improper to be offer'd.

IV. Because the Clergy of London are not, in general, so liberally provided for, but that they have reason to be watchful, in relation to any Step that may unwarily be taken, towards diminishing their Maintenance; which we look upon as not duly proportion'd to their Labours in populous Parishes, and to the various Employments given them by Infidels and Hereticks, Papists, and divers Sects of Men, dissenting from the Church establish'd by Law, with which this Metropolis is known to abound. And as their Situation gives them near Opportunities of observing and knowing what may be stirr'd in Parliament to the Prejudice of their Order; so we cannot but think, that it becomes them to make Use of that Advantage in behalf of their distant Brethren, as often as Need shall require, especially at a Time, when the Representatives of the Clergy are not attending in Convocation, and in a Readiness to exert their known Right of applying to the Legislature on all such Occasions.

V. Because the London Clergy, from whence the Petition came, are in our Opinion, and have been always esteem'd of great Consideration, with respect to their extensive Influence, and their Ability to be serviceable to the State in important Conjunctions; from this Body of Men, have proceeded many of the most eminent Lights of the Church, and Ornaments of the Bishops Bench, especially since the Revolution; and in the Reign preceding it, their never to be forgotten Labours put a Stop to the Torrent of Popery, then ready to overflow us; on which, and many other Accounts, we cannot but wish, that the Applications at any Time made to this House by the City Clergy, might be receiv'd with Regard and Tendernefs, and a more than ordinary Indulgence allow'd them, at a Time when so great Favours are about to be bestow'd

bestow'd on the profess'd Oppugners of their Function
Maintenance.

VI. Because, by Experience, we find, that the manner in this Manner a Petition from any great and considerable Body of Men, is not the best Way to allay the jealousies, and extinguish the Uneasiness that occasioned a very contrary Effect having follow'd, according to the best of our Observation, from the rejecting a Petition lately offer'd by the City of London; and the former Instances are repeated, the more we fear the Dissatisfaction of the People will encrease, who thinking themselves under Hardships, from which they desire to be reliev'd, may look upon it as a new, and yet greater Hardship not to be heard. And tho' the modest and dutiful Demands of the Clergy, should no Ways contribute to these Consequences, yet we know not how far this may be the Case with Respect to their Flocks, to whom their Personages and Characters are dear, and who may therefore be induc'd by the Reverence they bear to their Pastors, to express much Concern on their Account, as they would on their own; for which Reason, it was our earnest Desire, that this Second, and in our Opinion, dangerous Experiment might have not been made.

W. Ebor.

Weston

Aberdeen

Comparison.

Bingle

Stratford,

Folge 28

Scarf

Trevor,

Fr. Roffe

Gwi/df

Usebridge

Cover,

Montjeu

Coming up

Gomper,

North.

Barburs

Bristol,

St. John

Jan. 18. After a small Debate on the Navy-Debt, the Lords went into a Committee on the Quakers Bill; after the reading the first Clause, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury mov'd, that the Quakers Affirmation might not be admitted in Courts of Judicature, but among themselves; and the Lord Archbishop of York mov'd the same Clause, that the Quakers Affirmation should not go in to Suit at Law for Tithes; but after some Debate, the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd in the Negative by 52 Voices against 21; and after some farther Debate, the Bill was gone through. The next Day the Bill was reported; read the third Time, and sent back to the Commons.

Hadie tertia Vice lecta est Billa, entitled, An Act for granting the People call'd Quakers, such Forms of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under. The Question was put whether this Bill should pass, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

W. Cant. 1722. of which I have not a single copy. I have seen the original in the MSS. of the House of Commons.

Jo. Oxon. 1722. I have seen the original in the MSS. of the House of Commons.

Differtent.

BECAUSE the Privileges allow'd by this Bill to the Quakers, are without Example, and no Way proportion'd to the Steps formerly taken, towards a gradual Indulgence of them; for whereas they have been hitherto under the real Obligation of an Oath, tho' dispens'd with in some Formalities, with respect to the Manner of swearing, and taking it, they are now altogether releas'd from the Form, and Substance of an Oath, and permitted to profess Fidelity, and give Testimony upon their simple Affirmation; nor are these great Privileges indulg'd to them, as the laws were, from Time to Time, by Degrees, but at once are made perpetual.

II. Because we look upon the Quakers, who reject the two Sacraments of Christ, and are, as far as they do so, unworthy of the Name of Christians, to be on that Account unworthy also of receiving such distinguishing Marks of Favour.

III. Because the Quakers, as they renounce the Institution of Christ, so have not given even the Evidence by law requir'd of their Belief of his Divinity, it no Ways appearing to us, (nor do we believe it can be made appear) that ever since they were first indulg'd, 1 W. & M. a Quaker in an hundred hath subscrib'd the Profession of Christian Belief, directed by that Act; nor could we, on a Motion made in the House, prevail that they should even now be oblig'd, by such previous Subscription, to entitle themselves to the new and extraordinary Favours design'd them; the Consequences of which, must, in our Opinion, be, that they will encourage themselves yet farther in their Aversion to subscribe that Profession of Christian Belief, which they seem more to decline than ever they did, the taking an Oath; since that Numbers of them have sworn, tho' very few have subscrib'd that Profession; nor are we without Apprehensions, that it may, reflect some Dishonour on the Christian Faith, if the Evidence given by such Persons

on

on their bare Word, shall, by Law, be judg'd of equal Credit with the solemn Oath of an acknowledg'd Christian, and sincere Member of the establish'd Communion.

IV. Because we look upon it as highly unreasonable, that in a Kingdom, where the Nobles, the Clergy, and Commons are oblig'd to swear Fealty to the Crown, and even the Sovereign himself, takes an Oath at his Coronation, a particular Set of Men, who refuse to serve the State, either as Civil Officers, or Soldiers, should be entirely releas'd from that Obligation; since 'tis natural to expect, that Persons thus indulg'd, as to the Manner of professing, and the Measure of performing their Allegiance, should, by Degrees, be induc'd totally to withdraw it, till they become as bad Subjects as Christians.

V. Because, tho' such extraordinary Privileges are allow'd to the Sect of Quakers by this Bill, yet there is no Mark or Test prescrib'd by it, or by any other Act, by which it may certainly be known who are Quakers, and consequently, who are, or are not entitled to those Privileges, from whence this Inconveniency may arise, that many not really Quakers, may yet shelter themselves under the Cover of that Name, on purpose to be releas'd from the Obligation of Oaths, it not being, we conceive, in the Power of the Magistrate, as this Bill stands, to oblige any Person to take an Oath, who at the Time of tendering of it, shall profess himself a Quaker; so that the Concessions now made to that Sect, may prove a great Inlet to Hypocrisy and Falsehood, and will naturally tend towards increasing their Numbers, which we rather wish may be every Day diminish'd.

VI. Because we do not apprehend, that the Quakers, as a Sect, are really under such Scruples in Point of an Oath, that it is necessary to ease them by such an Act, few of them having for five and twenty Years past, since their solemn Affirmation, equivalent to an Oath, was enacted, ever refus'd to comply with it; and should this have now and then happen'd, yet, when the great Body of any Sectaries are not at ease in their Consciences, the Scruples of a few, we think, ought not to be regarded especially, if continuing the Law now in Force will probably extinguish these Scruples, and the Repeal of it will certainly give new Life and Strength to them.

VII. Because the Security of the Subjects Property which depends upon Testimony, seems to us to be lessened by this Act; the Reverence of an Oath having been
always

ways observ'd to operate farther toward the Discovery of Truth, than any other less solemn Form of Asseveration; nor can the Quakers be excepted in this Case, whose awful Apprehensions of an Oath, appear from their earnest endeavours to decline it; and therefore where the Payment of Tithes, by them held to be sinful, is concern'd, they will have strong Inducements to disguise the Truth in what they simply affirm, rather than wound their Consciences and Credit, by contributing towards the Support of such an Antichristian Payment: In other Cases of Property, their Interest only will clash with their Liberality, but the double Motive of Interest and Conscience will influence them in respect to the Clergy, whose Calling and Maintenance they equally condemn.

VIII. Because the Inducement mention'd in the Bill towards granting the Quakers these Favours; that they be well affected to the Government, (a Position of which we have some Doubt) might, we apprehend, be improv'd into a Reason for granting like Favours to Deists, Arians, Jews, and even Heathens themselves, all of which may possibly be, as some of them certainly are, Friends to the Government; however, their Friendship, we presume, could be cultivated at too great an Expence, if, for the sake of it, any Thing should be done by the Legislature, which might weaken the Security of all Governments, an Oath, and by that Means, do more Mischief in the end in one Respect, than it brought Advantage in another; and we, the rather, thus chuse to reason, because an Argument was urg'd in the Debate, and no Ways discover'd, that if Heathens themselves were equally of Use to the State, as the Quakers are, they ought also equally by Law to be indulg'd; whereas our firm Perswasion is, that as no Man should be persecuted for his Opinion in Religion, so neither should any Man, who is known to hold Principles destructive to Christianity, however useful he may otherwise be to the State, be encourag'd by a Law, made purposely in his Favour, to continue in those Principles.

W. Ebor.
Fr. Rossen.
Fr. Cestriens.
Strasford,

Gower,
Montjoy,
St. John de Blotsee,
Salisbury.

Aberdeen,
Trevor,
Compton,

Jan. 22. The Lord North and Grey call'd for the Paper which, pursuant to an Address made before *Christmas* had been laid before the House, giving an Account, of the Ships taken from the *Spaniards* had been dispos'd of it appearing thereby, that some of those Ships were at *Port-Mahon*, and others had been broke up as useless; the Earl Comper found fault, that they were not either given to the Captors, or deliver'd again to the King of *Spain*. His Lordship was seconded and back'd by the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord North and Grey, Earl Coningsby, and Lord Bishop of *Rochester*; but they were oppos'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Illy*, Duke of *Wharfedale*, and the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, most of whom spoke several Times in this Debate: And the Anti-Courtiers not having been able to agree among themselves about forming a Question to be put, that Business was drop'd.

Jan. 25. The Lord Bathurst brought again the Debate of the Navy upon the Carpet; and, in a set Speech, gave Notice of the several Clauses of its increasing to such an immense Bulk, viz. The great Number of Ships that had been employ'd in the *Baltick* and *Mediterranean*; the great Numbers of Seamen in those Ships; and the keeping the Seamen in Pay during the Winter Season; concluding that, in his Opinion, those extraordinary Expenses were not necessary for the Service of *Great Britain*. His Lordship was supported by the Lord North and Grey, Earl Comper, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, the Lord *Trevor*, and the Earl of *Coningsby*; but they were warmly oppos'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord *Townshend*, Duke of *Argyle*, Earl of *Illy*, and the Duke of *Newcastle*; so that the Question being put, that the Act of Settlement was broke into by sending the Squadron into the *Baltick*, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by 60 Voices against 23. Then the Lord *Carteret* took Notice, that the last Question, though exploded by a great Majority, yet a Reflection upon his Majesty's Ministers, if not upon the King himself. He was answer'd by the Earl of *Strafford*; but the Lord Viscount *Townshend* reply'd to him and endeavour'd to prove, 1st, That there was sufficient Reason for keeping the Seamen on Board the *Baltick* Squadron all the Year. 2^{dly}, That what had been done by the Ministry, with Reference to the *Spanish* and *Northern* Wars had been in Pursuance of Addresses of Parliament.

It is to be observ'd, that the House was now in a Committee, which came to the following Resolution.

Resolved

Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the employing great Numbers of Seamen for several Years last past, more than were provided for by Parliament; and thereby increasing the Debt of the Navy, was occasion'd by Services, which either were pursuant to the previous Advice, or had the subsequent Approbation of the House, or both Houses of Parliament; and which were also necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe. And the Question being put, whether the House agree with the Committee, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient.

Because the Question seems to us, to clash with the Instructions from whence it sprung, which was to consider of the Occasion of the Increase of the Navy-Debt, that arose from employing more Men in the Sea-Service than were provided for by Parliament; whereas from the Resolution, it appears only, that the Services occasion'd the Debt, not what real Occasion or Reason there was for those Services, which yet was the Point, we propose, chiefly in View, and most worthy of a Parliamentary Enquiry.

II. Because those Services are, in this Resolution, supposed to be justify'd by the previous Advice, or subsequent approbation of one, or both Houses of Parliament; whereas it did not any Ways appear to us, that either House of Parliament had previously advis'd, or subsequently approv'd such Services, tho' the Vouchers, in that Respect, were often, and earnestly requir'd; nor doth it appear to us, how that Assertion is warranted, either by general Expressions in Votes and Addresses, or by a State of the Navy-Debt, communicated every Year to the Parliament; and therefore being still in the Dark, as to the Evidence pointed at, we could wish that the Growth of the Navy-Debt had been explain'd, and justify'd by an Enquiry into the Ends and Reasons for which it was contracted; but this Way not being taken, nor being possible to be taken, till the Treaties, Instructions, and Orders, requisite to this Purpose, are produc'd; we know not in what Sense either those Sea-Services, or that great Navy-Debt they caus'd, may be said to have been approv'd by this, or the other House of Parliament.

III. But had we been duly inform'd of the true Motives upon which those Services were undertaken, and thereby enabled to judge of their Reasonableness, (as we think we in no Degree were) yet still we must be of Opinion, that those Considerations, how important soever, would not have justify'd the exceeding the Number of Men, ask'd of, and allow'd by Parliament, which nothing but absolute and unforeseen Necessity can ever excuse; whereas the Occasions of these extraordinary Expences were foreseen, and the Fleets were sent out for many Years successively, the Parliament sitting, without any previous Demands made of such Supplies, as were proportion'd to the Expence intended: And we are farther of Opinion, that whenever such a Debt is unavoidably incur'd, it should be especially stated to the Parliament, together with the Necessity that occasion'd it, at their next Assembly, that the Excuse may be then either allow'd or censur'd, and the Exceeding provided for in Time, instead of being suffer'd to run on for many Years together, till an insupportable Debt is contracted, without any other Notice taken of the Reasons of its Growth, than the laying annually a general State of the Debt on the Table of the House of Commons. This we conceive to have been the Case, and if it be, do not err, we think, in affirming, that had the Services appear'd to have been necessary, yet this Manner of increasing the Debt, would not have been warranted.

IV. Nor can we comprehend how the Safety of the Kingdom depended upon those extraordinary Services, some of which were perform'd in the *Mediterranean*, others in the *Baltick*, against Powers not at Enmity with *Great Britain*; whose Friendship (it seems to us) we should rather have cultivated, and whose Resentments we had, and still have (we fear) Reason to apprehend.

V. We cannot but think it the true Interest of *Great Britain*, to intermeddle, as little as possible, in the Quarrels of *Europe*, and then by our good Offices chiefly, without declaring any Resolution to support our Mediation by Force, or making ourselves either Principals or Parties in Wars, that do not immediately concern us. We look upon our Navy (the natural Security of our Island) as too much hazarded, and some chief Branches of our Trade as highly endanger'd, by the Consequences of those remote Expeditions; nor are we yet satisfy'd, that the

ace, by us mediated, and concluded in the *North*, hath made the Provision of Noyal Stores for our Fleets more precarious than formerly, tho' on that single Article, the Safety of the Kingdom may possibly depend; nor can we judge the present Tranquillity likely to last, since, at all our Expence, the late *Northern* Peace hath reduc'd us to so low, and left the Czar in the Possession of such Provinces, as may render him very formidable; and that Matters may still remain unadjusted in Treaties, whereby the present Tranquillity may soon be disturb'd, we cannot determine, since we have not been indulg'd in our Desire of inspecting those Treaties,

W. Ebor.

Cowper,

Weston,

Uxbridge,

Aylesford,

Boyle,

Gower,

F. Roffen.

Trevor,

Compton,

Strafford,

Guildford,

Bathurst,

Aberdeen.

F. Cestriens.

North and Grey,

Foley,

Bristol,

St. John de Bletssee,

Scarsdale.

The Order of the Day (for the House to be in a Committee, to take into farther Consideration the Causes of contracting so large a Navy-Debt, and the Instruction to the said Committee, that they do, in the first Place, consider of the Occasion of that Part of the said Debt, which arises from having employ'd more Men in the Sea-Service any Year, than were provided for by Parliament for each Year, and from the not paying off all the Seamen at (Winter) being call'd for,

A Motion was made, that the authentick Copies of the several Treaties, Instructions, and Orders, relating to the British Squadrons being sent into the *Baltick*, for several years last past, be laid before this House, that the true Occasion of that Part of the Navy-Debt, which the Committee is instructed to consider, in the first Place may better appear, as also, that the Act of Settlement has not been infring'd by those *Northern* Expeditions: And a Question being stated thereupon, and put, it was resolv'd in the negative.

Dissentient.

Because it being now admitted by the House, in the Instruction given to the Committee, that the Navy-Debt was increas'd, by employing more Men in the Service than were provided for by Parliament, and by not

not paying them off in the Winter, the Intention of the House, in that Instruction, must, in our Opinion, manifestly be, to direct the Committee to enquire into the true Occasion and Reasonableness of those Services, by which the Navy-Debt was increas'd; and that End could not, we think, be any Ways attain'd without a Sight of these Treaties, Instructions, and Orders, upon which those Services were founded; since the considering the Occasion of an extraordinary acknowledg'd Expence, must, we conceive, imply an Enquiry into the true Cause for which such an Expence was made; we did therefore think it necessary to desire Copies of the Treaties, Instructions, and Orders relating to the several *Baltick* Expeditions, because, without them, we could not possibly learn the true Reasons of those Expeditions: And it seem'd to us incongruous, that the House should direct an Enquiry, and not contribute to it, by directing also those Materials to be laid before the Committee, which alone could render such an Enquiry effectual.

II. Because the Want of such authentick Papers and Instruments could no Ways, we think, be supply'd by any verbal Representations that might be made by Lords in the Ministry, as Facts occur'd to their Memory in the Debate, this being no sufficient Foundation for any Parliamentary Enquiry, much less for such a one as tends to approve, excuse, or blame the Measures of those in Power, since we cannot think it suitable, either to the Rules of Reason, or the Dignity of Parliament, to proceed to Resolutions relating to the Conduct of Ministers, upon Facts stated by the Ministers themselves.

III. Because Motions for such Papers and Instruments have been frequently made and comply'd with; nor had any such Motion ever (as far as we can learn) till it had been refus'd. The only Paper included in the general Motion, that we thought any ways doubtful, whether it should obtain, was the Lord *Carteret's* Instructions, which was mov'd for before in this Session without Success; however, we had Hopes of prevailing even for a Sight of that Paper, when it became necessary, as we apprehend, to qualify the Committee of the whole House, to do the Work appointed by the House.

IV. Because the great Increase of the Navy-Debt, and from the frequent sending of strong Squadrons to the *Baltick*, and continuing them there at Seasons of the Year, when the *British* Fleet has seldom been known to be employ'd so far from Home, and in so rugged a Climate, and therefore

therefore we thought it reasonable to expect the fullest Satisfaction in our Enquiries into the Grounds of Expeditions, which had been carry'd on in so unusual, expensive, and hazardous a Manner, which the more extraordinary they were, the more they needed, in every Respect, to be clear'd and justify'd, that the Misapprehensions prevailing without Doors, in relation to those *Northern* Transactions, might be rectify'd, and such Precedents might not remain without the Reasons on which they were founded; whereas we are now apprehensive, that any Resolutions on this Head, may lose much of their Weight and Influence, should they be known to have been fram'd upon Facts barely asserted by Ministers, without Evidence of any Sort, to prove the Truth of those Facts.

V. Because one great View we had in our Motion for these Papers, was to satisfy ourselves, and others, that the Act of Settlement had been no ways infring'd by these *Northern* Expeditions, a Point of the utmost Consequence to the present Establishment, and on which, therefore, all our Care and Circumspection ought to be employ'd; 'tis the Birthright of the Peerage, as to concur in the enacting all Laws, so to enquire into the Observation of them; and the more momentous the Law is, the more it becomes us to consider how far it hath, or hath not been violated; and one great Inducement to our Enquiry into the Observation of this Law, was the Jealousy entertain'd (as we conceive) on that Head by many of his Majesty's good Subjects, observing that the War in the *North* ended at last in a Peace, which stripp'd *Sweden* of all its best Provinces, and confirm'd the Acquisition of them to the several *Northern* Powers concern'd, without any particular Advantage, that we hear of, stipulated in behalf of *Great Britain*, besides that of a new Guaranty for the Protestant Succession: A Sight of the said Treaties, Instructions, and Orders, might, perhaps, have dispell'd these Apprehensions, and therefore we thought it our Duty to move for them, and to express our Concern, that such a Motion was over-rul'd; for we cannot think the Argument used for discouraging us from insisting on that Motion, [that it amounted to an Enquiry, whether the King had broke his Coronation Oath] was consistent with the Freedom of Parliament, or agreeable to the known Rules of our Constitution, which free the Crown from all Blame, and suppose those only, who give
pernicious

pernicious Counsels, answerable for the fatal Effects of them.

<i>W. Ebor.</i>	<i>F. Roffen.</i>	<i>F. Cestriens.</i>
<i>Cowper,</i>	<i>Trevor,</i>	<i>North and Grey,</i>
<i>Weston,</i>	<i>Compton,</i>	<i>Uxbridge,</i>
<i>Bingley,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>
<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Guildford,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Scarsdale,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>
<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>St. John de Blefne,</i>
<i>Montjoy.</i>		

Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Nature of the said Services, necessarily requiring some of his Majesty's Squadrons to be kept out the whole Year, and detaining others abroad till the Months of *November* and *December*; and it being requisite to fit out the said Squadrons in the Months of *February*, or beginning of *March*, in order to their sailing early in the Spring, the paying them off, upon their Return, was inconsistent with the due Performance of those Services, nor could the saving (if any) by such Payment have, in any Degree, made amends for the ill Consequences, which must thereby have arisen from the Disappointment to the Service. And the Question being put, whether to agree with the Committee, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause that Part of the Question, which concerns such of his Majesty's Ships, as are said, but not prov'd, to have been necessarily kept out the whole Year, has not the least Relation, as we conceive, to any Thing that has been yet objected to, which was not paying Ships that came Home before the Winter, and ought, by the ancient Usage of the Navy, to have been paid off; and therefore, we cannot but think, was very improperly made Part of the Question.

II. Because, it being admitted in the Question, that the ancient Usage of the Navy was, That all Ships, when they return'd Home from their several Voyages, should not be kept in Pay during the Winter; (as was the Case of the late *Baltick* Squadron for some Years last past) and it not having been made appear, as we think, in a Parliamentary Way, that by any Treaty with *Sweden*, it was necessary to send Ships sooner in any Year, than might have been consistent with the said ancient Usage

re of Opinion, that this Resolution will encourage the Practice complain'd of, and will greatly contribute to make Fleets (so much the Honour and Security of this Kingdom) too chargeable to be supported.

III. Because we cannot but be surpriz'd, there should be the least Doubt (as in the Question) whether any Money might have been sav'd by paying off the Men, when it appears by a Paper upon the Table, that several Ships Companies, amounting to many Thousands of Men, have been kept in Pay during the Winter; which Expence, we cannot but think, ought to be avoided, it appearing from other Papers and Representations upon the Table, that by paying the Men off, more than five Parts in six of the whole Charge of those Men, during Winter, had been sav'd to the Publick.

IV. Because a Resolution of this House, that seems to countenance a Practice of this Sort, (at a Time when every Way of getting Money, at the Expence of the Publick, is not found to be less in Peoples Thoughts than formerly) may probably encourage those who shall have opportunity, in future Times, readily to contribute towards the Increase of Navy-Debts, tho' they are attended with so many ill Consequences, that his Majesty in a most gracious Speech from the Throne, has very lately been pleas'd to say, they do not only affect all Publick Credit, but greatly increase the Charge and Expence of the current Service, and are, of all others, the most heavy and burthen some.

W. Ebor.

Cowper,

Trevor,

Bathurst,

Scarsdale,

Aylesford,

Guilford,

Fr. Cestriens.

Uxbridge,

Strafford,

Bristol,

Weston,

Gower,

Aberdeen.

Fr. Roffen.

Boyle,

Foley,

North and Grey,

St. John de Blessee,

Compton.

Let's now resume the Proceedings of the Commons: on the 15th of January Mr. Hutcheson mov'd, That some Clauses in the Act of the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign, relating to the performing Quarentine [See Historical Register, Nº XXV. Page 30.] might be read, which being accordingly, he represented, That these Clauses had occasion'd great Uneasiness among all Sorts of Persons throughout the whole Kingdom; and as, on the other hand, the Powers thereby given, were such as could not possibly

possibly be put in Execution; he therefore mov'd, that a Bill be brought in to repeal so much of the said Act, pass'd in the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign, as gives Power to remove to a Ship, Lazaret, or Pest-House, any Person whatsoever infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons, out of any infected Family, from their Habitations; and also so much of the said Act, as gives Power for the drawing Lines round any City, Town, or Place infected. Mr. *Hutcheson* was seconded by Mr. *Godfrey* and Mr. *Heysham*, two of the City Members; but though they were oppos'd by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. *Yonge*, and some other Courtiers, who were at first surpriz'd at that unexpected Motion; yet, after two Hours Debate, in which it was observ'd, that Mr. *Robert Walpole* was silent, the Question being put upon Mr. *Hutcheson's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 115 Votes against 40.

The next Day a Bill for building a new Bridge cross the River of *Thames*, &c. was read the first Time; as was also a Bill for better securing the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and then the House agreed to the Amendments made to the Bill for Importation of Naval Stores, which was order'd to be engross'd.

The next Day an engross'd Bill for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorset*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and the Bill for enlarging the Harbour and Pier of *Scarborough* in the County of *York*, was read the first Time. After which, in a grand Committee, some Progreß was made on Ways and Means to raise the Supply.

On Thursday the 18th of January, Mr. *Hutcheson* presented to the Commons a Bill for repealing two Clauses in the *Quarentine Act*, which Bill was receiv'd, and read the first Time. Then the House being inform'd, that the Sheriffs of *London* attended at the Door, they were call'd in, and at the Bar presented to the House a Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, praying, that they might be heard by their Counsel, or otherwist, before the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of *Thames*, from a Place call'd the *Princes-Wash* in the Parish of *Labeth* in the County of *Surrey*, to the opposite Shore near *Peterborough-House*, in the Parish of *St. Margeres's, Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, do pass; whereupon it was order'd, that the said Petition do lie upon the

Table

Table, until the said Bill be read a second Time; and that the Petitioners be then heard by their Counsel, if they think fit; and that the Petitioners for the Bill, be also heard by their Counsel if they think fit.

Jan. 19. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, to enable his Majesty to make such Provisions as his Majesty shall think fit, for the Children of *James Mackdonald*, deceased, out of the Estate of the late *Sir Donald Mackdonald*, their Uncle, which was forfeited to his Majesty for High Treason. Then an engross'd Bill for making more effectual an Act made in the 11th and 12th Years of King *William III.* entitled, *An Act for the more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. After this, two Petitions of the Inhabitants of *Southwark* and of *London-Bridge*, praying to be heard by their Counsel against the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, were read, and order'd to lie on the Table, and that the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel if they thought fit. This done, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That so much Money as at *Lady-Day 1722*, shall be, or remain in the *Exchequer*, of the Fund commonly call'd the *Sinking-Fund*, shall be forthwith apply'd towards the discharging and cancelling the *Exchequer-Bills*, amounting to One Million, which, by Virtue of an Act of the 6th Year of his Majesty's Reign, were created to be lent to the *South-Sea Company*, and which were lent accordingly.

2. That after such Application of the Money of the *Sinking-Fund*, which will remain in the *Exchequer* at *Lady-Day 1722*, the *South-Sea Company* shall be discharg'd of the Obligation of circulating any *Exchequer-Bills*, pursuant to the Acts of the 6th and 7th Years of his Majesty's Reign; and that farther Time be given to the *South-Sea Company*, for Repayment of the principal Sum of One Million lent to that Company at any Time, on or before the 7th Day of *June 1723*, upon Condition the said Company pay for the same an Interest after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum, from *Lady-Day 1722*, until the actual Repayment of the Principal.

3. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a Power be given to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or the High Treasurer for the Time being, to make forth, or cause to be made forth at the

Exchequer, any Number of new *Exchequer-Bills*, so as the principal Sums to be contain'd therein, do not exceed One Million.

4. That the said Million to be repaid by the *South-Sea Company* on or before the said 7th Day of *June* 1723, shall, upon the Repayment thereof, be apply'd to cancel and discharge the said new *Exchequer-Bills* now to be made forth.

5. That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or the High Treasurer for the Time being, on his Majesty's Behalf, be enabled to contract with any Person or Persons, Body or Bodies, Politick or Corporate, for circulating as well the new Bills for One Million now to be made forth, as also so many of the *Exchequer-Bills* which were made forth by Virtue of the said two Acts of Parliament, (to the amount of 1,919,912 *l.* 10*s.* or thereabouts) as shall remain after the Application of the Monies of the said *Sinking-Fund*, pursuant to the Resolution above mention'd, such Person or Persons, Body or Bodies, Politick or Corporate, undertaking to circulate the same, at a Rate not exceeding 3 *l.* per Cent. per Annum, for Premium and Interest, so long as all the Bills so to be circulated shall exceed One Million, and a Rate, not exceeding 1 per Cent. per Annum, from the Time that all the *Exchequer-Bills*, so to be circulated, shall be reduc'd to any Sum not exceeding One Million in the whole, and that such Contract may be made to endure for such Time as shall be agreed by the Contractors.

6. That the Interest payable by the *South-Sea Company* for the said Million, which was lent them, to be computed after the Rate of 5 *l.* per Cent. per Annum, as aforesaid, be made a Fund or Security, so long as such Interest shall be payable for or towards the answering of the said Allowance, not exceeding 3 *l.* per Cent. per Annum to the said Undertakers; and that the Monies hereafter to come in upon the *Sinking-Fund*, shall be a Fund or Security for answering so much as (together with the said Interest payable by the *South-Sea Company*) shall make up the said Allowance, not exceeding the said Rate of 3 *l.* per Cent. per Annum, and for answering the said Allowance, not exceeding the Rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum to such Undertakers.

These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. A Bill was also order'd to be brought

ought in, For the better regulating the Scavengers, and suppressing all Annoyances within the Tower-Hamlets; and the Bill for repealing Part of the Quarentine Act, was read the second Time, and committed to a grand Committee.

On the 22d of January the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other Purposes therein mention'd, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd the Matter of the Supply, and resolv'd, That a Sum not exceeding 141093*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ be granted to discharge the Principal and Interest upon the Debentures which were granted to the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christophers: which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight. Then the House resum'd the farther Consideration of the Petition of the two Constables of the Borough of Minehead in Somersetshire, and resolv'd, that Mr. Day, the Under-Sheriff of that County, having deliver'd the Sheriff's Precept for compelling a Burgefs for the said Borough, to John Vicary, and Joseph Sherry, two of the Burgeses of the said Borough, and not Constables thereof, was guilty of a Breach of Trust, and Contempt of the Authority of this House; and order'd, that the said — Day be, for his said offence, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. When the Bill for securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 29th of January, a Bill for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills, &c. was read the first Time; after which, the Bill for repealing some Clauses of the Quarentine Act, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then a Petition from the Inhabitants in the Level of Bermondsey, Rotherhythe, and Deptford, against the building of a new Bridge cross the River of Thames, praying to be heard by their Counsel, was read, and granted; and after Counsel had been heard against, and for the said Bill, and several Witnesses examin'd, as to the Prejudice of the River of Thames, if the Bill should pass, the farther Hearing of that Affair was put off 'till the next Day Sevennight, and so that Bill was dropt.

On

On the 31st of *January* the Commons order'd a Thanks to be given to Dr. *Marshall*, for the Sermon preach'd before the House the Day before: After which a Petition of the *South-Sea Company* was presented in House, and read, setting forth the great Losses that Company had sustain'd, upon Pretence of Stock held for several Persons, and by the Additions made to the first and second Money-Subscriptions, and the Substractions in the third and fourth Money-Subscriptions, and praying that the same might be taken into Consideration, and the Company be aided and assisted to detect such notorious and scandalous Practices, and to compel all Persons who had receiv'd any of the Company's Money, on Account of Difference, or that had been concern'd as aforesaid in the four Money-Subscriptions, to the Prejudice of the Company, to make full Satisfaction and Restitution to the injur'd Proprietors, and to refund the Benefit and Advantage they had made thereby: But this Petition being order'd to lie on the Table, no farther Notice was taken of it.

On the 1st of *February*, the Commons order'd a Writ to be issu'd out, for electing a Burgess for *Chipping Wycombe* in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of *John Wittawronge*, Bart. deceas'd: After which, Sir *John Cope*, Bart. a Member of the House, charg'd Sir *Francis Page*, one of the Barons of the Court of *Exchequer*, with endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of *Eanbury* in the County of *Oxon*, in order to procure Sir *William Codrington* to be chosen a Representative for the said Borough in the ensuing Election. The Sum of this Charge was, that Mr. Baron *Page* had not only offer'd to the said Corporation to forgive them six or seven hundred Pounds, that they ow'd him for their new Charter, but likewise to give them another large Sum in ready Money, which Sir *John Cope* having offer'd to prove by undeniable Evidence, the whole House into a Flame; and some Members were for censuring the Baron immediately; but Mr. *Robert Walpole* moderated that Heat, representing, 'That it was unreasonable to arraign, condemn, and censure a Member especially one in so eminent a Station, before they heard what he had to say in his own Vindication; and besides, that it would look like prejudging the Merits of the Election of that Borough; and therefore he was of Opinion, they ought not to take any Notice of the Complaint, until the Election was over, and then, if any Thing of that Nature appear'd, the House might proceed

ceed to censure as they should think fit." He was
 ported by several other Members of the Court-Party,
 all'dg'd, ' That when they should hear what Mr.
 Baron Page had to say for himself, the Matter might
 appear quite otherwise; and that the Gentleman who
 accus'd him, might be either misinform'd, or impos'd
 upon." Hereupon the Matter of the said Charge was
 order'd to be heard, at the Bar of the House the 13th of
 Month: After which, in a Committee of the whole
 House, the Commons went upon the *Bill for better secu-*
ring the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve for the
Commons in Parliament; upon which there were great De-
 bates about several Clauses that were offer'd to be inserted
 in the Bill: One of them was, that no Officer of the
 Customs, or Excise, should have any Vote at any Election
 of Parliament Men, which was strenuously oppos'd by
 the Court Party, as taking away from the said Officers
 their Birthright, as *Englishmen* and Freeholders; so that
 after some Speeches made on both Sides, the Country Party
 were contented to drop that Clause. Another was pro-
 pos'd, importing, That no Person who did not pay Scot
 and Lot, should have a Vote in a Corporation; but this
 was also oppos'd by the Courtiers, who urg'd, ' That it
 had already been adjudg'd, at Committees of Elections,
 and agreed to by the House, in several Cases, that such
 Persons, in some Places, should have no Votes; and that
 in other Places they should be allow'd to Vote, provided
 they did not receive Alms from the Parish." The
 Court Party, in order to give the Bill a more easy Passage,
 did not think fit to insist upon this second Clause neither;
 so the Bill was gone through, and order'd to be re-
 ceiv'd the 6th.

The next Day the Commons order'd, 1st, That the
 Complaint made the Day before by Sir John Cope, Bart.
 against Mr. Baron Page, be by him put into Writing, and
 deliver'd to Mr. Baron Page. 2^{dly}, That Sir John Cope,
 and Mr. Baron Page, be heard at the Bar of this
 House by their Counsel, upon the Matter of the said
 Charge, if they thought fit. Then Mr. Farrer reported
 from the Committee of the whole House on Ways and
 Means for raising the Supply, the Resolutions which
 they had directed him to report to the House, as follow,

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that for
 the better encouraging and supporting the Brass Manu-
 factories of this Kingdom, a farther Duty be laid upon
 Importation

Importation of Metal prepar'd, and Black Latten, and Raw Copper imported, except Raw Copper from *East-India*.

2. That the said farther Duty upon Importation of Metal prepar'd, be such as shall make the present Duty thereon, equal to the Duty on foreign Battery imported.

3. That the said farther Duty upon Importation of Black Latten, be 10s. 7d. per Hundred Weight.

4. That the said farther Duty upon Raw Copper imported, (except from *East-India*) be 7s. per Hundred Weight.

5. That the said farther Duties upon Metal prepar'd, Black Latten, and Raw Copper imported, (except Raw Copper from *East-India*) be granted to his Majesty for the Term of three Years, to commence from the 25th Day of March 1722.

6. That the Sum of 56872l. 13s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ granted for the Service of the Year 1721, exceeding the Service of that Year, be apply'd towards making good the Supply granted to his Majesty this Session of Parliament.

7. That for raising the Sum not exceeding 141099l. 15s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$, Part of the Supply granted to his Majesty for discharging the Principal and Interest on the Debentures which were granted to the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *Christopher's*, an Annuity, after the Rate of 4l. per Cent. per Annum, be charg'd on the Fund commonly call'd the General Fund redeemable by Parliament.

8. That instead of the Duty *ad Valorem*, now payable for Pictures imported, such Pictures be charg'd with certain Duties, according to the following Dimensions, that is to say, for every Picture of four Feet square, or upwards, the Sum of 3l. for every Picture of two Feet square, and under four Feet square, the Sum of 2l. and for every Picture under two Feet square 1l.

9. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a farther Duty be laid upon all Apples imported into Great Britain.

10. That the said farther Duty upon Apples imported be after the Rate of 2s. per Bushel.

11. That the said farther Duty upon Apples imported be granted to his Majesty for the Term of three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

The first five of the said Resolutions being severally a second Time, were, upon the Question severally thereupon, disagreed with by the House; but the rest of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House. And it was order'd, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the *Bill for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills*, and give Ease to the *South-Sea Company*, in respect of its present Obligation to circulate, or contribute toward circulating, *Exchequer-Bills*, and to give farther time to that Company for repayment of One Million which was lent to them; and for issuing a farther Sum of new *Exchequer-Bills* towards his Majesty's Supply, to be charg'd and cancel'd when the said Company shall pay the Million owing by them; and that the *Exchequer-Bills*, which are to continue, may be circulated at easy and moderate Rates, that they have Power to receive the same pursuant to the said Resolutions agreed unto by the House.

Feb. 3. In a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Bill for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for taking off several Duties on Merchandize exported, &c.* as also through the *Bill to enable his Majesty to make Provision for the Children of James Mackinlay, deceased, &c.*

On the 5th of February, the Commons gave Power to the grand Committee, appointed to consider of the *Bill for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills*, to receive several Clauses; and then the said Committee went through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereto; the Report of which was put off to the 10th.

Feb. 6. An engross'd *Bill for the better preventing Abuses committed in weighing and packing of Butter in the City of London*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: After which, Sir John Eyles presented to the House, a Report of the Trustees in whom the Estates of the late *South-Sea Directors*, and of *John Aislaby, Esq;* and of *James Craggs, Senior, Esq;* deceased, are vested; which Report was order'd to lie on the Table. Then the Amendments made to the *Bill for better securing the Freedom of Elections, &c.* were, with some other Amendments, read to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The Call of the House was afterwards put off for a Fortnight.

Feb. 7. The ingross'd Bill for better securing the Freedom of Elections, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: After which, the Bill for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, &c. was order'd to be ingross'd.

Feb. 8. An ingross'd Bill for the more equal paying, and better collecting certain small Sums, for the Relief of Shipwreck'd Mariners in Portugal, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: After which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, For preventing Frauds in transferring of Shares in the Capital of any Companies establish'd by Act of Parliament. Then Mr. Farrer reported to the House the Amendments made in a grand Committee to the Bill for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills, &c. which, with Amendments to some of them, was agreed to by the House. Then Sir John Eyles offer'd a Clause to be added to the Bill for enabling the Directors of the South-Sea Company to pay their Debts, by disposing of their Effects. This Motion was seconded by Mr. Pulteney, but was oppos'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, who suggest'd ' That the Bill being perfected and ready to be ingross'd, it was not proper to add to it any Clause, this especially, which, looking like a Tack, might endanger the Loss of this important Bill in the House of Lords: adding, however, that if the Gentlemen who were for the Clause, would move for a particular Bill to be brought in for that Purpose, which should take up but one Day or two, he would not oppose it." Hereupon General Roffe said, ' That for his Part, he was both against the Clause, and the Bill, for two Reasons, 1st Because the Directors of the South Sea Company had no Power from a General Court of the South-Sea Company to move for such a Clause to the House, which, in his Opinion, they ought to have; and 2^{dly}, Because, he hop'd, the South Sea Company were able to pay their Debts without any such Power." To this Sir John Eyles reply'd, ' That tho' they had no such Order from the General Court, yet since, as he conceiv'd, it was for the Benefit of the Company, he mov'd it, because he knew there was no Time to apply to a General Court." He was again back'd by Mr. Pulteney; and after the Bill for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills, &c. had been order'd to be ingross'd, upon a Motion made by Sir Thomas Cross, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in the

ends by Way of Lottery; or Subscription, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company.

Feb. 9. The Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the ingross'd Bill for the better supplying the City and Liberty of Westminster, and Parts adjacent, with Water; and a Bill to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers to transfer Stocks, &c. was read the first Time. After this, upon several Petitions of divers Merchants trading to the West-Indies, and our Northern Colonies, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy.

Feb. 10. The ingross'd Bill for the Encouragement of the Manufactures of this Kingdom, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then Sir Thomas Crosse presented to the House a Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands by Way of Lottery, or Subscription, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company; which was read the first Time; and the Bill to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers to transfer Stocks, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a grand Committee. After this, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Trustees in whom the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors, and of John Aislaby, Esq; and of James Craggs, Sen. Esq; are vested, and the same being read, Sir John Eyles, one of the Trustees, represented, 'That they had apply'd to the Barons of the Exchequer to examine the late Directors upon proper Interrogatories, with Reference to the Truth of the Inventories they had given in of their Estates, and whether there was no Part of them conceal'd or imbezill'd; and that if they did not answer truly to such Questions as shall be put to them, they might be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, as the late Act directs; but that upon this Application, they were told, that the said Barons had but two Copies of the Duplicates of the late Directors Estates, and that, as they were directed by the late Act, they had deliver'd one to the Lord Chancellor, and the other to the Speaker of the House of Commons; so that for want of one of those Duplicates, they could not examine the said Directors any farther.' Hereupon the Act to which Sir John Eyles refer'd, was call'd for, and it being found to be as he had suggested, it was order'd, that the Particulars or Inventories of the Estates and Effects of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, deliver'd by the Barons of his

Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, or some of them, the Speaker of this House, and by him laid before the House, be deliver'd by the Clerk of this House to the Lord Chief Baron of the said Court of *Exchequer*, who shall give a Receipt for the same; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the Pleasure of this House, that the said Lord Chief Baron, or Barons, or any two or more of them, examine upon Oath the said late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Deputy-Cashier, and Accountants of the *South Sea Company*, respectively, concerning Concealment, Omission, or Falsity, in the said respective Particulars, or Inventories, or concerning any Alterations in their respective Estates, since the giving in the Inventories, upon such Interrogatories as the said Barons shall think meet. After this, it was mov'd, that *Aislabie*, and the late Mr. *Craggs's* Executors, might likewise be examin'd by the Barons of the *Exchequer*; but the Trustees represented, that as they were not mention'd in the Act, so they could not be taken Notice of now. To which Sir *Thomas Crosse* acquainted the House, ' That there being above a thousand Claims to the late Directors Estates ready enter'd, it was impossible for the Trustees to examine and determine them in so short a Time, as the late Act allow'd for that Purpose, viz. till the 1st of *August* 1722, and therefore he mov'd, that the Time might be enlarg'd.' He was seconded by Sir *John Eyles*, whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, To amend the Time for hearing and determining Claims before the Trustees, &c.

By this Time, the Lords had sent several Messages to the Commons, to acquaint them, that their Lordships had pass'd several Bills, that had been sent up to them by the Commons; of which the King being inform'd, Majesty, on the 12th of *February*, went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills.

1. *An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, to raise Money by Way of a Lottery for the Service of the Year 1722; and for transferring the Deficiencies of a Malt-Act to the Land-Tax for the said Year; and for giving Time for inserting the Money given with Apprentices in their Indentures; and touching lost Bills, Tickets, or Orders; and exchanging the Tickets in the Exchequer for Certificates;*

- suppressing Lotteries, danominatd Sales, and other private
eries; and for enlarging the Time for the Accomptants-Ge-
ral of the Bank of England to return Duplicates of Ak-
ties into the Exchequer.
2. An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt w'd in
Curing of Red-Herrings, and laying a proportionable Duty
on all Red-Herrings consum'd at Home only; and for ascer-
taining the Customs and Excise payable for the Sugar Houses
Scotland; and for making an Allowance for Salt lost by any
harbour or River of this Realm; and for the better securing
Duties on Salt deliver'd in Scotland.
3. An Act for the punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for
the better Payment of the Army, and their Quarters.
4. An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Com-
merce (for the Space of one Year) with any Country, whar it,
shall be, infected with the Plague; and for shortening the
duration of an Act pass'd in the 7th Year of his Majesty's
Reign, entitl'd, An Act for repealing an Act made in the 9th
Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitl'd, An Act to
regulate Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to
perform their Quarantine, and for the better preventing the
Plague being brought from foreign Parts into Great Britain
Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney,
Guernsey, or Man; and to hinder the spreading of Infection.
5. An Act for repealing such Clauses in the Act pass'd in
the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign, (relating to Quarantine
and the Plague) as give Power to remove Persons from their
abitations, or to make Lines about Places infected.
6. An Act for giving farther Encouragement for the
Exportation of naval Stores, and for other Purposes therein
mention'd.
7. An Act for granting the People, call'd Quakers, such
Forms of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Diffi-
culties which many of them lie under.
8. An Act for more equal paying, and better collecting cer-
tain small Sums therein mention'd, for Relief of Shipwreck'd
Mariners, and distress'd Persons, (his Majesty's Subjects) in the
Kingdom of Portugal, and for other pious and charitable
purposes, usually contributed to by the Merchants trading to
Portugal.
9. An Act for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers
at Bridport in the County of Dorset, and for making a sluice
there.
10. An Act for amending the Highways leading from
Brampton Bridge, near Church Brampton in the County of
Northampton, through the Parish of Thornby, to a Bridge
call'd

call'd Welford Bridge, in the Parish of Welford in the said County, and also the great Post Road from a Place call'd Mortar Piet Hill, in the Parish of Pilsford in the said County, through the Towns and Parishes of Brixworth, Lampert, Malswell, Kelmars, and Oxendon Magna, to a Bridge call'd Chain Bridge, leading into Market Harborough in the County of Leicesters.

11. An Act to explain and amend the Act pass'd in the 1st Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for repairing the Highway from several Places therein mention'd, leading from Highgate Gate-house, and Hampstead in the County of Middlesex.

12. An Act for continuing an Act pass'd in the 10th Year of her late Majesty, entitl'd, An Act for repairing the Highway between a certain Place call'd Kilburn Bridge in the County of Middlesex, and Sparrows Hean in the County of Hertford, and for making the said Act more effectual.

13. An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or the Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be brew'd for Sale, vend'd, or rapped within the Town of Elgin; and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, and for other the Purposes therein mention'd.

14. An Act for making the River Eden navigable, in Bank-End in the County of Cumberland.

And to Eleven Private Bills.

The Commons being return'd to their House, read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the Bill for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills, &c.

Let's now attend the Proceedings of the Lords. On the 1st of February, their Lordships, in a grand Committee, resum'd the Consideration of the Navy-Debt; and the Debate was open'd by the Earl of Uxbridge's moving, that some Accounts and Orders, relating to the Victualling when the Fleets were in the Baltick and Mediterranean, might be read. After the reading of some of those Papers, his Lordship resuming his Speech, endeavour'd to shew, ' That one Occasion of the Increase of the Navy-Debt, was the Ships being victuall'd abroad, by the Commanders, and not by the proper Officers of the Victualling-Office, who are Cheques upon one another; whereas the other Way there might be great Abuses, by Commanders charging more to the Government for the Provisions, than they really cost.' The Lord Torrington

thinking

thinking himself reflected upon, as he was Commander in Chief in the *Mediterranean*, endeavour'd to justify himself from any Imputation of that Nature, and among other Things alledg'd, ' That Provisions were much dearer there than in *England*; that it was impossible to carry such Quantities from hence, as would serve for any long Time; and therefore they are oblig'd to buy them there at any Rate. " His Lordship was supported by the Lord Viscount Townshend and the Earl of *May*; and tho' the Earl Cowper, the Lord Bathurst, the Earl of *Strafford*, and the Earl Coningsby, back'd the Earl of *Uxbridge*, yet the Question was put, that the Victualling his Majesty's Ships by any other than the Victuallers appointed for that Service, or their Agents, is contrary to the Course of the Navy, and by taking away the proper Cheques, is one great Cause of contracting so large a Navy-Debt; but it was resolv'd in the Negative without dividing; whereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protest.

Dissentient.

BEcause it being, unquestionably, the ancient Course of the Navy to victual all his Majesty's Ships, above sixth Rates, by the Commissioners of the Victualling, or their Agents, unless in Case of Necessity; and it appearing to us, by a Paper return'd before this House, from the Victualling-Office, that many Ships, and Squadrons of Ships, have been of late Years victualled by the Commanders, very few of which were so victualled by Order; and amongst those many Instances, a few only were excus'd, because there being no Agents for the Victualling-Office, nor any Stores in the Places where the Ships then were; we think it reasonable to conclude, that the several Victuellings in the said Paper contain'd, being much the greater Number, which were neither excus'd therein, nor said to be order'd, were so provided without any Order or Excuse whatsoever, and, consequently, were a needless Breach of the said good Course of the Navy; and by taking away the proper Cheque made to save the Publick Money, must, in our Opinion, necessarily have been one of the Occasions of the Increase of the Navy-Debt.

II. We cannot but observe, that if the said Excuse had (in the Paper above-mention'd) been apply'd to all the several Instances there, of Victualling in a Manner contrary to the Course of the Navy; yet it had been insufficient; since it is not alledg'd, that Agents for the Victualling,

alling, and Stores might not have been timely had in the Places where the Ships were victualled, if due Notice had been given to the Commissioners of the Victualling, and proper Precautions and Endeavours had been used to that End.

III. We cannot but think, that carrying this Question in the Negative, will undoubtedly encourage this Branch of the Course of the Navy, as it is acknowledg'd to be, and in Consequence, put it into the Power of every Admiral, or Commander in Chief of any Squadron, and every Commander of a particular Ship, not only to furnish such Provisions, both in Quantity and Quality, as they shall think fit; but by letting the Men go on Shore when in Port, on Pretence of supplying Provisions, levy a Charge on the Publick, for Want of the proper Cure, tho' to the Detriment of the Sea-Service.

IV. Because by this Leave given to the Commanders the Head of the Victualling, they have it in their Power (through the Want of the said true and ancient Cheques) to bring a very great Charge upon the Head of Wages, which must undoubtedly, as we apprehend, occasion a great Waste of the Publick Treasure, and consequently an Increase of the Navy-Debt.

V. Because we think, that to suppose the Commanders of any Squadron, or Ship, will not, when it is so immediately in his Power, do what shall be for his Interest, is to believe him less inclin'd to his Interest, than the Generality of his Fellow-Subjects on Shore.

VI. Because, we believe, this House will not discourage taking away proper Cheques, till Proof had, (as urg'd in the Debate) of what had been got by Individuals, by want of those Cheques; the Delay and Difficulties attending such an Enquiry, will, probably, hinder any Discouragement being given of such Practices, which are allowed to be contrary to the standing Instructions to the Commissioners of the Victualling, and to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships.

W. Ebor.
Trevor,
Scarsdale,
Aylesford,
Strafford,
Craven,

Litchfield,
Compton,
Bristol,
Uxbridge,
Guildford,
Cowper,

North and Grey,
Bingley,
Boyle,
Bathurst,
St. John de Bisle

The 3^d of February had been appointed by the Lords to consider of the Building of Ships for Foreigners; but the Lord Chancellor not coming till their Lordships had waited above two Hours, the Earl Comper mov'd, that in order to go upon the Business of the Day, they should proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, *pro Interim*; and several noble Lords were nam'd, particularly the Dukes of Devon and Kingston; but these going out of the House to bid it, the Lord Lechmere was nam'd next, and like to be chosen. While this Matter was debating, the Lord Chancellor came in, and, to excuse himself, said, *He had been attend-
ing the Cabinet Council at St. James's, and that they were but
up.* Several Lords would not admit of that Excuse, and suggested, That the House of Peers being the greatest Council in the Kingdom, to which all other Councils ought to give Way, ought not to be made to wait on any account; and therefore mov'd, that, in order to shew their Repentment, the House should adjourn to the Monday following; but the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd in the Negative, by forty nine Voices against forty one. Hereupon two and twenty Peers enter'd the following Protest.

Dissentient.

BECAUSE the House standing adjourn'd to this Day at Eleven a-Clock, and a great Number of Lords being met, and expecting the coming of their Speaker till three a-Clock, they seem'd to us generally to resent the Usage, and without any Dissent, as we could perceive, proceeded, according to the standing Order of the House, towards chusing a Speaker; but meeting with some Difficulties as to the Persons nominated, the Lord Chancellor came, before any Choice was made, and, as soon as the Cause was fate, the Lord Chancellor alledg'd, as the Reason of his long Absence, that he had been summon'd to attend his Majesty at St. James's, where the Business had lasted much longer than was expected; which Excuse, though might, in great Measure, free the Lord Chancellor from the Imputation of wilful Neglect of Duty, yet seems to us in no Degree to justify the Indignity, which, we think, was, upon the whole Matter, done to the House, which is undoubtedly the greatest Council in the Kingdom, to which all other Councils ought to give Way, and

not

not that to any other; * and therefore the Business of other Council ought not to have detain'd the Speaker this House, after the Hour appointed for its Meeting; during the Time of the Day, the House has usually, late, spent in Business; and therefore, we thought, least Resentment the House could shew, on this Occasion to prevent its being used so for the future, was to adjourn without entering on any Business; and this the rather, because we foresaw it could not obstruct any publick Affairs, since the Time was so far spent, as that no Business Consequence could have been gone through, with which tho' enter'd upon.

II. As we may venture to say, that the Dignity of this House has not been, of late Years, increas'd, we were unwilling, that any Thing, we conceive to be gross Neglect of it, should pass without some Remedy. Our Records, that we were sensible of such Neglect, did not approve it, which, we thought, would have been in some Measure, attain'd by an immediate Adjournment. Nor was any other Method propos'd; and since that could not be effected, we enter this Dissent with our Reason, that it may appear to Posterity, we were zealous to withstand, in the Manner propos'd, the farther Progress of Practice so injurious, as we conceive, to the Honour and Authority of this supreme Council.

W. Ebor.	Somerset,	Uxbridge,
Montjoy,	Weston,	Litchfield,
Boyle,	Asburnham,	Aberdeen,
Osborne,	Strafford,	Guilford,
Foley,	Comper,	North and Grey,
Scarsdale,	Compton,	Bingley,
Bristol,	Bathurst,	Maynard,
F. Cestriens.	Craven,	Sr. John de Blay,

The Lords having spent three or four Sitzings on Bills sent up to them by the Commons, their Lordships on the 10th of February, consider'd in a grand Committee the Bill to enable his Majesty to restrain any of his Subjects from building Ships for Foreigners. Hereupon the Lord Chancellor propos'd, that a Clause might be added, for enabling

* Here is a various Reading, viz. after the Words, and that to any other, thus, especially to a Council the Law and Constitution know not, and therefore the Business that Council, of all others, ought not &c.

Ships that carry'd not above 20 Guns and 36 Men. was seconded by the Duke of *Argyle*, and supported by the Lord *Carteret*, the Lord *Carleton*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and the Earl of *Scarborough*; but being oppos'd by the Earls *Comper* and *Straford*, the Debate was adjourn'd the 14th of that Month.

That Day the Lords went again, in a grand Committee, on the said Bill, and then Earl *Comper* mov'd, that in the said Clause these Words might be added, *viz. Ships of 400 Tons and upwards, and 30 Men*; but this being strenuously oppos'd by the Lord *Townshend*, supported by the whole Court-Party, after a long Debate, the said Addition was rejected, without dividing; and the farther Consideration of that Bill was adjourn'd to *February 20*, when it was likewise resolv'd to consider the State of the Debts of the Nation.

Feb. 13. The Lords read a second Time, the Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve the Commons in Parliament; and for the better ascertaining their Qualifications as to their Estates. The Lord Chancellor having, as usual, desir'd to know the Pleasure of the House, whether the said Bill be committed, the Earl of *Sunderland* endeavour'd to shew the Impossibility of several Clauses in that Bill being put in Execution, without exposing the most innocent Persons to the Guilt of perjury. He was answer'd by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, who was seconded and back'd by the Lord *Trevor*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and the Earl of *Straford*; but the Earl of *Sunderland* reply'd to them, and being supported by the Lord *Townshend*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, who spoke several Times, the Question for committing the Bill being put, was carry'd in the Negative, by 48 Voices against 30. Then another Motion was made, and the Question put, that the said Bill be rejected, which was carry'd in the Affirmative by the same Majority of Votes, 48 against 30. Hereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protest, *viz.*

Dissentient.

Because the Methods of Corruption, made Use of in Elections, and now grown to an Height beyond the Example of preceding Times, are, of all others, the greatest Blemish to our Constitution, and must, if not remedy'd,

remedy'd, prove fatal to it, and did therefore chiefly serve, (as they can only admit of) a Parliamentary Cure.

II. Because the Commons, who are best qualified to judge of the Growth of this Evil, and to point out proper Remedies for it, having sent up a Bill, complaining of the one, and desiring our Assistance in the other, was not, we apprehend, suitable to the Dignity and Freedom of this House, to reject such a Bill, without entering into a free Discussion of the Particulars of which it consisted, and thereby to give an Handle for Reflection without Doors, as if we had shewn a less Degree of Zeal against the Corruption complain'd of, than those whose Elections they sprung; our Opinion is, that we should rather have taken this favourable Opportunity of joining our Endeavours with theirs, towards the Cure of this Evil, than have made ourselves liable to Objection for refusing to attempt it, even after such an encouraging Step taken by the House of Commons.

III. Because a Law against Corruption, tho' always desirable, is yet particularly seasonable and necessary, at such a Juncture as this, when new Elections of Members are coming on, and the Parliament for which they are by what Method soever, be chosen, may continue seven Years. And we think the Lords are the more concerned to obviate the ill Consequences of such a Change, because the SEPTENNIAL ACT, which made so remarkable a Change in our Constitution, had its Rise from this House.

IV. Because we are perswaded, that by the Terms of the Penalties contain'd in this Bill, which were to be operated soon after it pass'd into a Law, a mighty Check would have been given to the Growth of Corruption, if it should not have been absolutely cur'd. And we are confirm'd in this Opinion, by what we have heard, and believe, that while the Bill was depending in Parliament, and the Fate of it unknown, the infamous Practices, which it was level'd, were, in some Measure, suspended, and should a farther Stop have been put to Corruption and Bribery, at the approaching Elections, by the passing the Bill, such a Degree of Success might have given the Legislature Hopes of intire suppressing of it.

V. Because, supposing this Bill to have been defective in some Respects, and not well adjusted in others, so as to End design'd, (a Supposition made, but not admitted by us) yet the true Way of supplying these Defects, and making all proper Alterations, would have been by con-

passing the Bill, and not by rejecting it. In other Cases, where a Bill of publick Concern is laid aside by the House, they can easily make amends for that Loss, by bringing in a new one, which may more effectually answer the good Ends propos'd; whereas, in this Case, neither is there Time sufficient for repeating the Attempt, nor can any Bill of this Kind be ever begun in this House, with any reasonable Prospect of Success.

VI. Because the Intention of many chief Clauses in the Bill, is to provide for the more effectual Execution of Laws already made to secure the Freedom of Elections, but hitherto evaded for Want of such Provisions, and we know not that any Argument hath been, or can be used against passing such Parts of this Bill into a Law, but what may, with equal or greater Strength, be used for repealing those Laws, which yet are held sacred and Inviolable.

VII. Because several Oaths are, by Laws now in Being, requir'd to qualify Electors; and the Oaths enjoin'd by this Bill, are intended only to strengthen the Obligations, under which such Electors do, by the known Rules of the Constitution, already lie: Nor are these Oaths attended with any new Hardship, or Difficulty, since they relate only to plain Matters of Fact, which are certainly known by the Electors themselves; and which they will be ready to attest with all Solemnity, if they are conscious of their own Innocency, in Points of Corruption; and if they are not, legal Punishment of Perjury, to which they are subjected, is light, in Comparison of the heinous Nature of their Offence, and the mischievous Consequences of it.

VIII. Because that Part of the Bill which forbids issuing Publick Money towards the influencing Elections, relates to a Method of Corruption, which, of all others, ought the most carefully to be guarded against, and yet is admitted in the Debate to have been frequently practis'd; and therefore we cannot but wish, that this Bill pass'd into a Law for the Sake of that Clause, which would have hinder'd what was given for the Security of the Subjects Rights, and the Safety of the Kingdom, from being ever employ'd to the Destruction of both. An Example of this, set by Men in high Offices and Stations, cannot fail of spreading its Influence through all Ranks and Orders of Men, and of procuring Impunity and Pardon for such Practices, as all true Lovers of their Country

Country must with might be universally detested and punish'd.

IX. Because we cannot understand, how the Objections made to this Bill, [*That it removes Foundations*] can, with any Colour of Reason, be supported; on the contrary, we think that the whole Design of it, is to recover the old Constitution, and re-settle it on those firm Foundations, from which it has been remov'd ever since Bishops have been made an usual Inter to Parliament; and the dangerous Trencher has been carry'd on between the Electors and the Elected, which has undermin'd the very Principles, and may prove fatal to the Liberties of the free People of this Realm.

X. Because another Argument insisted on in Preparation of the Bill, [*That it would give the House of Commons greater Latitude in deciding disputed Elections*] seems to be equally groundless; for the Penalties intended to be enacted by this Bill, are to take Place only upon Prosecutions in the ordinary Courts of Justice, and cannot come under the Cognizance, or be insisted by the Authority of the House of Commons; nor can the Courts be check'd in their Proceedings on this Head, by the Determinations of that House, with which the Method of punishing Corruption, prescrib'd by this Bill, does in the least interfere: What therefore was alleg'd in Debate, can by no Means be allow'd, that while the Commons are the sole Judges of Elections, 'tis in vain to think of restraining the Corruption of Electors; since the Methods here prescrib'd, are such, as either operate on Conscience, or will, in the common Course of Law, execute themselves; and tho' they may be forward, yet cannot be frustrated by the Intervention of an House of Commons.

XI. Because as the passing this Bill would have been attended with no Inconveniences to the Publick, so great Mischiefs may, we apprehend, ensue upon the rejection of it: The Honour of this House may suffer on that account, and Corruption of all Sorts will, we fear, receive new Life and Encouragement, it being a Matter of fact and certain Observation, that whenever a Bill is brought into Parliament to redress any great Disorder in the State, any Discouragement given to such a Bill, will always countenance and increase such Disorders, and make them less capable of Remedy in succeeding Times, especially when it shall be affirm'd in the Debate, that Bills of this Kind do more Mischief than Good; which

of Reasoning, should it prevail, would effectually prevent all future Attempts towards curing this Great Evil, and preserving the Constitution of Parliament.

Strafford,
Maynard,
Foley,
Scarfdale,
Fr. Cestriens.
Trevor,
Guildford,
Boyle,
Aberdeen.

North and Grey,
Uxbridge,
Bathurst,
Bristol,
Aylesford,
Fr. Roffen.
Tadcaster,
Masbam,

Litchfield,
Weston,
Kent,
Craven,
Compton,
Salisbury.
Montjoy,
Bingley,

Feb. 19. The Order of the Day was read, for taking into Consideration the Protestation enter'd in the Journal of this House the 12th of this Instant February, and the several Reasons for the said Protestation being read, after Debate, the Question was put, whether the said Entry of the Reasons for the said Protestation on the 12th Instant, shall be expung'd, it was resolv'd in Affirmative. Content 55. Not Content 22.

Discontent.

I. Because we are of Opinion, that the Reasons expung'd, were both as to the Matter and Form of them, agreeable to Precedents in former Parliaments, still remaining on the Journals uncensur'd by the House.
II. Because we were very desirous, that the Arguments contain'd in those Reasons against Bribery and Corruption in Elections, and our Zeal for obtaining such Remedies as were propos'd by the Commons themselves, might appear to Posterity, as fully and particularly as possible.
III. Because as the Practice of expunging Reasons is not ancient, so the Method taken upon this Occasion of expunging many Reasons of various Kinds, by one general Motion, is, we conceive, unreasonable in itself, and is maintain'd but by one Precedent on our Books.

W. Ebor.
Ashburnham,
Strafford,
Fr. Roffen.
North and Grey,
Bingley,
Boyle,

Cowper,
Compton,
Aylesford,
Montjoy,
Guildford,
Litchfield,
Bathurst,

Maynard,
Uxbridge,
Weston,
Bristol,
Foley,
Fr. Cestriens,
Aberdeen.

Then

Then the Order of the Day for the House to be in Committee again, to take into farther Consideration the Causes of contracting so large a Navy-Debt, being read, a Motion was made, that the House be put into the said Committee on this Day three Weeks. After Debate, the Question was put, that the House be put into a Committee again, to take into farther Consideration, the Causes of contracting so large a Navy-Debt, on this Day three Weeks, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause the putting off the farther Consideration of the Causes of the Navy-Debt, to so distant a Day after so long an Adjournment of the same Matter already had, is, as we conceive, not only a Discouragement to Delay, but as the Session may happen to end, will soon prevent (at least during this Session) that Enquiry, which as we apprehend, would greatly have tended to the publick Good, in hindering so large a Navy-Debt from being contracted for the future.

II. Altho' the said Enquiry hath been a great while depending, yet a very few Days only, it appears by the Journal, have been allow'd for it, and one of those employ'd in reviewing two Questions, which were first kept from being put by previous Questions, and therefore we conceive a few Days more ought not to have been deny'd, for the looking into a Matter of so very great Importance to the Publick.

III. We apprehend, that all Matters properly brought before either House of Parliament, especially Enquiries into Mismanagements of the publick Business, ought, if the Time will allow it, to be freely and fully discussed and determin'd one Way or other, and ought not to be kept off from coming to any Determination, by a long Adjournment after another, till the Session ended.

IV. Because it was alledg'd in the Debate, as a Reason against so long an Adjournment, that the Subject Matter of the Enquiry was not near exhausted, that the Publick already consider'd and determin'd, had no Relation to those propos'd to be consider'd in the farther Enquiry, consequently the Determination of the former, could do no Degree prejudice the latter, or make the going upon them needless or improper; and to evince this, several of the Particulars design'd to have been proceeded upon were specify'd, as

that it appear'd by Extracts of several Letters on the
le, especially by a Letter from the Navy-Board, dated
ary 13, 1701, that the Practice of turning over
panies, or Part of Companies, from one Ship to ano-
without their Officers, was a Charge to the Crown,
confounding Accounts, and otherwise, as well as dis-
ful to the Seamen.

that by other Papers before the House, it appears,
several Squadrons have gone out of late without
ter-Masters, whose Office and Duty it is to detest
nds in Pay, and on the Head of Victualling.

that in the Year 1720, 2201 Men were employ'd in
Yards, more than in the Year 1714, and 2627 Men
re than in the Year 1698; and that the Wages of those
have of late been greatly increas'd; both which, for
at appear'd to us, are an unaccountable Increase of that
ge to the Publick.

that since the Year 1714, many new Captains and
tenants had been made, while great Numbers have
kept in Half-Pay, and unemploy'd, besides those cre-
on Vacancies, which happen'd while the Ships were
ad, and by that Means an unnecessary Charge has
continu'd on the Publick, and the elder Officers dis-
g'd.

that without any Order or Establishment by his Ma-
in Council, Pay has been allow'd, contrary to the
ge of the Navy, to Flag-Officers at Home, during the
ter, on Pretence of their making a Journey or two to
their Squadrons equipp'd.

that without such Order or Establishment of his Ma-
in Council, Captains and Commanders of small
bers of Ships, have been paid as Rear-Admirals, on
ence of having Captains under them, and in but one
ance that we could observe a Reason given, why they
Captains under them, unless it was to colour their
ng such Pay.

and we are well assur'd, that on farther Enquiry it will
ear,

that new Lieutenants have been made Abroad, and
ones fit to serve, sent Home, to be put in Half-

that Flags have been paid in double and treble Capa-

that Flags, and other Officers, have been paid, as in
er Stations than those they serv'd in.

That two or three Flags of the same Sort have been at the same Time.

That Retrospections of Pay have been allow'd to and other Officers.

All which being against the ancient Economy of the Navy, and wastful of the publick Treasure, think should have been inquir'd into without Loss of Time.

These Mismanagements, as we take them to be, others might have appear'd on farther Consideration of this Matter, contributing, as we apprehend, to what the publick Treasure, must necessarily have been, in a great Degree, an Occasion of contracting so large a Navy, and therefore we are of Opinion, that one or more Members, who should have been appointed for the taking of this Matter into Consideration, which not being done, we therefore enter this Protest, with our Reasons, as what, we may give an Occasion to the resuming the Thought of this Matter, in another Session of Parliament.

<i>W. Ebor.</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>	<i>F. Rosen.</i>
<i>Ashburnham,</i>	<i>Unbridge,</i>	<i>Strasford,</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>F. Cestriens.</i>	<i>Aberdeen,</i>
<i>Bingley,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>
<i>Compton,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Cowper,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Guildford.</i>

Feb. 20. The Order of the Day, for taking into Consideration the State of the National Debt, being made, and the Question was put, that it appears by the State of the Publick Debt before the House, that the same (exclusive of the Debt of the Navy) increas'd between the 31st of December 1717, and the 31st of December 1720, at least the Sum of 2,300,000 l. notwithstanding that the Sinking Fund has paid within that Time 1,910,385 l. 14 s. 6 d. 3/4, it was solv'd in the Negative. Content 23. Not Content 34.

Dissentient.

BECAUSE the Question consisted wholly of Matter of Fact, which were exactly agreeable to a Paper presented before the House by the proper Officers, on the Address of this House; and as it is not reasonably to be presumed that the Officers of the Crown would state the Debt more than it really was, so we cannot but think nothing

g'd in the Debate, that made it appear, the Debt was than stated in the Question; but, on the contrary, the exact *Quantum* of the Debt been material to have inquir'd into, on this Occasion, it was evident to even from a Memorandum at the Bottom of the same, that the Debt was, in Reality, much higher the of December 1720, than stated in the Question.

W. Ebor.
Guilford,
Strafford,
Bathurst,
Aberdeen,
Uxbridge,

Cowper,
Ashburnham,
F. Cestriens.
Boyle,
North and Grey,
Litchfield.

Wesson,
F. Roffen.
Montjoy,
Bristol,
Foley.

When a Motion was made, that the lessening the public Debt annually, by all proper Methods, is necessary to restoring and preserving the Publick Credit; and a Motion being stated thereupon, after Debate, the previous Question was put, whether the said Question shall be put, it was resolv'd in the Negative.

Assentient.

Because, as the main Question is undeniably true, and seems to us to be so, by its being prevented to by the previous Question, so we think it would been highly expedient, and useful to the Publick, have had it put, and voted in the Affirmative; that the declar'd Opinion of this House, (which must al be of the greatest Authority) those who are more mediately concern'd to take Care of the Publick Credit, not rely on vain and deceitful Projects, for restoring and preserving the Credit of the Nation, but apply themselves seriously and diligently to bring about the effectual Means of doing it.

Altho' so clear and evident a Truth, as is contain'd in the main Question, cannot, when propos'd, but obtain Consent of all, especially of such as are qualify'd to in great Stations; yet, at this Juncture, when the Publick is under so great Necessities from the unexampled Burden of Debts, and when all other Remedies, hitherto attempted, have prov'd ineffectual, if not mischievous, cannot but conceive it was extremely proper, and have greatly conduc'd to the restoring and preserving Publick Credit, to have quicken'd the Endeavours, for Purpose, of all in the publick Service, by so high

an Authority, as a Resolution of this House, not pointing out to them the Way they should take towards that good End, but intimating also, that as far as is possible to be attain'd, the doing so would be expected from them; and therefore, we conceive, the main Question should have been put, and voted, (as we think it now have been, had it been put) in the Affirmative.

*W. Rhor;
Guilford,
Strafford,
Beyle,
North and Grey,
Litchfield.*

*Compton,
Ashburnham,
F. Cestien.
Bristol,
Foley,*

*Wester,
F. Ruffin.
Bathurst,
Aberdeen,
Unbridge.*

To return to the Commons. Feb. 13. The Commons read a third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, a Bill for the better Recovery of the Ransoms taken upon Persons who destroy the Game. Then the House went upon the Complaint of Sir John Cope, Bart. against Mr. Baron Page, for endeavouring to corrupt several of the leading Members of the Corporation of Banbury, against the next Election; and to aggravate the Matter, Sir John Cope acquainted the House, that he was inform'd, that some of his Evidences had been tamper'd with; and that there was one Mr. Gregory at the Door, who could give the House an Account thereof. Mr. Gregory having then upon been call'd in, and examin'd, Sir John Cope mov'd that the Matter of the said Charge might be refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, upon Oath; but it was oppos'd by the Courtiers, who urg'd, That the said Complaint was already order'd to be heard at the Bar of this House this Day, and the Question being put, that in hearing the Matter of the said Charge at the Bar of this House be discharg'd, it was carry'd in the Negative by 176 Voices against 135. Then Sir John Cope desir'd, that the Question was propos'd, that the Witnesses to be examin'd in the Matter of this Charge, be examin'd at the Bar of this House in the most solemn Manner; but the previous Question being put, that the Question be put, it pass'd in the Negative by 144 Votes against 112. Then the Counsel for Mr. Baron Page being call'd in, the Charge of Sir John Cope against him read, the Members of Banbury, and other Witnesses, were call'd in, and examin'd by Sir John Cope; after which, the Counsel for Mr. Baron Page was heard, and a Witness examin'd. The

Witness

Witnesses for Sir John Cope declar'd, ' That Mr. Baron Page being with Sir Adolphus Oughson, and Sir William Cuddington in the Town-Hall at Banbury, Mr. Baron Page call'd the Mayor and two or three of the Aldermen into another Room, and discoursing with them about a Person to be set up at the next Election to represent the Corporation, he propos'd to them Sir William Cuddington. That they answer'd, They would be very glad to accept one of his Recommendation; but add'd, that most other Corporations made a considerable Advantage of their Elections; and they knew no Reason why they should not do it as well as their Neighbours; that they wanted to have their Streets pav'd, an Augmentation to their Vicaridge, and a School to be built; which the Corporation not being able to do of themselves, their Stock being very low, they therefore expected, that the Person who should be chosen should be at that Expence, which, in all, might amount to 5 or 600*l*. That thereupon the Baron told them, he did not expect such an Answer; that they knew he had been very kind to the Corporation, and had been at a great Charge, no less than 6 or 700*l*. to procure them a new Charter; that he never intended to ask that Money of them, and if they would order a Release for it to be drawn up, he would readily sign it, which he did accordingly on the 22^d of December last. That this was all that pass'd then; but that the Baron came afterwards to them, and offer'd them first 100*l*. and then came up to 500*l*. It being late, the House adjourn'd the furthering of that Matter to the next Day, when, after the further examining of Witnesses, and hearing of Mr. Baron Page's Counsel, a Motion being made, and the Question put, that it appear'd to this House, that Sir John Cope, had made good his Charge against Sir Francis Page, of the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, it was, after a long Debate, carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 128 Votes against 124.

On the 15th of February, a Bill for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy, was read the first Time, and a Bill prolonging the Time for determining Claims before the Judges of the late South-Sea Directors, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee; after which, in the said Committee, the Bill to prevent the Mischief by forging Powers to transfer Stocks or Dividends, &c. was gone through, and some Progress made in the Bill to prevent the clandestine running of Goods, &c.

Feb. 16.

Feb. 16. Upon the reading the Order of the Day, for the House to go into a grand Committee, upon the Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands, &c. a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause, to explain a Clause in the Act, pass'd the last Session, to restore the publick Credit, &c. so far as the same relates to special Bail being requir'd, in any Action brought upon any Contract, made since the 1st of December 1719, and before the 1st of December 1720, for the Sale or Purchase of any Subscription or Stock of the South-Sea Company, or any Company or Corporation whatsoever, it pass'd in the Negative. But it was order'd, that the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause, for enlarging the Time for paying 5^{l.} per Cent. to the South-Sea Company, by such Borrowers as had neglected to pay the same, before the 25th Day of December last. Then the House went into the said Committee, Sir Thomas Croft being in the Chair, and Mr. Robert Walpole offer'd a Clause to be added to the Bill to empower the South-Sea Company to dispose of Part of their Capital Fund, not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, to any Persons, Body Politick or Corporate, to enable them to pay their Debts. This Clause was very strenuously oppos'd by Mr. Archibald Hutcheson, the Lord Morpeth, General Ross, and Mr. Pulzney; who among other Reasons suggest'd, 'That this was but an Ingraftment in other Terms: That the South-Sea Company had desir'd no such Power; but if they had it the Directors would not fail making Use of it, whether there was any Occasion for it or no.' To this Mr. Walpole reply'd, 'He perceiv'd, that because he had once declar'd himself in Favour of an Ingraftment, every Thing he propos'd since appear'd frightful, as tho' he were in the Interest of another Company, and not in that of the South-Sea; but that he took that Opportunity to declare, that he had no Manner of Concern in the Bank, where, for a long Time, he had not had one Penny; whereas he had, at this very Juncture, considerable Stock in the South-Sea Company, and therefore had Reason to be for the Interest of the latter, he consider'd only his own; but that in this whole Affair, he had the publick Good principally in View. And altho' he had been so much reflect'd on for being for an Ingraftment, yet he would undertake to prove to any two unprejudic'd Gentlemen in that House, plainly as Figures could do, that an Ingraftment had

been for the Interest and Advantage of the South-Sea Company. That as to this Clause, he could not imagine, why any one concern'd in the said Company, should be against their having as much Power as they could, since it was in their Choice, whether they would make Use of it or not: That considering the present Circumstances of Affairs, the lowness of Publick Credit, the Parliament's drawing to an End, and how many Accidents might happen before another Session, he thought it could not hurt the Company to have Power from the present Parliament, to do what they might have Occasion to apply for to a Parliament, when, perhaps, none were sitting." This Speech had so much Weight, that the said Clause was agreed to, and the Bill went through.

Feb. 17. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went also through the Bill to prevent the clandestine carrying of Goods, &c. And on the 19th, Sir Thomas Croft reported the Amendments made to the Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands, &c. and a Clause being offer'd to be added to the said Bill, and a Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourn'd to the 21st, when, with some Amendments, the said Clause was agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same Day, a Petition of such of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, as are not appointed Trustees by the late Act of Parliament, to receive and dispose of the Effects of the late Directors and others, was presented to the Commons, and read, praying, that the Court of Directors might be discharg'd from giving any Approbation of the Trustees Proceedings, or any Orders of Instructions therein, and the settling and determining the Value of the said Estates; but the Petition was rejected. The Day before (Feb. 20) the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the ingross'd Bill to prevent the Usurpations by forging Powers to transfer Stocks, &c. as they did, on the 22d, the ingross'd Bill to prevent the clandestine carrying of Goods, &c.

Feb. 23. The Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the ingross'd Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands, &c. as they did, on the 24th of February, the Bill for prolonging Time for determining Claims before the Trustees, &c. and on the 25th, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill for suppressing Piracy.

On

On the 26th of *February*, the Amendments made to the *Bill for suppressing Piracy*, were agreed to, and the said Bill being ingross'd, was the next Day, read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. After this, the Commons adjourn'd to the 5th of *March*, when, upon the Report of an ingross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *for preventing Delays, in the Execution of the Trust repaid to the Governors of the Hospital of King James founded in the Charter-House, &c.* Mr. Controller inform'd the House, that his Majesty (who is a Governor of the said Hospital) having been acquainted with the Contents of this Bill, had commanded him to acquaint the House, that he had no Objection to it. Hereupon the said Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords; and then the Commons adjourn'd to the 7th of *March*, when Mr. *Wesseling*, from the Commissioners for examining and determining the Debts due to the Army, presented to the House a Report of the Army Debts, which was order'd to lie on the Table.

Let's now attend the Proceedings of the House of Peers. On the 19th of *February*, there was a great Debate about the Protest which several Lords had sign'd, upon the Bill to prevent Corruption in Elections, being rejected; the Occasion of which Debate was this: While that Bill was under Consideration in the House of Lords, the Earl of *Sunderland* suggested, 'That it had been a common Thing in former Reigns, for Money to be issu'd out of the Treasury, and even remitted from *France*, for promoting the Election of such Persons as were in the Court-Interest. This Suggestion some Lords laid hold on, and thereupon their Eighth Reason for their Protest, inserted these Expressions, 'That the issuing of Publick Money towards the influencing Elections, related to a Method of Corruption, which, of all others, ought the most carefully to be guarded against, and yet was admitted. The Debate, to have been frequently practis'd, &c. The Earl of *Sunderland* took from hence Occasion to represent to the House, 'That every Member of that illustrious Assembly, had, indeed, a Right to dissent from, and protest against any Bill depending, or any Resolution taken in the House; but that it was an intolerable Abuse to wrest any Man's Words, and put false Constructions upon them, as had been done in an Instance relating to himself. That he durst appeal to any Member in the House, that was not a Protester, whether, in

Debate;

Debate about the Bill above-mention'd, he said, or intimated, that the issuing publick Money for Elections had ever been practis'd in this Reign; for what he meant, was only in King *Charles's* and King *James's* Time. His Lordship added, that the Business of Protests was manag'd now after another Manner than formerly; for, at present, it was grown customary to protest even against Bills that were pass'd into a Law, and to get them printed, and handed about in Coffee-houses, and sent all over the Kingdom, to inflame the Minds of the People against the Administration; and therefore he thought it high Time to have the Method of protesting regulated." This Speech was answer'd by Earl *Cowper*, who was back'd by the Lord *North* and Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, Lord *Bathurst*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and Earl of *Aylesford*; but they were reply'd to by the Earl of *Sunderland*, Duke of *Wharton*, Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Duke of *Argyle*, Lord *Carteret*, Lord *Scourie*, and the Duke of *Newcastle*, which last mov'd the Question, *viz.* Whether the entire Entry of the Reasons for the said Protestation on the 13th Instant shall be expung'd? This being carry'd in the Affirmative by Voices against 22, one and twenty Lords enter'd a Protest against the said Resolution, which Protest is inserted above, Page 127, as is also (Page 128) another remarkable Protestation made the same Day, (Feb. 19.) upon Consideration of the Navy-Debt being farther adjourn'd three Weeks.

Feb. 20. The Lords took into Consideration the national Debt, and Earl *Cowper*, who open'd the Debate, took Notice, how much the same had been encreas'd, besides that the Navy, for several Years past, as appear'd by the State of the publick Debt, extracted from the Books of the Treasury, and this without any visible Occasion, since any Thing that had been ask'd of the Parliament, had been readily granted and provided for, every one of those; and therefore his Lordship mov'd, That it appears the State of the publick Debt before this House, that the same (exclusive of the Debt of the Navy) is increas'd between the 31st of December 1717, and the 31st of December 1720, at least the Sum of 2,300,000*l.* notwithstanding that the Sinking-Fund has produc'd within that time 1,910,385*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. This Motion was seconded by the Lord *Bathurst*, and supported by the Lords *Trevor*, and *North and Grey*, who spoke several Words; but they were all strenuously oppos'd by the

Lords *Carteret* and *Townshend*, the Earl of *May*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and the Earl of *Southerby*; so that the Question being put upon the said Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 50 Voices against 23. Hereupon Seventeen Peers enter'd the Protest in the House above, Page 130, as did also the same Day, Sixteen Peers another Protest, (which see in Page 131) upon the Question relating to the lessening of the publick Debt, being carry'd in the Negative.

On the 22d of *February*, the Lords took into Consideration the Manner of Protesting; but after some Debate the same was adjourn'd to the 27th of *February*, when the Earl of *Sunderland* took Notice, "That the Privilege of entering Protests had, of late, been so much abused, that, in his Opinion, some Restraint ought to be put to it, by limiting the Time for entering Protests, without asking Leave of the House, which was never deny'd; and therefore he mov'd, that such Lords as shall enter their Protestations with Reasons, shall do the same before two a-Clock the next sitting Day, and signing the same before the House rises. This was oppos'd by the Lord *Comper*, who alledg'd, "That the Time being so late, and very few Lords coming so early, such an Order would, in Effect, put an End to all Protesting, which was an ancient Privilege of that House." The Lord Bishop of *Rochester* added, "That if Protests were limited to so short a Time, this was, at least, the Way to make them crude and undigested; and he thought it unbefitting the Dignity of that august Assembly, to have Things enter'd upon their Journals, which were Recent for After-Ages, before it had been duly consider'd, and well digested." He was supported by the Lords *Shuriff*, *North and Grey*, and *Trevor*; but they were oppos'd by the Lords *Townshend* and *Onslow*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Bishop of *Peterborough*, the Duke of *Argyll*, and Lord *Carteret*; and the Question being put upon the Motion, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative by 48 Votes against 18. And an Order was made pursuant to the Resolution. Then a Motion was made, that the said Order be made a standing Order of this House, &c. but the Debate upon that Motion was adjourn'd to the 3d of *March*, when all the Lords were order'd to be summoned.

On the 2d of *March*, the Lords read a second Time, a Bill from the Commons, entituled, *An Act to prevent the clandestine running of Goods, &c.* and the Question being put, whether this Bill shall pass, it was resolv'd

the Affirmative; upon which several Lords enter'd the following Protest, viz.

Dissentient.

BECAUSE we are very sensible of the ill Consequences that attend the pernicious Practice of running Goods, and therefore with some reasonable, proper, and actual Method (which we do not take this Bill to be) might have been set on Foot to prevent it.

II. Because the making the Alteration by a former Bill, from Ships of 15 Tons, to those of 30, has not prov'd any Advantage, as we apprehend, since it has been admitted that the Customs have fallen since; and we find no Ground to hope, that the farther raising this Prohibition to Ships of 40 Tons, as is done by this Bill, will be effectual; but we think there is Reason to fear, that it may be a great Prejudice to the Coasting Trade in particular, since the Owners of such Vessels are thereby subjected to the heavy Penalty of losing their Ships, when possibly they may be entirely innocent themselves, and the Fault may be committed only through the Folly and Knavery of the Sailors, which will discourage the lending small Vessels to those who trade in them, by which a great Part of the Coast Trade is at present carry'd on.

III. Because the Penalty of Banishment in the Bill, seems, in some Cases, to be annex'd to a very small Offence: We do not think it too great for any one, who shall be taken with Goods of any considerable Value, and with a manifest Intent to defraud his Majesty of his Customs; but as the Bill is worded, it will, as we conceive, extend to any Gentleman, if armed, returning from his Travels, who has about him, knowingly, the least Trifle, that has not been enter'd and paid Duty, though he has not the least Design to defraud the King of his Customs, or thinks he is transgressing any Law whatsoever; and we do not think fit to depend, that so severe a Law may not, in such hard Cases, be sometimes executed with Rigour.

IV. Because it was endeavour'd, but, without Success, at the Committee, to have excepted the Barges of Noblemen, and of the Lord Mayor, and Companies of the City of London, which cannot be suppos'd to be used (and the great Barges of State belonging to the City cannot be us'd) in the running of Goods; and therefore, we conceive, the making it necessary for the Noblemen, or the Lord Mayor, and Companies, to apply to the Admiralty for

for a License to use their own Barges on the River of *Thames*, or lay aside the Use of them for want of Licenses, which cannot be obtain'd, without giving Security as will bind and incumber the real Estates of the Obligers, to be not only a great and unnecessary Indignity, but also an Invasion of Property, especially in the Case of the Barges belonging to the City of *London*, which City has an ancient Right to the Conservation of the River of *Thames*, and as high an Interest in it as is possible to be had in any navigable River; and therefore we think it absurd, as well as injurious to Property, to compel the great Officers and Companies of the City, to give and give Security for a License, to navigate or pass on the Part of the *Thames*, which may not improperly be call'd their own River.

V. It seems to us partial and unjust, that the Prohibition of Barges and Vessels, describ'd in the Bill, should be confined only to the Counties for that Purpose nam'd in the Bill, and not to other Maritime Counties, especially such as are most infamous for running Goods, when tho' the Vessels describ'd may not as yet be so much in use as in the Counties nam'd, yet they will undoubtedly be more used in other Counties not nam'd, when they can no longer be kept in the Counties or Places the Bill extends to: And we conceive Laws should not make a Distinction, where there is no Difference in Reason, or Dependence that it may be supply'd by a new Law another Opportunity.

VI. Because the Time allow'd by the Bill (*viz.*) to the 25th of this Instant *March*, either to dispose of the Barges and other prohibited Vessels, or obtain Licenses for keeping them, is much too short, as we conceive, and will prove the Occasion of more Hardships being done, than can possibly be foreseen.

<i>Starfsdal,</i>	<i>Masbam,</i>	<i>Compton,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>St. John de Bletsoe.</i>	<i>North and Grey,</i>
<i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Guildford,</i>	<i>Fr. Ruffin.</i>
<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Claven,</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Weston,</i>	<i>Comper,</i>
<i>Montjoy,</i>	<i>Unbridge,</i>	<i>Litchfield.</i>
<i>Foley,</i>		

The next Day (*March 3.*) the Lords, according to Order, proceeded to take into Consideration the Motion made on the 27th past, for making the Order then made, That such Lords as shall enter their Protections with Reasons, shall do the same before two a Clock the next sitting Day, and sign them before the House rises) a standing Order of this House, and that the same be enter'd in the Roll of standing Orders, instead of the Order of the 5th of *March 1641.*

And the said Order being read; after Debate, the Question was put, whether the said Order shall be made a standing Order of this House, and enter'd on the Roll of standing Orders, instead of the said Order of the 5th of *March 1641*, which being resolv'd in the Affirmative, several Lords enter'd the following Protest, viz.

Dissentient:

FOR that the standing Order, in relation to the Time of entering Protections, was made above thirty Years since, and was restrictive of an ancient Right; and yet in all that Time, till now, has never been thought not to have restrain'd that Right enough; on the contrary, whenever longer Time, than is allow'd by that Order, has been ask'd, as it has been done innumerable Instances, it was never once deny'd; (as we believe) which shews, that the constant Opinion of this House has hitherto been, that the Restraint brought on that ancient Right of the Lords, by that old Order, has been rather too much, than too little.

II. The abridging the Right of Proteffing with Reasons, will yet more necessarily cause the Reasons to be penn'd with less Accuracy, and probably longer than they would have been, had more Time been allow'd; which though it may gratify those who differ in Opinion from the Protesters, yet will hurt the Honour of the House, as we conceive, and the Dignity of the Records thereof, for we can by no Means allow, that as much Time should now be afforded to word the Lords Reasons, which are to be enter'd on the Journal, as would be necessary to the printing of a Pamphlet design'd to be printed and published.

III. Because we conceive, that if this farther Restraint does not render the Proteffing quite impracticable, yet it will prove very incommodious and troublesome to the Lords, who would make use of that their undoubted Right; for if a Debate should take up any long Time, as
most

most Debates of Consequence should do, the intermediate Time allow'd, is, in our Opinion, not sufficient for the Lords, who design to protest, to meet and bring their several Reasons together, and afterwards express them with that Clearness, and so unexceptionable as they ought to do; and besides, get them fairly and correctly entered on the Journal; so that, in our Opinion, they must often either be excluded from entering and signing their Reasons, or endure a great deal of Hardship and Inconvenience, by denying themselves usual Rest and Refreshment, (as is very obvious without farther Explanation) and be oblig'd to come long before their ordinary Duty attending the Business of the House requires; so that we conceive this new Restraint will either hinder the Proceeding with Reasons, or amount to a Kind of Punishment on those Lords, who shall make Use of their ancient and undoubted Right of Protestings.

IV. There seems to us less Reason for this Step, because if the Liberty of entering Protestations with Reasons, in any Degree abus'd, the House can and does order the whole or such Parts of them, as can be reasonably objected to be expung'd: And this Observation is yet stronger, that, of late, Precedents have been made of expunging a great Number of Reasons, and of a various Nature, on one general Question, which is a very expeditious Remedy for any Abuse that can happen.

V. If ever there should be a Time when the new Candour and Fairness is less in use than at present, a new Restriction on the Right of Protestings with Reasons may open a Gap to many Artifices and unfair Practices, to the Prejudice of that Right. Clerks may come later than usual, pretend other Business, or write slower, or use other Shifts, to avoid perfecting the Entry of the Reasons, after the Time allow'd, especially if they shall think though falsely, they gratify a Majority of the House by so doing, which will make them at least hope for Impunity; or if not so disposed, they may on the other Hand be induc'd, and not unreasonably, to write faster, and more loosely than will become the Journal of this House, so that the Entry may be finish'd within the Time limited. We do not pretend to enumerate all the Ways of making this Alteration of the old standing Order more inconvenient than appears at first Sight, but only specify the few.

VI. We do not think the Right of entering Protestations with Reasons has been of late abus'd, so as to

Reason for this new Restriction, though it may have
 been used, of late, more frequently than formerly; for
 which, according to our Opinions, there hath been very
 proper Occasions given; and since we cannot but think
 the Right of Protestling with Reasons a valuable and use-
 ful Privilege, we must confess our Fears, lest these Re-
 strictions, though not now intended so, should End, at
 length, in a total Extinction of that Right.

W. Ebor.	Stafford,	North and Grey,
Fr. Cestriens.	Bristol,	Fr. Rossen.
Uxbridge,	Boyle,	Weston,
Bathurst,	Aberdeen,	Poley,
Cowper,	Litchfield,	Trevor.
St. John de Bletfoc.		

Then the Order was read for taking into Consideration
 the Protest enter'd on the Journal of this House, on the
 17th and 20th Days of February last; and the several Rea-
 sons in the Protest enter'd the 19th of February last,
 against putting off the farther Consideration of the Causes
 of contracting so large a Navy-Debt for three Weeks;
 being read, it was propos'd, that from the Word [*specify'd*]
 in the tenth Line of the fourth Reason, to the End of
 the said Protestation, be expung'd. And it being mov'd
 to adjourn, the Question was put, whether this House
 will be now adjourn'd till Monday Morning next, it was
 resolv'd in the Negative. Then the Question was put,
 whether all that is contain'd in the said Protest after the
 Word [*specify'd*] in the tenth Line of the fourth Reason,
 shall be expung'd, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Diffident.

Because when we were giving Reasons against putting
 off the farther Consideration of the Causes of con-
 tracting the Navy-Debt, by long Adjournments, probably
 for the whole Session, as we thought no Reason could be
 more proper, than that the Subject-Matter of that Enqui-
 ry was not exhausted, but that very material Business re-
 main'd to be consider'd on that Head; so we did, and do
 conceive, that the following the General Assertion,
 with an Enumeration of the particular Matters, which
 did remain to be enquir'd into, as well such as arose
 from Papers already before the House, as others, which
 we well assur'd would arise in the farther Progress of
 the Business, (from Papers design'd to be call'd for) did
 make

make the said general Argument, which stands even more strong, as well as more fair and candid, by shewing it was well founded on Particulars: And altho' the House has not thought fit to print the said Enumeration of Particulars, to stand on the Journal, yet, we conceive, we have attain'd this Advantage by having enter'd them, that it cannot be objected to us now, that we generally affirm more Business of Consequence remain'd for that Committee to do, without being able to Instance or specify what particular.

<i>W. Ebor.</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>North and G.</i>
<i>Fr. Cestriens.</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Fr. Refm.</i>
<i>Uxbridge,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Wesley,</i>
<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>
<i>Comper,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Trevor.</i>
<i>St. John de Blassee,</i>		

Then the Reasons for the Protestation enter'd the 10th of February last, on Consideration of the State of the national Debt being read; and the Question being put whether the entire Reasons for the said Protestation be expung'd, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient.

BECAUSE, we conceive, there is no Instance of expunging the Reasons of a Protest, unless they were thought to contain something indecent to the House, or alluding to Matters of Fact that were false. The first is not found in the present Case; and as to the second, the Matter depending upon Figures, there can be no Dispute but upon the Method of Calculation; and if the Lords who sign'd the Protest, did chuse to follow the Method observ'd by the Officers of the *Exchequer*, rather than any other, we do not conceive their Reasons founded on Authority, deserv'd to be expung'd; neither do we think the said Lords were oblig'd to make Deductions from *Exchequer* Accounts which were laid before the House without making the proper Addition at the same Time. For it must be agreed, that if the Debt stated in 1717 was but 47 Millions 800000*l*. and in the Year 1720 above 100 Millions, the bringing the Annuities into the *Sinking Company*, may occasion an Increase of about two Millions and a Half, and the Army Debentures, not yet brought to Account, are estimated at about half a Million.

the Debt of the Navy is near two Millions; so that whole appears to be about 55 Millions, and the Increase of the National Debt, since it was stated in 1717, is therefore be reckon'd about seven Millions; and adding the Million of *Exchequer-Bills* lent to the *South-Sea Company*, the real Increase of the National Debt, is what it was stated at in the Year 1717, appears to be at this Time, about six Millions: But as the Reasons are founded on the Account laid before the House, which kept in the Million of *Exchequer-Bills* as a Debt, excluded all the other Articles, we conceive they ought to have been expung'd, since the under-reckoning the same was not the Objection made against them.

F. Cestriens.

Uxbridge,

Bathurst,

Cowper,

St. John de Blesfœ,

Trevor,

Strafford,

Bristol,

Boyle,

Aberdeen,

Litchfield,

Guildford,

North and Grey,

Fr. Rosen.

Weston,

Foley.

On the 5th of *March* the Order was read for taking into Consideration the Protestation enter'd in the Journal of the House the 17th of *January* last: And the several Reasons for the said Protestation being read; after Debate, a Question was put, whether the entire Entry of the same, for the said Protestation on the 17th of *January* shall be expung'd, which being resolv'd in the Affirmative, several Lords enter'd the following Protest, viz.

Dissent.

Because former Reasons enter'd against some late Resolutions for expunging, do, as we conceive, equally tend to justify our Dissent to this Resolution, and therefore to avoid Repetition, we refer to those Reasons, with farther, that we do not find, and believe there is not Precedent, wherein Reasons for a Protestation have been taken into Consideration by the House so long after they were enter'd, as in the present Case; and the Inconveniences of doing so, are, in our Opinion, very many.

Strafford,

Uxbridge,

Boyle,

Montjoy,

Fr. Cestriens.

Craven,

Guildford,

Litchfield,

Foley,

Cowper,

North and Grey,

Bathurst,

St. John de Blesfœ,

Aberdeen,

Fr. Rosen.

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Q

On the 7th of *March*, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speech upon presenting the Money Bill, made the following Speech to his Majesty, viz.

Most gracious Sovereign,

THIS is the Seventh Year in which your Majesty's faithful Commons, without burthening your Majesty with any new or unusual Taxes, have readily and cheerfully granted to your Majesty the necessary Supplies, not only for carrying on the ordinary Expenses of the Government, but for maintaining the Honour and Security of the Crown; and, at the same Time, they have omitted no Opportunity of easing the publick Incumbrances, and of putting the national Debt into a Method of Payment; for no sooner had your Majesty, by the Vigilance of your Councils, and the Success of your Arms, restor'd and secur'd the publick Peace and Tranquillity, but your Commons immediately found Means to reduce the Interest of the national Debt, and they have set apart a Fund, which, by a farther Reduction of the Interest since made by your Commons, will, in a few Years, be considerably increas'd, and the Payment of the Principal become practicable; and from which your Majesty's trading Subjects have already reap'd this immediate Benefit, that your Commons have been enabled, during this Session, without endangering the Security of any Parliamentary Engagements, to take off such Duties as were found by Experience to be most prejudicial to the Trade and Manufactures of your Kingdoms. And as your Commons were apprehensive, that the Debt of the Navy, by rising to such an Height, as would, if not timely prevented, necessarily affect and depreciate all other publick Credit, and which would inevitably increase the Charge and Expence of the current Service; they have thereupon unanimously agreed on such Methods of discharging much of that Debt, as will effectually prevent the Evils which they apprehended, and can be no Ways burthen some to their Fellow-Subjects.

Thus have your Commons fully and happily complied with every Thing which your Majesty was graciously pleased to recommend to them at the Beginning of this Session, and whenever your Majesty, in your Royal Wisdom, shall again think it proper to meet your People in Parliament, may they imitate your present House of Commons in

ty and Affection to your Majesty, in our Steadiness and Resolution to support your Government; may they continue, with like Application and Diligence, to extend Trade and Commerce, the true and natural Source of Wealth and Plenty in these Kingdoms; and we should think ourselves happy, if even our Mistakes might be of Service to your Majesty, by being a Warning to those that come after us: And that when the Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, and the Steadiness of your Administration, shall have restor'd Credit to its former flourishing Condition, they may not grow wanton with too much Prosperity, but may proceed with such Caution and Prudence in their Endeavours to lessen the national Debt, as may put it out of the Power of any Set of Men to produce Misery and Distress, from what shall be propos'd for the Ease and Benefit of your People: And that, by the Blessing and Assistance of Divine Providence, they may effectually unite the Affections of your People, and firmly establish your Majesty's Throne, *That the Scepter may not depart from your Royal House, nor a Lawgiver from between your Feet!* that the ancient legal Constitution of this Kingdom, in King, Lords, and Commons, may be perpetuated in your Majesty, and your Royal Posterity, all Time shall be no more.

Your Majesty having been, at different Times, in the Course of this Session, graciously pleas'd to accept such Supplies, as your Commons offer'd to your Majesty for the Service of this Year, they do now humbly pray your Majesty's like gracious Acceptance of a Bill they have prepar'd for discharging the Debt of the Navy, entitl'd, *An Act for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills, &c.*

After this the King gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Acts, viz.

1. *An Act for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer-Bills, and to give Ease to the South-Sea Company in Respect of its present Obligation to circulate, or contribute towards circulating Exchequer-Bills, and to give farther Time to that Company for Repayment of One Million which was lent them; and for issuing a farther Sum in new Exchequer-Bills, towards his Majesty's Supp'y, to be discharg'd and cancell'd when the said Company shall repay the Million owing by them; and that the Exchequer-Bills which are to continue, may be circulated at easy and moderate Rates; and for appropriating*

the Supplies granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament and for Relief of the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher by an Invasion of the French in the late War; and for laying a farther Duty on Apples imported, and for ascertaining the Duties on Pictures imported.

2. An Act for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufacture of this Kingdom; and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes exported; and for reducing the Duties upon Beaverskins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported; and for Importation of all Furs of the Product of the British Plantations into this Kingdom only; and that the two Corporations of Assurance on any Suits brought on their Policies, shall be liable only to single Damages and Costs of Suits.

3. An Act to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands by Way of Lottery or Subscription, or to sell Part of their Fund or Annuity payable at the Exchequer, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company; and for Relief of such who were intended to have the Benefit of a late Act touching Payment of 10 per Cent. therein mention'd.

4. An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers to transfer such Stocks, or to receive such Annuities or Dividends as are therein mention'd, or by fraudulently personating the true Owners thereof; and to rectify Mistakes of the Managers for taking Subscriptions for increasing the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company, and in the Instruments founded thereupon.

5. An Act for prolonging the Times for hearing and determining Claims before the Trustees, in whom the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors, and of John Aislabe, Esq; and likewise of James Craggs, Esq; deceas'd, are vested; and for other Purposes therein mention'd.

6. An Act to prevent the clandestine running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby; and to prevent Ships breaking their Quarantine; and to subject Copper-Oar, of the Production of the British Plantations, to such Regulation as other enumerated Commodities, of the like Production, shall be subject.

7. An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in curing and making of White-Herrings, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all White-Herrings consumed at Home only; and for making an Allowance for Tobacco exported from Scotland in the Time therein mention'd; and for giving farther Relief to the Refiners of Rosh-Salt.

8. An Act for the better Recovery of the Penalties imposed upon Persons who destroy the Game.

An Act for supplying some Defects in the Statute of King Henry VIII, (entitled, An Act for Obligation to be taken by two Chief Justices, the Mayor of the Staple, the Recorder of London) and for setting down the Time for giving Judgments in the Principality of Wales and Counties adjoining.

6. An Act for supplying the Records of the Commissary of Aberdeen, burnt or lost in the late Fire there.

7. An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy.

8. An Act for repairing the Highways from the Stones at White-Chapel Church in the County of Middlesex, to the furthermost Part of the Parish of Epping, leading to the Town of Epping in the County of Essex.

9. An Act for the better supplying the City and Liberties of Westminster and Parts adjacent with Water.

10. An Act for the better preventing Abuses committed in weighing and packing of Butter in the City of York.

11. An Act for preventing Delays in the Execution of the Wills of the Governors of the Hospital of King James the First in Charter-House, at the Charges of Thomas Sutton, for the Benefit of the said Hospital.

And to eight private Bills.

After which his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most gracious Speech, by the Mouth of the Chancellor.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU could not have given me a more acceptable Instance of your Zeal and Affection, than by discharging, with so much Unanimity, the several Particulars I recommended to you at the Beginning of this Session for the Ease and Advantage of my People.

The many and great Encouragements you have given our Trade and Manufactures, and the Provision you have made for our being supply'd with naval Stores from our own Plantations, will, I make no doubt, excite the Industry of my Subjects, employ a greater Number of our poor, encrease our Navigation, and be a considerable Addition to the Riches and Strength of this Nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The raising the current Supplies of the Year, and making a Provision for the Discharge of so considerable a Part of the Debt of the Navy, is a farther

ther Proof of your Affection to me, and your Regard for the Publick; and your doing it in a Manner little Burthensome to my People, gives me the greatest Satisfaction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot in Justice part with this Parliament, without returning you my sincerest Thanks, for your steady and resolute Adherence to my Person and Government, and to the Interest of the Protestant Cause, both at Home and Abroad. The Enemies of our happy Constitution have given the strongest and most honourable Testimony of your Behaviour in these Particulars, by the implacable Malice which they have, upon all Occasions, expressed against you.

You must all be sensible, that they are, at this Juncture, reviving, with the greatest Industry, the same wicked Arts of Calumny and Defamation, which have been constant Preludes to publick Troubles and Disorders; and such is their Insatiation, that they flatter themselves, that their grossest Misrepresentations will turn to their Advantage, and give them an Opportunity of recommending themselves to the Favour and good Opinion of my People; but I have so just a Confidence in the Affection of my Subjects, and in their Regard for their own Welfare, that I am perswaded they will not suffer themselves to be thus impos'd upon, and betray'd into their own Destruction.

For my Part, as the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State shall always be my Care, I am fully determin'd to continue to countenance such as have manifested their Zeal for the present Establishment, and have the religious and civil Rights of all my Subjects truly at Heart; and I question not but that Behaviour which has justly recommended them to me, will equally secure to them the Good-will of all that are affected to my Government; and will convince the World, that the Expectations of those are very ill ground, who hope to prevail with a Protestant free People, to give up their Religion and Liberties into the Hands of their Enemies to both.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
 It is his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament
 be prorog'd to Thursday the 15th Day of this Instant
 March; and this Parliament is accordingly prorog'd to Thurs-
 day the 15th Day of this Instant March.

Three Days after, viz. March 10, the King in Coun-
 cil a Proclamation was sign'd, and publish'd that very
 Day, for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring
 the speedy calling another. Accordingly on the 13th of
 March two other Proclamations were sign'd, and publish'd,
 for calling a new Parliament, the Writs to bear Date
 the 14th of this Instant March, and be returnable on
 Friday the 10th of May next following; the other,
 for the electing and summoning the Sixteen Scotch
 Members.

The Evening on which the Proclamation for dissolving
 the Septennial Parliament was publish'd, the Cities of
 London and Westminster express'd their Joy by Bonfires, Illu-
 minations, and Ringing of Bells, looking upon it as an
 extraordinary Deliverance.

The following remarkable Speech, made by Mr. Arch-
 bishop Hntcheson in the House of Commons, on the 22d of
 January, when the Bill for the better securing the Freedom
 of Elections of Members to serve for the Commons in Parlia-
 ment, &c. (which Bill he had brought into the House) was
 read, not being come to our Hands, when we gave
 Account of the Proceedings of that Day, in Page 109
 of this Register, and of its being rejected by the House of
 Commons, in Page 123, 'tis thought fit to insert it in this
 Register, as follows.

Mr. Speaker,

"HO' I think the Necessity of the Bill which has
 been read to you, is of itself a sufficient Argument
 for it, yet since I was one of those who had the Honour
 of your Commands for bringing it in, it may, perhaps,
 be expected that I should say something upon it. As
 before there is too much Reason to apprehend, that
 this is the last Struggle you are ever like to have for the
 Preservation of your Rights and Liberties; so certainly
 the Efforts of every honest Man are more than ordinary
 requisite at this critical Juncture, to procure, if it be possi-
 ble, the Choice of a free and independent Parliament;
 being the only Means, under Providence, which can
 save

save you from that State of Ruin and Confusion, which seems so immediately to threaten, and to be hanging over you. If you should have the Misfortune to miscarry, that the Majority of this House should hereafter be compos'd of Persons, who have Views and Schemes to you repugnant to the common Good and Ease of their Country, what else must you then expect, but the Contrivance at least, if not the Increase, of those heavy Burthens you have already upon you, and at every Turn to see the Honour and Sanction of Parliament basely prostituted to the destructive Measures of those, who shall then happen to be in Power, which, without other Means of Violence, could not be justify'd and supported? If you should be plung'd into an unnecessary and expensive War, if your Trade and Interest should be sacrific'd for the Service of other Princes, and it may be, that done too, only to engage them to the Concession of foreign Provinces and Acquisitions, in which *Britain* has not the least Concern, what Redress could our Country hope for (even under the Grievances) from Patriots who had themselves contriv'd towards them, or were the mercenary Tools and Dependents of those who had? All Manner of Licentiousness and publick Frauds would then have their open and avow'd Advocates; and it would be no Wonder to see the greatest Criminals escape unpunish'd, when the Power of Remission and Pardon of Crimes were so much in their own Hands.

It is too notorious what Attempts are now carrying on to invade the Freedom of your approaching Election in some Places by Threats, to fill and over-awe them with the quartering of Troops, if they do not comply; and others, by the corrupt Solicitations of Agents and Undertakers, employ'd by those, who, from the incredible Summs which are dispers'd, one must imagine, have more at their private Purse at their command.

But what, in God's Name, can all this tend to? What other Construction can any Man in common Sense put upon all these Things, but that there seems to have been a form'd Design, by Violence and Oppression, first to humble you, and to make your Necks pliable to the Yoke that is design'd for them, and then, to finish the Work by tempting the Poverty and Necessities of the People, to sell themselves into the most abject and detestable Slavery for that very Money which had been either unnecessarily rais'd, or mercilessly and unjustly plunder'd and torn from

our very Bowels? And thus you may be in a fair Way being subdu'd by your own Weapons. Nor can I imagine what Inducement Men can have, who run from Borough to Borough, and purchase their Elections at such extravagant Rates, unless it be from a strong Expectation being well repaid for their Votes, and of receiving ample Recompence and Rewards for the secret Service they have covenanted to perform here. In this Situation, it is high Time for Gentlemen to put themselves on their Guard; and if it be not already too late, to endeavour to put a Stop to the Course of those Evils, which are otherwise likely so soon to overtake them. As for these Purposes that this Bill is now before you, I hope it either is, or by your Assistance will be made so, as may fully answer the Ends for which you were call'd to order it to be brought in.

The Abuses in the Manner of dispatching your Writs to the Sheriffs, especially what appear'd to you on a late occasion, were the Motives which first led you into this Consideration. I am perswaded the Method here prescribed to regulate that Matter, will be found so easy and practicable, and so little liable to any Objection, that it would be needless in me to take up your Time in enlarging upon that Head: But for the Penalties upon false Returns, unless they are settled on the severest and most rigorous Terms, it will be in vain for you to contend with Sheriffs and returning Officers, who, instead of the Decree in whom the Right is, and ought to be lodg'd, will throw the whole Power of Elections into their own Hands, and therefore they ought to be tyed up to such strict Rules, that they shall never dare, upon any Account whatsoever, to depart from them, much less to be subject to any Sort of Influences, which, of all others, you have most Reason to be jealous of. We know, that Persons heretofore have not only brib'd the returning Officer, but have even indemnify'd him against the whole Penalty of one Hundred Pounds, rather than not get the Return, right or wrong, in Favour of themselves; depending, I suppose, upon the Strength and Partiality of their Friends, to maintain them, at any Rate, in the unjustifiable Possession of a Seat here; this has been practis'd upon former occasions, and therefore there is always just Grounds to suspect it will be attempted again. And it is now come to such a Pass, that if you were even to double that Penalty, without doing something else, I am afraid it would have little or no Effect. But when all those Bonds of Indemnity

demnity are declar'd null and void, when the Secrecy usually given and taken upon these Occasions are withdrawn, they may then, perhaps, be deterr'd, at least so barefac'd a Practice of these arbitrary and illegal Proceedings for the future.

Another Expedient for securing the Freedom of Elections, and which, I think, will more effectually contribute towards it, than any one Thing whatsoever, is the annulling the Votes of those Swarms of Officers in Customs and Excise; they are already subjected to a Penalty of One Hundred Pounds, if they shall presume to intermeddle; this therefore is no more than a necessary Consequence, and a necessary Enforcement of what they have done before. The Commissioners themselves of the several Branches of the Revenue, have been for some Time under a legal Incapacity of sitting here, as being thought under such strong Ties and Influences, in regard to their employments, as were inconsistent with that Freedom which Men ought to act in Parliament; certainly the same Reason will hold good as to the Votes of the Officers and their inferior Officers, especially in Matters that nearly relate to it. There is likewise a Provision, that no Person shall be capable of possessing any of these Offices for a certain Time to be limited, after they shall have tender'd their Votes in any Election; and the Reason that is very plain, without it, all this Disability signifies nothing; for by displacing them just to the next Turn, and restoring them again immediately, the whole Force of this Clause would be entirely defeated.

I make no doubt but the Intention was very just and commendable of the Gentlemen who brought in the Qualification Act, which was certainly design'd to establish a landed Property in Parliament, without which, I venture to say, it will be impossible you should be able to do that Matter stands at present upon so loose a Foundation that I am afraid it has hitherto been of very little Use or Service to you. What Dependance, for Instance, can you have upon a Man who has no more than Three Hundred Pound a Year in Land, or, perhaps, only an annuity of that Value for Life, and has at the same Time Thirty or Forty Thousand Pounds in the Funds, or in the Employment of Two or Three Thousand Potinds in Civil or Military from the Crown? And even that Qualification is no otherwise obligatory upon him, but merely to swear to his having it, if it be requir'd.

Time of his Election; for tho' he sells it, or otherwise vests himself of it immediately after, yet it remains doubt, whether, by so doing, he shall vacate his Seat in Parliament. This is certainly such an Omission as requires to be better regulated and explain'd. There is likewise a Saving in that Act in Favour of eldest Sons of Peers, and the same for those of Commoners of Six Hundred Pounds a Year; but I confess I am at a Loss to find upon what Grounds the latter was inserted, unless it had been taken at the same Time to have oblig'd the Father or the Son to have prov'd the Possession of such an Estate; for at present, let the Circumstances of the Family be what they will, if the eldest Son can procure himself to be elected, I cannot see but he is entitled to a Seat here, without any farther Examination whatsoever. This is another Defect so gross in your former Act, and opens a Back-Door to so many Persons, entirely contrary to the Intent and Meaning of it, that it very well justifies the Repeal of it by this Bill, I mean so far only as it relates to the eldest Sons of Commoners.

Whether the House will be willing to enact it by a new Bill, must be submitted to them, I only take the Liberty to mention, that it were very much to be wish'd, that Gentlemen of Estates and Families in the Country, should heartily unite in this Particular, of keeping the Elections in their several Counties among themselves; that they would resolve inviolably to support each other's Interest against the Incroachments and corrupt Applications of Strangers, let them come from what Quarter they will. If this were done, it would, in a great Measure, put an End to those dangerous and infamous Practices that are now on Foot, and we might hope once more to see this House fill'd with Gentlemen of free and independent Fortunes, such as would be above making their Seats any where at the Expence of their Country, and would despise all Manner of slavish Concessions to Men in Power; Ministers would then be neither able to screen themselves, or their Friends, against your Enquiries; and the boldest and most enterprising of them, would be made to tremble (as the little *Welsh* Judge did the other day at the Bar) at the Apprehensions of your Animadversions upon them; nor should we then, it is to be hop'd, be tamely here, and see our Country harrass'd with the Expences of fruitless Expeditions abroad, and with the

Maintenance of a standing Army at home, dangerous to our Constitution and Liberty.

There are other Parts of your Bill, which I had like to have omitted to have spoken to, which are design'd, if possible, to put a Stop to that Torrent of Bribery and Corruption, which the Iniquity of the Times has let in upon you; and tho' I have very little Prospect of any good Effect that Way, and whatsoever the Fate of this Bill may be, every Gentleman, I dare swear, will so far agree, that some Method should be taken to prevent such Practices, or the Kingdom must be undone. If at this Time you had Men at the Head of your Administration, who had ever been charg'd with, or any Way convicted of such Crimes, I own it would be in vain to propose this, or any other Method, to punish and discourage it. Were it possible to believe, that the Influences of such Men could prevail here, or in any other Branch of the Legislature, it would then be no Wonder to see this Bill miscarry, or to hear it treated as a Composition of Absurdities, or as a Violation of the Birth-Rights of great Numbers of his Majesty's best Subjects. But at present this shall be no Reason with me to anticipate so much ill Fortune to it, since it is plain it could come before you with no other View, but to restore the Freedom and Honour of Parliament, to rescue the Rights and Liberties of our Country, and to save, if it be possible, the poor Remnant of our Constitution. These are the Considerations which occur to me in Favour of this Bill; and I humbly move you that it may be committed.

About the Beginning of May, a Discovery was made of an horrid Conspiracy that was carrying on against his Majesty's Government, and many and various were the Reports concerning it; but most of them being uncertain and perhaps groundless, are foreign to the Purpose of this *Register*, in which we profess to record only Matters undoubtedly true, and therefore shall give no other Account of this Conspiracy, but what is contain'd in the following Letter, which was written by the King's Command.

Letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.

My Lord,

Whitehall, May 8, 1722:

His Majesty having nothing more at Heart than the Peace and Safety of his good City of London, the Protection of its Inhabitants, and the Support of Publick Justice, has commanded me to acquaint your Lordship, that he has receiv'd repeated and unquestionable Advices, that several of his Subjects, forgetting the Allegiance they owe to his Majesty, as well as the natural Love they bear to their Country, have enter'd into a wicked Conspiracy, in concert with Traitors abroad, for raising a Rebellion in this Kingdom in Favour of a Popish Pretender, with a traiterous Design to overthrow our excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and to subject our free People to Tyranny and Superstition; but I am perswaded, that it will be a great Satisfaction to your Lordship and the City to find, that at the same Time I am order'd to inform you of this Design, I am likewise commanded by his Majesty to let you know, that it is firmly assur'd, that the Authors of it neither are, nor will be supported, nor even countenanc'd by any foreign Power. And as his Majesty has had timely Notice of their wicked Machinations, and has made the proper Dispositions for defeating them, he has no Reason to doubt, by the Continuance of the Blessing of Almighty God, and the ready Assistance of his faithful Subjects, this Effort of the Malice of his Enemies will be turn'd to their own Confusion.

His Majesty makes no doubt, but your Lordship, pursuant to the Trust repos'd in you, will, in Conjunction with the other Magistrates of his good City of London, with the utmost Care and Vigilance, your Authority at so important a Conjunction, for the Preservation of the publick Peace, and the Security of the City.

I am, &c.

TOWNSHEND.

The next Day after the Receipt of this Letter, being the 9th of May, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Council of London, presented the following Address to his Majesty.

To

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty having been graciously pleas'd signify to the Lord Mayor, how much you have Heart the Peace and Safety of your City of London, Protection of its Inhabitants, and the Support of Public Credit; and that your Majesty has unquestionable Advise of a wicked Conspiracy, enter'd into by some of your Majesty's Subjects, in Concert with Traitors abroad, raising a Rebellion in this Kingdom, in Favour of a pish Pretender to your Majesty's Crown.

We the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City, most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission, to make this our immediate Approach to your Royal Presence, that we may return our most humble and unfeigned Thanks, for this Instance of your Majesty's tender and indulgent Regard to your faithful and dutiful Subjects of this City, and that we may have Leave to give your Majesty Assurances of our steady and unalterable Affection and Zeal for your Royal Person and Government, and the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family.

And it is an unspeakable Satisfaction to us, that we at the same Time congratulate your Majesty on the happy Success of those Negotiations, which have procur'd us Assurances, that these wicked and traiterous Purposes will not be supported or countenanc'd by any foreign Power.

When we reflect on the many Blessings which we enjoy, under the Protection of a Prince, who makes the Laws of this Land his Rule for the Government of his People, when we consider that neither the Civil, or Religious Rights of your Majesty's Subjects have met with the least Instance of Violation, since your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of these Realms, when we recollect your Majesty's Royal Clemency and Benevolence (since the last Rebellion) to Numbers of those who were offended, in the highest Degree, against their King, and the Laws of their Country, we cannot but express our utmost Abhorrence of those vile and detestable Persons who shall again conspire and attempt to bring a free

by People under the Yoke and Tyranny of Superstition
and to involve this Nation in a State of Blood, Mif-
and utmost Confusion.

and as these must be the unavoidable Consequences at-
tending any Enterprize to alter our present happy Estab-
lishment, and to introduce a Popish one;

as *Englishmen* that value our Liberties, as honest Men
have sworn Allegiance to your Majesty, and who
abjur'd and renounc'd the Pretender, and as *real*
friends to our excellent Constitution in Church and State,
(with a Protestant Prince at the Head of it) we beg
of you, in the most solemn Manner, to declare to your
Majesty, that as we are bound in Gratitude, we will
employ ourselves in our several Stations, with the utmost
Fidelity and Vigilance, for the Preservation of the publick
Peace and Tranquillity, and for the restoring of publick
Order; and that we will use our sincere and hearty
Exertions for the firm Support of your Majesty upon
your Throne, and for the making your Reign easy and
happy.

And we doubt not, but by the Blessing of Almighty
God upon the Wisdom and Conduct of your Majesty, and
the Vigilance of your Councils, and the ready and chear-
ful Assistance of your Majesty's faithful Subjects, your
Majesty will entirely defeat and frustrate the Malice and
Schemes of all your Enemies, their Aiders and Abettors, and
that their wicked Machinations will be turn'd to their
own Confusion.

Stracey.

To which his Majesty was pleas'd to return the follow-
ing most gracious Answer.

*YOUR affectionate and cordial Assurances, upon this im-
portant Occasion, of an unshaken Zeal and Fidelity to
my Person and Government, give me the greatest Satis-
faction.*

*Your Interest and mine are, and ever must be inseparable,
and I doubt not but that, with the Blessing of God, the Pre-
cautions I have taken, and your firm Adherence to our just
Cause, will soon convince our Enemies, that their wicked De-
signs can end in nothing but their own Confusion.*

*You may depend upon my constant Care and utmost Endeavours
to support the publick Credit, to protect the Privileges
and Properties of this great and opulent City, and to maintain
the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom.*

Towards

Towards the End of *March*, the People call'd *Quakers* presented the following Address to his Majesty, expressing their Thankfulness for the Act pass'd the last Session in their Favour; of which a full Account has been given in this, and the next preceding Registers.

To *GEORGE* King of *Great Britain*, &c.

The humble Address of his Protestant Subjects, call'd Quakers in London.

Excellent and Renowned Prince,

THE gracious Favour, and legal Relief which has so lately been granted to us, whereby such of our Friends, as were subjected to Difficulty, Suffering, or Hindrance in their Business, or Civil Concerns, are now made easy, do lay us under the greatest Sense of Duty and Thankfulness to acknowledge the same.

The Necessity of many of our Brethren, the mutual Desire of Peace and Harmony in all, (Reasons in themselves powerful, when exercised only in human Affairs, but more so when referred to religious Concerns) were a common Inducement to petition for this Relief, which your Legislature hath been graciously pleased to grant us; and which, after putting up due Praises to Almighty God, highly calls for the Tribute of our humble Thanks to your Majesty, whom we justly do esteem Father of his Country, a Lover of Mankind, and Defender of their civil and religious Rights, not only in his own Dominions, but also, by a Christian Interposition, with other Princes, in the Behalf of their oppressed Subjects.

These are princely Qualities, in themselves amiable, and which must render the King renowned, in future, as well as present Annals, and give him the glorious Satisfaction, that herein he hath for Pattern the Father of the Universe, the God of Peace.

Our earnest Petitions to the Almighty are, that the Great Prince, may'st long enjoy the pleasant Fruit of that Peace thou hast been instrumental to establish at Home and Abroad, and with Ease and Delight govern a happy, thankful, and free People; and, by thy Royal Issue, transmit those inestimable Blessings to posterity.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Thank you for this dutiful Address. I readily gave my Assent to the Act pass'd in your Favour, being convinc'd your past Conduct, that you would make no other than an just and conscientious Use of this farther Indulgence given

The barbarous and scarce to be parallel'd Attempt made the Person of *Edward Crispe* of *Bury St. Edmund's* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; on the first Day of *January*, by *Arundel Coke*, Esq; Barrister at Law, and *John Adburn*, Labourer, both of the said *Bury St. Edmund's* made so much Noise, that it will not be amiss to give particular Account of their Trial and Condemnation, the Assizes for the County of *Suffolk*, held at *Bury St. Edmund's*, *March 13, 17¹/₂*.

They were indicted on the Statute of 22 & 23 Car II. commonly call'd the *Coventry Act*, on the following Occasion. On the 21st of *December*, in the Year 1670, *Thomas Sandys*, Kt. *Charles Obryan*, Esq; *Simon Parry*, *Miles Reeves*, with several others, some on Horseback, others on Foot, made a violent and unhuman Attempt on *John Coventry*, Knight of the *Bath*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Member of the House of Commons, and upon his Servant *William Wykes*, whereby they lost several Goods; and the said Sir *John Coventry* receiv'd divers Wounds, some of which were given him in such barbarous Manner, that some of the Offenders kill'd him, whilst others wounded him: For this Offence of Indictment of Felony and Robbery were found against them by the Grand Jury for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*: But they having fled from Justice, not willing to abide a legal Trial, the Parliament being then sitting, made an Act, That if they did not surrender themselves by such a Day, nam'd in the Act, they should suffer perpetual Exile, and be for ever banish'd from all Majesty's Dominions; and if they return'd after the Act, then they should be adjudg'd to be convicted of the Felonies and Robberies without Benefit of Clergy: So the Act relates only to them; but by the last Clause enacted,

That if any Person, after *June 24, 1721*, on Purpose, and of Malice forethought, and by lying in wait, shall unlawfully cut out or disable the Tongue, slit the Nose,

‘ cut off a Nose or Lip, or cut off or disable any Limb
 ‘ or Member of any Subject of his Majesty, with Inten-
 ‘ tion, in so doing, to maim or disfigure in any the Mem-
 ‘ bers before mention’d, such his Majesty’s Subject; or
 ‘ then, and in every such Case, the Person or Persons
 ‘ offending, their Counsellors, Aiders, and Abettors
 ‘ (knowing of and privy to the Offence as aforesaid)
 ‘ shall be, and are declar’d to be Felons, and shall suffer
 ‘ Death as in Case of Felony, without Benefit of
 ‘ Clergy.

Upon this Clause of the Act it was, that *Coke* and *Woodburn* were indicted, and brought to Trial, as was said above, at the Assizes at *Bury*, on the 13th of March. The Evidence against them were, first,

Mr. Crispe, who said, He was invited by *Mr. Coke*, to marry’d his Sister, together with *Mr. Brown* of *Bury*, to marry’d *Mr. Coke’s* Sister, to bring their Families and with *Mr. Coke* on the 1st of *January* last: That after he per, about Ten at Night, *Mr. Coke* call’d him out, to see *Mrs. Fanny Monk*, as pretended; that they took three or four Turns before her House, (which was in the Church-yard) and then *Coke* whistled; whereupon he was a great alarm’d; but *Coke* taking hold of him, said, stand still, *Brother*, and immediately he felt a Blow from behind and saw that it was another Person, not *Coke*, that struck him. A second Blow following, knock’d him down, so he knew not what was done after that. Being ask’d by *Coke*, Whether he was by when he was knock’d down, *Crispe* answer’d, That *Coke* was close by as long as his Senses lasted. Being ask’d by Council, Whether any, or what Estate or Advanrage would have fallen to *Coke* by such his untimely Death? He said, somewhat more than 100*l.* a Year.

Then *Mr. Brown* was call’d, who depos’d, That he and his Family were that Night at *Coke’s*; the Women were above at Cards; he, *Crispe*, and *Coke*, below in the Parlour. About Ten, *Coke* went out, and becken’d *Crispe*, who follow’d. *Coke* in 10 Minutes return’d alone, so that *Crispe* was out of Breath, as he thought, took a Glass of Wine and drank to him, and then another: That he afterwards ask’d what was become of *Crispe*. *Coke* answer’d, He had blunder’d Home in the Dark: That soon after *Crispe* came in in that sad Condition. *Coke* seem’d in great Consternation, and express’d himself concern’d, that such an Accident should happen when he invited him to Supper.

Mr. Surgeon, the Surgeon, depos'd, That being sent for, he came to Mr. Crispe at Coke's about Eleven, found him shedly cut in seven Places; first, from the right thro' the Cheek to the Upper Lip, just under the, whereby his Teeth were laid bare, the Jaw-Bone jag'd, and his Cheek hanging down to his Shoulder; then on the double Chin, a very deep Wound, from Extremity of one Jaw-Bone to another. It will be tedious to describe the other Wounds, only that on the, because it was the Gift of the Indictment. It was downwards, nor quite overthwart; for the Ridge of Nose was not touch'd; only on the right Side of the, where the Nostril begins to stand out, it was cut enough, so as one might see into the Nostril; but neither Bone nor Gristle was cut or damnify'd. The Wounds heal'd, were all open'd, and shown to the Court and

Mr. Tiler, the Constable, depos'd, that he took up Woodburn on Coke's Discovery; that then Woodburn confess'd, and told him where the Instrument was with which he did Mischief; and he went and found it accordingly: That was a Wood-Bill, very weighty and sharp, and was produc'd in Court: That Woodburn own'd to him he open'd it on Purpose; that Coke came out and whistled, then he went up behind Crispe and struck him; that he said, God damn it; and that then it went to the Heart of him, to think he was going to kill a Man should die with an Oath in his Mouth; but that he know'd his Blows, and that Coke was there the greatest of the Time.

Mr. Fetheral, the Jailer, depos'd, That Coke confess'd to him that he set Woodburn to work, and deliver'd Crispe to his Hands; that he was by till three or four Blows were struck, and then he went away, concluding him to be dead; that if Woodburn had not been a cowardly Dog, he had never liv'd to prate, if he had but cut his hand as he had order'd him.

Mr. Moon, a Taylor, depos'd, that three Years and a half ago, Coke was saying to him, that Crispe was a good-for-nothing Fellow, and that it was no more Sin to kill him, than to kill a Dog; that his Wife had a Trick at Play, and would spend the Estate, before he and his should come to it. That he did not care if he gave him ten or twenty pounds to set Crispe aside. Moon told him, he thought that was but in Jest. Coke answer'd, That he was in good earnest; why, where's the Sin, added he, in killing such

a one as *Crispe*? He was surpriz'd; but thought no more of it until this Story came out, and then declar'd he could tell who did it, or set other People on work to do it, and recollecting what had past.

Carter, a Blacksmith, depos'd, That *Coke* sent *Woodburn* to him, and when he came to *Coke*, *Coke* talk'd a little about Horses, and *Carter* was to help him to one for his Weight; that then *Coke* said, *Carter*, I think you have met with Losses lately, you are in want of Iron and Coals, and are afraid of a Goal; if you will do me a Piece of Service for me, I will make a Man of you as long as you live? Can you keep a Secret, one of the biggest in the World? *Carter* assur'd him, as well as any Man, either to serve himself, or Friend. Well then, reply'd *Coke*, Can you cut six or seven Mens Heads off without making any Conscience of it? *Carter* return'd That's too much for any Man to bear. *Coke* then ask'd Whether he should not like him for a Lordlord, and whether he thought he could cut one Man's Head off? No. *Pl* says *Coke*, do you consider what has been doing above, and do you make a Scruple of cutting one Man's Head off? I suppose, said *Carter*, you mean the *South-Sea* Gentry. do so, said *Coke*; consider how many Families they have ruin'd, and brought Gentlemen of good Estates to Beggary? Think what it is, continu'd *Coke*, to have Plenty of Iron and Coals, to have all your Debts paid, and be able to look the World in the Face; nay, said *Coke*, you need not work any more as long as you live. If you can't cut a Man's Head off, bring it to me in a Napkin, and lay it on the Table, you are no Man for me. I suppose Master *Coke*, said *Carter*, you are in Jest. You say, says *Coke*, do you think I send for you to Joke with? Consider again, what it is to live well, and come to me in two Days hence. *Carter* reply'd, He could do no further Thing. Why then, says *Coke*, send *Woodburn* to me, find him out wherever he is, for I must send him to buy some Larks.

Woodburn being ask'd what he could say for himself, laid all the Blame upon *Coke*; that *Coke* had been teasing and soliciting him for several Years past to do so, but he constantly refus'd; that the first Thoughts he had of complying, was when his Wife dy'd, and he was given a Crown to set out the Bell for her. That that Morning when the Fact was done, *Coke* came to him several Times, encourag'd him, and kept up his Heart, by giving him

Promises

misses and a great deal of Brandy : That *Coke* bid him several Times be sure he did not strike him instead of *Crispe* : That he came at the Whistle : *Coke* took him by the Sleeve, pull'd him up to *Crispe* behind, and then steps back a Step or two ; that on the first or second Stroak, *Crispe*, who, as *Woodburn* said, was never heard to swear before, said Damn it, by Way of Surprise. Does he hear, says *Coke*, do his Business. *Coke* was there till three or four Blows were struck ; and that he, *Woodburn*, told him for dead. That the Day after *Woodburn* was first examin'd, *Coke* came to him, and said, *Woodburn*, you are kept to your Story well, go about your Work, and hold ; for if you look down, they'll suspect you. You shall be examin'd again and again perhaps ; but keep to your Text, and I'll bear you out. We shall have another Time.

Coke, in his Defence, only said, that it was a very cruel Act, and that no body had ever been executed upon that Instrument, and insisted, that his Intention was not to maim or figure, but to kill ; and pray'd his Counsel, who were *Price* of *Colchester*, and *Mr. Harvey* of *Bury*, might be Leave to speak to that. But he was answer'd, that his Intention must be left to the Jury : That he might have two Intentions, to murder and to maim ; and that if one was not executed, and the other was, that it was impossible to intend to murder in that Manner, or with that Instrument, without an Intention to maim or figure ; he that intends the End, intends the necessary Means ; but concluded, that this was a Fact to be left to the Jury. The Jury in a Quarter of an Hour return'd, and brought them both in Guilty. The next Day they were brought to the Bar, and Sentence of Death pass'd on them.

Upon the Trial, a violent Suspicion appear'd, that *Coke* had before this hir'd *Woodburn* to poison *Mr. Crispe's* Child ; and being ask'd concerning it at the Place of Execution, *Coke* would not confess the Poysoning, only said, 'twas long ago, he could not remember it : But *Woodburn* confess'd, that he gave *Mr. Crispe's* Child two Sugar-plums by *Coke's* Order, and that he dy'd some short time after. They were both executed on the 31st of March ; *Coke* at Seven in the Morning, *Woodburn* about five in the Afternoon : *Coke* dy'd very fullen, but *Woodburn* content.

*A LIST of all the Peers that have been created, call'd
by Writ in vita Patris, and promoted in their Peerage
during this Reign.*

Barons 19.

Nicholas Lechmere, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Lechmere.
Matthew Ducey Moreton, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Ducey.
Sir Thomas Parker, <i>Kt.</i>	L. Parker.
George Cholmondeley, <i>L.</i> }	L. Newborough.
Newborough of Ireland	
Bennet Sherrard <i>L. Sherrard</i> }	L. Harborough.
of Ireland	
Sir Richard Temple, <i>Bart.</i>	L. Cobham.
James Saunderson V. Castleton }	L. Saunderson of Salsbury.
of Ireland	
Sir Robert Martham, <i>Bart.</i>	L. Romney.
William Cadogan, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Cadogan.
Thomas Newport, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Torrington.
Sir Richard Onslow, <i>Bart.</i>	L. Onslow.
Thomas Coningsby, <i>L. Co-</i> }	L. Coningsby.
ningsby of Ireland	
Gervase Pierpoint, <i>V. Ard-</i> }	L. Pierpoint.
glass of Ireland	
Henry Boyle, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Carleton.
Richard Lumley, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Lumley.
Anthony de Grey, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Lucas of Crudwell.
Charles Pawlet, <i>Esq;</i>	L. St. John of Basing.
Peregrine Bertie, <i>Esq;</i>	L. Willoughby of Eresby.

Viscounts 10.

Sir George Byng, <i>Bart.</i>	V. Torrington.
Simon Harcourt, <i>L. Harcourt.</i>	V. Harcourt.
John Wallop, <i>Esq;</i>	V. Limington.
Hugh Boscawen, <i>Esq;</i>	V. Falmouth.
Bennet Sherrard, <i>L. Harborough.</i>	V. Sherrard.
Richard Temple, <i>L. Cobham.</i>	V. Cobham.
James Stanhope, <i>Esq;</i>	V. Stanhope.
Sir Henry St. John, <i>Bart.</i>	V. St. John.
James Saunderson, <i>L. Saunderson.</i>	V. Castleton.
Henry O'Brien, <i>E. of Tho-</i> }	V. Tadcaster.
mond in Ireland	

Earls 17.

Thomas Farmer, L. Lemster	E. of Pontefract.
Thomas L. Parker	E. of Macclesfield.
James Saunderson, V. Castleton	E. of Castleton.
Ann Sherrard, V. Sherrard	E. of Harborough
Thomas Coningsby, L. Co- ningsby }	E. Coningsby.
William Cadogan, L. Cadogan	E. Cadogan.
James Stanhope, V. Stanhope	E. Stanhope.
William Cowper, L. Cowper	E. Cowper.
John Yelverton, V. Longueville	E. of Suffex.
Charles Montague, L. Halifax	E. of Halifax.
Thomas Holles Pelham, L. Pelham	E. of Clare.
John Harvey, L. Harvey	E. of Bristol.
George Finch, L. Guernsey	E. of Aylesford.
Charles Bennet, L. Ossulston	E. of Tankerville.
Thomas Watson, L. Rockingham	E. of Rockingham
James Bridges, L. Chandos	E. of Caernarvon.
Henry Paget, L. Paget & Burton	E. of Uxbridge.

Marquess 1.

Thomas Wharton, E. of Whar- ton }	M. of Wharton and Malmesbury.
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Dukes 12.

George Egerton, E. of Bridg- water }	D. of Bridgwater.
John Cranfield Sackville, E. of Dorset and Middlesex }	D. of Dorset.
John Campbell, E. of Green- wich, D. of Argyle }	D. of Greenwich.
James Bridges, E. of Caernar- von }	D. of Chandos.
Charles Montague, E. of Man- chester. }	D. of Manchester.
Philip Wharton, M. of Wharton	D. of Wharton.
Henry Bentinck, E. of Portland	D. of Portland.
Thomas Holles Pelham, E. of Clare }	D. of Newcastle.
John Pierpoint, M. of Dor- chester }	D. of Kingston.
Bert Bertie, M. of Lindsey	D. Ancafter & Kesteven.
Highness Pr. Frederick	D. of Gloucester.
Highness Ernest Bishop of Osnaburgh }	D. of York.

Pieresses

Peereſſes created 5.

Margaret Coningſby	Viſcounteſs Coningſby
—— Carteret	Counteſs of Ganville.
Erengard Melofine Schulten- bourg, Dutcheſs of Munſter in Ireland	} Dutcheſs of Kendal.
Charlotte Platen, Counteſs of Leinſter in Ireland	
—— Schulembourg	} Baroneſs of Brentford Counteſs of Darlington Baroneſs of Alborne and Counteſs of Win- ſingham.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on
following Funds, to June 12, 1722.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd.	Paid off.
4	8th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1571041
5	9th 3 Shilling Aid	141000	973564
4	Malt 1719 ———	700000	625758
4	Malt 1720 ———	700000	604000
4	Coals ———	228787	203917

All the Blanks and Benefits in the Lottery 1710, &c.
are unſubſcrib'd, and due at Michaelmas 1721, at
Courſe of Payment.

F I N I S.

THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XXVII.



SEVERAL of our preceding *Registers* having been mostly taken up with Accounts of Domestick Occurrences, oblig'd us to leave several material Foreign Transactions wholly unaccounted for : We intend to employ this *Register* chiefly in supplying that Defect, beginning it

the Affairs of

The Court of *PETERSBOURG*.

THE City of *Petersbourg* being become the Seat of the Russian Empire, the Reader cannot be displeas'd with following Abstract of a Letter from M. *Wylde*, Resident of the States General at the Court of the Czar of *Russia*, giving a short Description of that City.

ALL the Maps, says Monsieur *de Wylde*, being erroneous, as to the Situation of *Petersbourg*, I give my Honour to inform you, that the River *Neva* or *Nieva* is 12 common Leagues long, or 72 Werstes, according to the Measure of these Parts, from the Island *Risgard*, or *Risgard*, as it is commonly, tho' falsely, call'd, in which the *Cron slot*, abusively taken in several Maps for *Petersbourg*, is *Orescha* or *Noteburgh*, now call'd *Sleuselburgh*; or, in other Words, from the Gulph of *Finland* to the *Ledega*, and that *Petersbourg* is situated along that River, within five Leagues from *Cron slot*, and seven from *Senteiburg*. That River is so broad near *Cron slot*, that from one Side one can hardly perceive, without Glasses,

Glasses, the opposite Bank; but it grows narrower as you go to *Petersbourg*, where it is but about 170 Toises, about 1000 Feet broad, and continues much the same to the *Lake Ladoga*. *Schansterny* is situated a League from *Petersbourg*; but that Town is so large, that it reaches to the Fort, and has a very large Circuit.

The Town of *Petersbourg* may be divided into two Parts, one of which is in *Terra Firma*, on the Side of *Ingermania*, and the other consists of five large Islands. The Admiralty is in one of the said Islands, being separated from the Town only by a narrow Canal, in which there are several Bridges of Communication, and among others, a very fine one, which comes to the Highway Road from *Petersbourg* to *Moscow*, of which I shall hereafter speak, after having taken Notice of some other Particulars.

His Czarish Majesty has his two Palaces for Winter and Summer on the Side of *Ingria* or *Ingermania*; they have erected in the Island on the opposite Side, which runs the great Current or Chanel of the River, the Citadel, the Council-House, the Chancery, the Mint, the Gazettes, and the Exchange for Merchants, which is very profitable enough, because there is no coming at it but by Boats. They are building very much upon the Island of *Bazil* or *Wassil Oostrof*. Prince *Mensicoff* has there a Palace near the great River, and all the Lords of the Court are oblig'd to build Stone-Houses in the same Place. They are also erecting there a large Edifice, in which the Merchants will be oblig'd to have Shops, and sell their Goods therein.

The Houses of *Petersbourg* are already computed to exceed 40000, but most of them have but one Story, and great many are built with Timber, and those that are built with Stone, are but indifferent: Some others are built with Bricks, cover'd over with Mortar on the Sides: They seem at first very fine, being built according to a new Architecture, half *French*, and half *Russian*; when that Mortar falls to Pieces, which happens very often after, by Reason of the great Frosts, and other Injuries of the Air, they have but a disagreeable Aspect.

The Streets are broad, and in a straight Line; amongst others, there is one beginning at the Admiralty, which is above half a League long, in a straight Line, and so broad, that two Rows of Trees are planted on both Sides. That Street, or rather the Road which joins it, has been extended to 50 Leagues Distance from *Petersbourg*.

through Forests and other difficult Places, and the designs to continue it to *Moscow*.

In our Register, N^o XXIV. Page 345, we gave our Reader an Abstract of the Articles of Peace between *Sweden* and *Muscovy*; which redounded to the eternal Honour of *Czar*, whose great Actions deserv'd a greater Lustre, his vast Dominions a more exalted Title than that of Duke, which, for a great while, has been understood to signify only a great Duke, but not a King or an Emperor. Some of his Predecessors did, indeed, claim that last Title, and the *Russians* pretend, that some of the *Roman Emperors* allow'd it them: But since we are upon this Subject, which makes so great a Noise in the World, it may be improper to transcribe the following Lines out of *Men's* Titles of Honour, Page 20, of the *Second Edition*.

The Dukes also of *Muscovy*, says that great Man, which anciently used no other Title than *Weliki Kness*, that is, in *Russian*, Great Dukes, have had of latter Times this Title of Emperor, or *Czar*, which *Basilius*, that was Duke about 1520, first took to himself; yet this Title he us'd not to all Princes. In his Letters to the Emperor, the Pope, the King of *Swethland* and *Danemark*, the Governors of *Prussia* and *Livonia*, and to the Great Turk, he us'd it, but not to the *Polonian*; because as my Author says (he quotes *Sigismund* and *Gagnin* in the Margin) neither of those Princes would endure any new Title in each others Letters; altho' this *Basilius* his Son, *John Basilowitz*, in his Letter to the King of *Poland*, call'd himself *Czar*, which is Emperor, or King; but he was never re-saluted from the *Polack* by any other Name than Great Duke, as *Gagnin* tells us. At this Day his Successors use the Name of Emperor, or *Imperator* *Russie*, or *Magnus Dominus Czar atque Magnus Dux* *Russie*, &c. or *Dei Gratia Imperator & Magnus Dux* *Russie*, atque *Universe Tartaria Regnorum, aliorumq;* *plurimorum Dominiorum Monarchia Muscovitica Dominus & Rex*, as I read in Letters of Safe Conduet given by the late *Demetrius*, who subscrib'd himself, *Demetres Imperator*; other Princes sometimes give this Emperor the same Title, but the Neighbour Princes style him usually but Great Duke."

This Affair has receiv'd little Alteration since *St. Peter's* Time to our Days: The *Russian* Sovereigns have continued to use the Title of Czar and Emperor, which has been given them by the other Sovereigns of *Europe*, as they have had occasion of their Correspondence or Alliance in Relation to Trade and other Accounts; but now the Czar seems resolv'd to have his Imperial Dignity settled and acknowledg'd by all the Princes and States, who have Correspondence with him:

On the 22d of *October*, 1721, *Te Deum* was sung with great Solemnity in the Cathedral Church of *Petersburg* for the Conclusion of the Peace with *Sweden*; and before the Ceremony began, the Chancellor of *Russia* made the following Speech to the Czar, in the Name of the Senate and whole *Russian* Nation.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's glorious and valiant Conduct, as well in Military as Civil Affairs, have plac'd you and your faithful Subjects, who formerly liv'd in Obscurity, upon the Theatre of Honour before the whole Universe, so that we, having been rais'd, as it were, from nothing, are now number'd among the polite Nations, since your Majesty's glorious and successful Efforts are known, not only to us, but likewise to all the World: How is it then possible for us, to praise sufficiently your Majesty for the glorious Peace procur'd with *Sweden*? But being sensible that your Majesty takes no Delight in Encomiums, we shall not presume to enlarge upon them: However, lest the World should judge us guilty of Ingratitude, we, the Senate, take Liberty, in the Name of all the *Russian* Nation, to request your Majesty, in a most humble Manner, to assume the Titles of *Peter the Great*, *Father of his Country*, *Emperor of all Russia*; which Titles were given many Centuries since to your glorious Predecessors, by the *Roman* Emperor *Maximilian I.* and are now also given to your Majesty by several Potentates. The Title of *Magnus*, or *Great*, has justly been attributed to you for your glorious Actions in Foreign Parts; but the Name of *Father* of your Country, we most humbly presume to give you after the Example of the ancient *Græcian* and *Roman* Senators, who were wont to bestow such Names on their Monarchs, who, by their illustrious Actions, had render'd themselves famous. We beseech your Majesty most graciously

to accept those Titles, which are justly due to

we must not omit to take Notice, that a few Days
this, the Czar went to the Senate, and made a Speech
following Effect.

THAT since it had pleas'd God to heap so many Blessings on him during the last burthensome and tedious
and at length to grant him a Peace so glorious, and
advantageous for the whole Empire, he thought it but
Justice in him to do the Nation some Favour,
Acknowledgment of the Mercies he had receiv'd at
Hand of God; and that he could not better acquit
himself of this Duty, than by publishing a General Am-
nesty throughout the Empire, not only for such whose
Crimes have deserv'd arbitrary Punishment, or who are
now under Sentence upon Account of the publick Debts,
but have not wherewithal to pay them; and by forgiv-
ing poor Subjects the Arrears of old Taxes, which they
have not hitherto paid, by Reason of their Insolvency,
which Arrears amount to several Millions, from the Be-
ginning of the last War to the Year 1718.

The Senate having thereupon most humbly thank'd his
Majesty for his paternal Clemency and Tenderness,
Orders were immediately dispatch'd to all Parts of the
Empire, to set all Persons at Liberty confin'd in Pri-
son, or on Board the Gallies, to the 22d of *October*
inclusively, either for Debts, or for Crimes of High
Treason.

On the 20th of *October*, the Senate, after mature Delib-
eration with the Clergy, resolv'd, in the Name of the
Russian Empire, most humbly to thank his Majesty
for the Fatherly Care and Pains, with which he had ap-
plied himself to the Advancement of the Happiness and
Prosperity of the Empire, ever since he hath held the
Reins of Government, but especially during the last War,
which, by his sole Direction, he hath put his Domi-
nion into so formidable a Condition, and acquir'd the
honour so much Glory in the Eyes of all the World;
and to intreat him, that he would be pleas'd, as a Token
of his Subjects Acknowledgment for the same, to accept,
for the Example of other Monarchs, the Titles of *Father*
of his Country, *Emperor of all Russia*, and *Peter the Great*.
For this Purpose, Prince *Menzicoff* was sent to his Majesty
with

with a Letter from the Senate, praying him, in the Name of all the States of the *Russian* Empire, to accept the Titles, and to give them Leave to offer them to his Majesty on the Day of the Celebration of the Peace in the Church, by a solemn Speech. His Majesty sent Word to the Prince, *That he should be glad to speak with some of the Members of the Senate about it.* And accordingly the Senators, accompany'd by the Archbishops of *Novogorod* and *Plesko*, Vice-Presidents of the Synod, waited on his Majesty and renew'd their Request; but his Majesty, such is his natural Modesty, was a long Time in Suspence, whether or no to accept their Offer, and for certain Reasons desir'd to be excus'd; but the Senators, &c. very earnestly repeating their Instances to the contrary, he at length condescended to accept those Titles, and they were confer'd upon him in the Manner following:

On the 22d of *October*, which, as 'twas said above, was the Day fix'd for solemnizing the Conclusion of the Peace, their Imperial Majesties went in the Morning to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity; where, after the Liturgy was over, the Treaty of perpetual Peace was read, concluded and ratify'd between his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*. Then the Archbishop of *Plesko* made an Harangue in which he rehears'd all the glorious Exploits of his Majesty, and the Favours which he hath heap'd upon his Empire and Subjects during his Reign; adding, at the same Time, that he justly deserv'd the Appellations of *Father of his Country, and the Great.* When his Harangue was ended, the Senate advanc'd to his Majesty in a Body, and the Count *de Goloskin*, Great Chancellor, made the following Speech to him in the *Russian* Language, in the Name of all the States of the Empire.

TIS only owing to your Majesty's illustrious Actions, and the indefatigable Care with which you have always apply'd yourself to the Affairs of State and War, that we are deliver'd out of the Darkness of Ignorance, and set upon the Theatre of the World in Sight of the whole Universe; so that we, who before were nothing, are now become Something, and are in the same Rank and Interest with the polite Nations. Where do we find Words duly to exalt your Majesty's Merits, who hath procur'd us a Peace so glorious and advantageous to your Empire? But as we know that your Majesty does not care for such Panegyricks, we will suppress the

Howe

However, lest we should be tax'd with Ingratitude for the Favours you have heap'd upon the whole Nation, we take the Liberty, in the Name of all the States of the Empire, most humbly to intreat your Majesty, that you will please to accept, as an Acknowledgment, the Titles of *Peter the Great, Father of the Country, and Emperor of Russia*. The Title of *Emperor* was granted some Ages ago to your Majesty's illustrious Ancestors, by the great Roman Emperor *Maximilian I.* and several Powers do actually give it to your Majesty at this Time. The Title of *Great*, which your Majesty hath acquir'd by your Heroick Actions, hath been already given you in several publick Writings: And as for the Title of *Father of the Country*, we thought fit to give it to your Majesty, as being our Father, whom God hath been pleas'd to grant us in his great Goodness, without any Merit of our own. We give it you after the Example of the ancient Greek and Roman Senators, who used to give those Appellations to each of their Monarchs as render'd themselves famous by glorious Exploits, and by Acts of Goodness to their People. Therefore we think ourselves oblig'd, by your Majesty's Fatherly Tenderness, most humbly to offer you what is already yours without it, what you yourself have already so justly acquir'd, and what belongs to you by all Right and Title; intreating, that you would be pleas'd to favour us according to your known Magnanimity, and most graciously to accept what we now dedicate to your Majesty.

Then the whole Senate thrice repeated, *Long live Peter the Great, Father of his Country, and Emperor of all Russia.*

The Substance of his Imperial Majesty's Answer to the speech was this:

First, **T**HAT he heartily desir'd the Nation would acknowledge the Goodness of the great God for his Mercies much safed during the late War, and by the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Crown of Sweden.

Secondly, That they would render all possible Thanks to God; and while they enjoy Peace, not lay aside military Exercises, lest what has happen'd to the Greek Monarchy should happen again.

And

And Thirdly, That they would lay the publick Good at Heart, and make a profitable Use of the Advantages which God hath been pleas'd to put into their Hands, for making their Commerce flourish, and for easing the Nation.

The Czar having taken the Title of Emperor, gave Orders to his Ministers abroad, to make the necessary Applications at the respective Courts where they resided, in order to procure a Recognition of the Title of Emperor of *Russia*. He begun with the Republicks and free Towns; and on the 28th of *November*, Prince *Kawak*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Emperor in *Holland*, presented a Memorial to the States General, notifying, that his Master having assum'd the Title of Emperor of Great *Russia*, desir'd their High Mightinesses to acknowledge him in that Quality; which the States General return'd an Answer, containing in Substance as follows:

THAT nothing could be more agreeable to their High Mightinesses, than the Communication made to them of the News of the Peace concluded by the Emperor with the *Swedes*; that their High Mightinesses take Part in every Concern or Matters respecting his Czarish Majesty, or that tend to encrease the Happiness of his Family, and consequently must have heard, with great Satisfaction, the evincing Proofs the Czar's Subjects have given of their Gratitude, for the many Advantages his Majesty has confer'd upon them at the Expence of his Tranquillity, and Hazard of his Life, in desiring him to accept the Title of Emperor, &c. That their High Mightinesses acknowledge, that indeed his Czarish Majesty's Actions have been extraordinary; but as to the Title of Emperor, they must desire him to consider, that such a publick Acknowledgement as is demanded of them, regards more particularly the Consent of crown'd Heads primarily to that of Regents of Republicks; and that they shall readily follow the Example of crown'd Heads in this Particular, who otherwise cannot but refuse a Proceeding that anticipates theirs, in a Matter which immediately regards them, and much nearer than it does any Republick whatever.

But the first Prince who publickly acknowledg'd the Czar's new Title, was the King of *Prussia*, whose Envoy was at the Court of *Petersbourg*, *Baron Mardefski*, from

days before the Czar set out for *Moscow*, made to him the following Speech :

Most Serene and most Powerful Emperor and Sovereign,

AS soon as his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, my most gracious Sovereign and Master, was inform'd, by your Letters, that your Majesty, upon the Instances of your faithful Subjects and Estates, had resolv'd to accept the Quality and Title of Emperor, his Majesty was pleas'd to command me forthwith to acknowledge, in his Name, your Imperial Majesty in Quality of Emperor, and congratulate you on that high Dignity, which is answerable, and bears a Proportion to your formidable Forces both by Sea and Land, and to the several Kingdoms and States possess'd by your Majesty as Sovereign Lord ; so that upon every Account, several Monarchs and States of *Europe* had already given you the Title of Emperor, as a natural consequence of your Power : And, indeed, who can with more Justice use that glorious Title than your Majesty, who possesses so many eminent Qualities both in respect to War and Peace, that altho' you had not been call'd to the Throne by order of the Succession, you would nevertheless be esteem'd and judg'd worthy of, and born for that supreme Dignity, and God would have plac'd you therein in this World.

The known Modesty of your Imperial Majesty, does not permit me to commend, in your Presence, your Heroick Actions, and join in the Eulogies all the World makes of them.

Therefore I shall content myself to wish, in the Name of my most gracious King and Sovereign, that God will be pleas'd to grant, that your Majesty may enjoy this Imperial Title in Health and all Happiness, till you are come to a very old Age ; that he will heap all Sorts of blessings upon you ; and that your Majesty may persist in that sincere Amity towards his Royal House, which has hitherto subsisted, and which his *Prussian* Majesty, my most gracious King and Master, will cultivate and cement in his Part by all possible Means.

It may not here be improper to insert the Title which the new Emperor takes in Foreign Letters, which is as follows :

By the Grace of God, we *Peter the First*, Emperor and Sovereign of all *Russia, Moscow, Kiow, Wolodimer,*
Great

- ' *Great Novogrod* ; *Czar of Cazan, Astracan, and Siberia*
- ' *Lord of Plescow, and Great Duke of Smolensko.*
- ' *of Estonia, Livonia, Carelia, Twer, Igor, Perme, Wiatka*
- ' *Bulgaria, and other Kingdoms ; Great Duke of the Land*
- ' *Novogrod, Czernikow, Rezan, Kostow, Jaroslaw, Bielozor*
- ' *Uder, Obdonia, Candy ; and Emperor of all the Northern*
- ' *Parts, Lord of the Countries of Jever and Cassel*
- ' *Hereditary Lord and Possessor of the Countries of Georgia*
- ' *Cabordia, Czerkastia, and the Dutchy of Gorki.*

The Czar having thus assum'd the Title of Emperor and being desirous to settle the Succession on a Prince likely to follow his Maxims, and perfect his Projects chiefly in Relation to the civilizing of the *Russian* Nation and entirely rescuing them from the Ignorance in which they were plung'd, thought fit to make a publick Declaration relating thereto: In order to which, on the 23d of *February*, 17³¹/₂, he being then at *Moscow*, Notice was given by Sound of Trumpet, That all Officers, Civil and Military, all natural-born Subjects, and Foreign Merchants inhabiting within the City of *Moscow*, should repair the next Day to the Castle Church ; where, being assembled accordingly, a Proposal they little expected was made to them, and afterwards distributed to each Person in Proportion to the Purport following, ' That it was his Imperial Majesty's Pleasure, that every Man should swear, and give it under his Hand, that he will not only approve the Choice his said Majesty shall make of a Successor to the Government of the Empire, but, moreover, acknowledge the Person his Majesty shall propose for that End to be Emperor and Sovereign.' The Ordinance itself and the Oath subjoin'd thereto, are as follows :

WE PETER the First, Emperor, and Sovereign of all *Russia*. Be it known to all Persons, &c. That the *Absalom*-like Wickedness of our Son *Alexius* is manifest to the whole World ; and 'twas not owing to his Repentance but to the Benevolence of the Almighty towards our native Country, that his flagitious Designs did not take Effect, which the Manifesto publish'd for that End evidently shews. The Grounds of his Proceedings may justly be attributed to that ancient Custom of our Country, by Virtue of which, the eldest Son inherited the Estate of his Father, exclusive of the younger Children ; and as he knew himself the sole Male Heir of our Family so neither Admonition nor Reproof from his Father, to

ance with him. We can assign no Reason why so bad a Custom should be so deeply rooted in the Minds of Men, and so generally receiv'd, having Examples, not only of these Parents among the common People, who have dispens'd with it, but Examples also in the Holy Scriptures, where it appears *Rebecca* procur'd the Inheritance for her younger Son preferably to the eldest, and, which is more, the Blessing of God attended that Choice. Another like Example we find amongst our Predecessors, in the Great Duke *John Basilowitz*, of happy, and eternal glorious Memory, one who shew'd himself not in Name, but in deed, a great Prince, and particularly when our Country was divided among the Children of *Wladimir*, he re-united it. He sought for a Successor who was able to prevent his Dominions from falling into the Confusion from which they had so lately brought them, and dispens'd therefore with this Custom, and settled the Succession at his Pleasure, which he afterwards twice alter'd; at first, he pass'd it to his Son, and nominated his Nephew to the Succession; and afterwards remov'd him, notwithstanding he had been crown'd, and left his Son Successor to the Crown, as may be seen in our Chronicles, *Anno 7006* (of our Lord 1498.) 'The Great Duke *John Basilowitz* nominated his Nephew the Prince *Demetrius* to the Succession, who was crown'd the 4th of February by the Patriarch *Simon*, *Anno 7010* (of our Lord 1502.) The 11th of April, the Great Duke *John Basilowitz* being displeas'd with his Nephew, forbid Prayers to be made in the Churches for him, put him in Arrest; and the 14th of April he declar'd his Son *Basilides Franowicz* his Successor, pursuant to which he was crown'd by the same Patriarch: "And there are other Examples, which, though too tedious to find Place here, shall hereafter be publish'd to the World. For these Reasons, and out of Commiseration to our Subjects, that Families may not be ruin'd by unworthy Heirs, we order'd in the Year of our Lord 1714, that the real Estates of our Subjects should descend to their Heirs Male, and withal, that it should be entirely at the Father's Pleasure, to appoint whom he would for his Heir, and this, to prevent, as far as possible, Estates falling into unworthy Hands.

As it concerns us in a more particular Manner to take care of our Dominions, which are, by the Assistance of the Almighty, so much enlarg'd, so we have thought convenient to decree, that the reigning Prince shall hereafter have Power to nominate whom he pleaseth to the Succession;

Succession; and should he, by subsequent Observations find the Person so nominated incapable of governing, he may then chuse another, that our Children, to late Posterity, may learn to avoid such evil Courses as the above-mention'd.

We therefore command all our loving Subjects, both Spiritual and Temporal, to swear before Almighty God and upon the Holy Evangelists, to be obedient to the our Orders; and whoever shall be found acting in Opposition to them, or shall put any other Construction upon them, shall be accounted Traytors, and incur the Penalty of Death and Excommunication.

Given at our Palace

at Preobrazensky,

(L.S)

PETER

Feb. 5, 1712.

Copy of an Oath to be sign'd and taken by all the Subjects of Great and Little Russia.

I The undersnam'd, do vow and swear before Almighty God, and upon the Holy Evangelists, that I own and acknowledge the Ordinance concerning the Succession to the Crown of *Russia*, publish'd the 5th of *February*, 1712, by Order of the most illustrious and mighty Prince, *the First*, Emperor and Sovereign of all *Russia*, our most gracious Lord and Master; wherein it is ordain'd, that the present, or any succeeding Emperor of *Russia*, not only may at Pleasure nominate and appoint a Successor to the Crown, but likewise alter the Succession, as often as he, the present, or any other succeeding Emperor shall see cause, or think fit: This Imperial Ordinance, I, the undersnam'd, do acknowledge to be just and right, and promise all due Obedience to the Person so nam'd and appointed Successor to the Imperial Crown of *Russia*; I will hold and acknowledge him to be the only lawful Heir, and my only Sovereign, and accordingly will hazard Life and Fortune to maintain him on the Throne, and defeat the Designs of his Enemies. Moreover, if I shall ever be found to act contrary to this Oath, or to put any other Construction upon it, then, and in that Case, I will be accounted a Traitor, and not only be liable to an ignominious Death, but also to the Anathema of the Church. Confirmation of which, I kiss the Holy Gospel and Cross, and hereunto do set my Hand.

In Obedience to this Command, People of all Ranks in
 now subscribed this Proposition without Hesitation, and
 Czar dispatch'd proper Officers into all the Provinces,
 see the same done there likewise.

Our Readers have been often put in Mind, that they are
 to expect these *Registers* to be fill'd with News; we re-
 in these Sheets only past Transactions, and will never
 use our Readers with Affairs that are only transacting,
 whose Events are consequently doubtful; for this Rea-
 we make no Mention at present of the Czar's Expedi-
 to the *Caspian-Sea*, on which that Monarch is at present
 employ'd: But proceed to the Affairs of *Italy*, and first of

R O M E.

In the *Register* N^o XXII, an Account was given of the
 late Pope's Death, of the Election of the present Pope,
 and of his Coronation:

In the Afternoon of that Day, Cardinal *Tanara*, Dean
 of the Sacred College, and at the Head of them, paid the
 new Pope, in their Name, the usual Complement *ad mul-*
annos, that is to say, wish'd him a Reign of many
 years Duration; to which Complement the Pope answer'd
 as follows:

Venerable Brethren,

THE Choice you have made of me to fill the Throne
 of *St. Peter*, would make me very fearful, lest I should
 not acquit myself well of this Duty, in Times that are so
 perplex'd and difficult for Government, if I was not per-
 suaded, that the Divine Providence, whose Mysteries are
 more tremendous, because they are impenetrable, had
 more Share therein than human Resources. And foras-
 much as I only accepted this Apostolical Burthen, by Or-
 der of the Almighty, of which, you were the Depositories,
 find Comfort in the painful Functions which the Sovereign
 Pontificate brings along with it.

I think I cannot begin my Carriere better than by ar-
 ring an universal Jubilee, and begging the Assistance of
 Heaven, of which I shall stand in need during my Go-
 vernment. Therefore let us lift up our Hearts to God,
 and beg of him, with Minds truly humbled, That he will
 be pleas'd to communicate to me that Wisdom which is always
 about his Throne, in order to dispose and prepare my Heart to
 execute

execute his Will at all Times. And as you concurred in the Election by your Suffrages, I hope you will share the Weight thereof with me, both by your Counsels, and by your Prayers. I flatter myself, that you will have Occasion to repent of the Choice you have made, become as often as I shall do any thing to the Advantage of the Holy See, I shall take Care to acknowledge your Service therein, and to give you my sincere Thanks. In the mean Time, Venerable Brethren, I give you my Apostolic Benediction, as a sure Pledge of the Affection I have for you.

The next remarkable Affair we shall take Notice of, is the Solemnity constantly observ'd by every new Pope, in taking Possession of the Church of *St. John de Lateran*. This Solemnity is look'd upon as absolutely necessary; inasmuch as the Taking Possession of this Church is in taking Possession of the Pontificate, and so frequently call'd For the *Lateran* (*Lateranum*) or *St. John of Lateran*, is the chief Basilick, or great and stately Cathedral Church of Rome, not long since repair'd by Pope *Innocent X.* The *Lateran* Palace joining to it was new built by *Sixtus V.* It stands upon Mount *Caelius*, near the *Caelian* Gate, that takes its Name from that Hill. *Baronius* tells us, That the Place where the Church and Palace of *Lateran* were built, did belong to that *Lateranus*, whom *Nero* caused to be put to Death; at that Time, probably, the Emperor *Constantine* gave the House that then stood there, to Pope *Melchior*, who there celebrated the Council held in the Year 384 upon the Account of *Cacilianus* of *Carthage*, who was persecuted by the *Donatists*. The Emperor *Constantine* afterwards caus'd the *Basilica*, or Cathedral, to be built there, which is now in Being, together with the Font, which still bears that Emperor's Name, furnishing it with the richest Ornaments, and allowing a very considerable Revenue for maintaining of Lamps, and Servants, as may be seen at large in the Treatise of *Anastasius*, the Library Keeper, entitled, *De Magnificentia Constantini*. The Pavement of this famous Basilick is all of Marble, and the Roof of it is supported by four Rows of Pillars, the whole being gilt and figur'd with great Sumptuousness and Artifice. This Church was burnt in 1308, under *Clement V.* and in 1361, under *Innocent VI.* but was still repair'd.

Five General Councils have been held here. The first of them, which is the Ninth General Council, was celebrated by *Calixtus II.* in 1122, according to *Baronius*; but according

According to others, on *March 25, 1123*. It was principally call'd against the Emperor *Henry V*, about the Investiture to Benefices, especially to Prelatures, and was composed of 300 Bishops. We have 22 Canons of that Council, which *Gratian*, who liv'd about that Time, has inserted, for the most Part, in his Decretals.

The Second *Lateran* Council, commonly call'd the Tenth General, was convened by *Innocent II*, against the Anti-Pope *Anacletus II*, and against *Arnoldus* of *Brescia*, the disciple of *Petrus Abailardus*, *April 8, 1129*, at which, 1000 Prelates assisted: It contains 30 Canons.

The Third *Lateran* Council, call'd by some the Eleventh General, was held by Pope *Alexander III*, assisted by 300 Bishops, *March 5, 1179*. The Intent of this Convocation was, chiefly, to cross the Emperor *Frederick I*, who had oppos'd three Anti-Popes to the Popes of *Rome*; with a design also to condemn the Opinions of the *Albigenses*, under the Name of *Cathari* (Puritans) and the *Patarines*. It contains 27 Canons.

The Fourth *Lateran* Council is call'd The Great, because of the vast Number of Prelates that assisted at it. Pope *Innocent III*, conven'd it, *Anno 1215*, and it began the 11th *November*. The Patriarchs of *Constantinople* and *Jerusalem* assisted in Person, and those of *Alexandria* and *Antioch* by their Deputies; and besides them, there were 71 Archbishops, 340 Bishops, and about 800 Abbots or Priors, besides the Embassadors of most Sovereign Princes. It was call'd against the *Albigenses*, and to condemn the Opinions of *Ananias*, and of Abbot *Joachim*. It contains 70 Chap-

The Fifth *Lateran* Council began in 1512, under *Jules II*, and ended not till 1517, under *Leo X*. It was chiefly kept in Opposition to the Council of *Pisa*, which was condemn'd in the first Session of it.

These Five are called General *Lateran* Councils: And besides them, Pope *Martin I*, celebrated a Council here, *Oct. 5, 451*, with 105 Bishops, where he condemn'd the Confession of Faith call'd *Typos*, propos'd by the Emperor *Constantine*, and *Cyrus*, *Sergius Paulus*, and *Pyrrhus*, Monothelites.

In another Council, held in 1051, by *Leo XI*, *Gregory* Bishop of *Verceil*, was excommunicated for Adultery; and the next Year he held another for the Canonization of *Gerard* Bishop of *Toul*.

Alexander II, celebrated one in 1063, against *Simonists*, on Occasion of *Peter* of *Florence*, accused of that Crime, of Heresy.

Four Councils were kept in the *Lateran* under *Paschal* to deprive the Emperors of Investitures.

Alexander III, in a Council held at *Lateran*, about 1170 excommunicated the Emperor *Frederick I*.

Over the Door of this *Basilick* is the following Inscription, which plainly sheweth, that it is allowed to the Mother of all other Churches; *Sacrofancta Laterana Ecclesia, omnium Urbis & Orbis Ecclesiarum Mater & Caput*.

The Cavalcade on this Occasion is so magnificent, that we think fit to give an Account of it, as it is printed in the Ceremonial of the Court of *Rome*, and is to be always observ'd in the same Manner, except in some few Particulars of little Consequence.

The Order of the Procession is as follows:

1. Twelve Trumpeters and 12 Gentlemen on Horseback marching four by four, followed by the Officers of the Cardinals, whose Office is to bear their Cloaks, mounted upon fine Horses; each Cardinal sends one, and they carry those Cloaks in Portmanteaus of Scarlet Cloth, trimmed with Gold. These are follow'd by the Mace-Bearers, the said Cardinals on Horse-back, carrying their Silver Maces, with the Arms of the said Cardinals.

2. Next to these come the Gentlemen and Almoners of the Cardinals, Ambassadors, and Princes; and after these come the Gentlemen and *Roman* Barons, finely mounted and in magnificent Apparel. There are on both Sides proper Officers richly mounted, to direct the March.

3. After these come four Gentlemen of the Horse to the Pope, with large Scarlet Copes, his Taylor, and two Cloak-bearers clothed in Red, and carrying two Portmanteaus of Red Velvet embroider'd with Gold. These are follow'd by the Grooms of the Stable in Red Serge, leading the White *Spanish* Genets, which the Ambassadors of *Spain* every Year present to the Pope, as a Tribute for the Kingdom of *Naples*, with Silk Housings and Gold Fringes and Embroideries.

4. Next come several Mules caparison'd with Red Velvet and Gold Fringe, led by other Grooms; three Linco cover'd with Red Velvet and Scarlet embroider'd with Gold. They are preceded by their Officers on Horseback and follow'd by the Master of the Stables on Horseback with several Footmen waiting on both Sides his Horse.

The Roman Nobility, and those who are Titular, the next without any Order, to prevent Disputes about Precedency, all on Horseback, the Manes of them being lac'd with Ribbons of several Colours. They are attended by numberless Staffiers or Footmen. These are follow'd by five Mace-bearers to the Pope, cover'd with Robes of Purple-colour'd Cloth edg'd with black Velvet. They carry their Silver Maces, and wear Collars. They are follow'd by 14 Drummers on Foot, cloathed in Sattin trimm'd with Gold, having Plumes in their Hats. They carry the Standards, or Ensigns of the 14 Quarters of the City, and are follow'd by seven Trumpeters in red Cloth lac'd with Gold.

The Officers of the Apostolick Chamber, and the Chamberlains who attend the Pope out of Town, all in Purple Cloaths, come next, follow'd by the Commissary and Secretary of the said Chamber in Purple, the Consistorial Advocates in Black, the Household Chaplains of the Pope in Red, the private Chamberlains and Chamberlains of Honour, and four other Officers carrying the four Hats of the Pope of Crimson Velvet.

Next to those come, upon very fine Horses, 40 Officers of the Roman People, viz. the Judges, Justices, Secretaries, Notaries, Controllers, Fiscals, &c. in long Robes of black Velvet, with Caps of the same. The Housing of their Horses is also of black Velvet.

The Clerks of the Chamber, the Auditors of the Sacred Palace, and the Master of the Sacred Palace, comes next, on their Right comes the Dean of the said Rota, follow'd by 14 Marshals of the Roman People, with Vests of white Sattin, their upper Coats being of purple Sattin, their Caps of the same.

The 14 Captains of the 14 Quarters come next in Robes of Crimson Velvet, lac'd with Silver Cloth, the Sleeves of white Sattin, lac'd with Gold, and a black velvet Cap adorn'd with Diamonds, and other Jewels.

These are follow'd by the Governor of Rome, and Conservator of the Roman People, and on the Left of the Governor there is a vacant Place design'd for the Roman Senator; but as he claims the Precedency of the other, he never assists in that Ceremony.

Next come the Princes of the Soglio, or Pontifical Chamber, the Pope's Relations, and the Embassadors of Foreign Princes, with their Retinue, according to their Rank settled at the Court of Rome, and two Masters of the

the Ceremonies preceding immediately the Apostolical deacon, who carries the Triple Cross; he is attended two Officers with red Rods.

12. The Pope comes next in a magnificent Litter, surrounded by 50 young *Roman* Gentlemen in white and his Footmen, Messengers, and the Surveyor of the Litter. This Litter is guarded by two Files of Switzers on the back, very well arm'd, commanded by a Captain. The Litter is of red Velvet, imbroider'd and fring'd with Gold. He is in a Cassock of white Tabby, with a Racer and Stole of red Velvet, if it be in Winter Time, or a Surin in Summer, with a Cap of the same under the Hat. The Master of the Pope's Chamber, the Cup-bearer, the Secretary, and the Physician keep near the Litter, before the Swiss Guards.

13 Next to them come the Cardinals two and two on Horseback, having some Halbardiers before them. They are follow'd by the Patriarchs, the Archbishops, Bishops, Apostolick Protonotaries, Auditors, and Treasurers of the Apostolick Chamber, the Referendaries, several Drummers, and the Procession is clos'd by two Troops of Light Horse, whose Officers are richly cloath'd, and every Trooper has a Coat of red Velvet, with lining Sleeves of red and yellow Velvet, which makes a Show, when on their March, they rest or couch their Lances.

The Procession sets out from the Church of *St. Peter* the Bridge of *St. Angelo*, thence in *Bianchi* to *Piazza Pasquino*, *St. Andrew*, *Della Valle*, *Cesarini*, and the *Colosseo*, where the *Roman* People erect a Triumphal Arch through which the Pope having pass'd, is met in *Capitulum* by the Senator of the People, who having presented him with the Keys, and holding an Ivory Scepter in his Hand, makes a Speech to the new Pontiff; after which the Cavalcade proceeds to *Campo Vacino*, where the Duke of *Parma* causes another Triumphal Arch to be erected before his Palace. They proceed next through the *Coliseum*, where another Triumphal Arch is erected for the *Jews*, who there present the new Pope with the Book of *Moses*, written in *Hebrew*, and make to him the following Speech:

Most Holy Father,

These are the Laws and Statutes which the eternal God formerly gave to Moses, to be observ'd by our Fore-Fathers and their Posterity; therefore we present the same to your Holiness, most humbly requesting, that they be strictly observ'd and executed during the Course of your Pontificate, that the Almighty may pour his Blessings on your Reign, and give you Peace and Salvation.

The Answer which the Pope returns to this Speech, is as follows:

Have all due Respect and Esteem for the Law of Moses, because it proceeded from God, but I cannot approve the Interpretation you put upon it, in rejecting the Messiah, whose Son I am; this is the Reason why the Almighty has dispers'd you throughout the World; but when it will please him to call you to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion, you shall find Peace and Salvation.

As soon as this Answer is deliver'd to the Jews, they retire without speaking a Word, and the Procession passes on thence to St. John of Lateran, through Streets hung with fine Tapestry, and crowded with People. The Pope being arriv'd at the principal Portico of that Church, descends from his Litter, and is presented by the Cardinal Arch-Priest thereof with a Cross he kisses, and then which proceeds to the Throne prepar'd under the said Portico, where he puts on his Pontifical Ornaments, and a most precious Mitre. He sits on the Throne, where the Canons of that Church come to kiss his Feet, and the Arch-Priest having made a suitable Speech, presents him with the two Keys of the Church, one of Gold, and the other of Silver, in a Gold Basen with Flowers.

This Ceremony being ended, and the Cardinals having retired on their Sacred Vestments, the Pope goes to the principal Door of the Church, where he throws Holy Water upon the People, and is three Times perfum'd with incense by the Cardinal Arch-Priest, and from thence carry'd in a Chair under a Canopy, supported by the Pillars of that Church, to the Great Altar, where he makes a short Prayer, and is carry'd to a Throne in the Choir of the Church, where the Cardinals come and take their Obedience; after which, two Cardinal Deacons retire off, and put on again his Mitre, during which he gives

gives his Blessings to the People. He is carry'd from thence to the Palace of *St. John de Lateran*, where singing several Anthems, and recite several Prayers, which being finish'd, they put the Sacred *Tiara* or Triple Crown on the Pope's Head, and remove him to the great Lobby above the Portico of the Church, from whence he gives twice his Blessing to the People. This being over, he presents each Cardinal with a Gold Medal, and the General Treasurer throws Money to the People, which has been coin'd on Purpose with the Arms of his Holiness, and this Liberality is attended with repeated *Long live the Pope*, &c.

This Ceremonial was punctually observ'd when the present Pope *Innocent XIII.* took Possession of *St. John de Lateran* on the 16th of *November* last.

The Affair of Cardinal *Alberoni* has made so much Noise in the World, and relates to so many Transactions that it well deserves to be transmitted to Posterity. We have in several of our former *Registers* taken Notice of his Disgrace at the Court of *Spain*, of his Retreat from thence, and of the most material Accidents that have happen'd to him since that Time; to all which, the Tables at the End of each Volume will direct the Readers. The great Number of Papers that have been publish'd by Way of Accusation against him, and also in his Justification, were too long to find Place in our stinted Performance, and perhaps too, the Abstracts of those Pieces, publish'd by others have been very imperfect, as Abstracts generally are. They have at least been judg'd insufficient by that Cardinal himself; who therefore has thought fit to take the Substance of all the former Writings, and to publish them all in one Piece, which contains many Things that will deserve the Curiosity and Attention of the Publick, and will be Matter of Information to Posterity; for which Reason we insert this Piece at large, as it was published by the said Cardinal under the Title of

LETTER from a certain Prelate to a certain Marquess relating to Cardinal Alberoni; dated at Rome, July 19, 1721.

S I R,

YOU have so long wish'd to be inform'd of Cardinal Alberoni's Affairs, his personal Qualities, and his Reputation here, that I could not delay giving you the Satisfaction you desire, &c. Could you believe, that the pernicious Influences of the present Age, were the Cause and Motives of his Persecution? But he is an unhappy Man; and the Publick cannot forget his Eminency's Misfortune, while they see the Cardinal *del Guidice*, and the Princes of *Ursins* at Rome. You will easily guess what I intend, and, I persuade myself, that you will be of my Opinion, if you do but call to mind the Revolutions that have happen'd within these few Years in the Spanish Ministry. I make no Question but you will say I am become a Stickler for him, and that I have suffer'd myself to be gain'd over to his Interest; but when you come to reflect upon the Pleasure which I took formerly in seeing him displac'd, you will then, perhaps, do me more Justice. Neither is it improbable, that when you have fully consider'd the Complaints form'd against him, and the Patience with which he has born every Shock, without being discourag'd, you will be convinc'd, as well as I, that to declare in his Favour, is to declare on the same Side with Reason, Equity, Merit, and Justice.

When he was first represented to the World, as a Man who had disturb'd the Tranquillity of Europe, who had been the Author of a bloody War, a Favourer of the Turk, an Usurper of Church Livings, a Prevaricator with the Rights of the Holy Father, an implacable Enemy to Rome, and, moreover, as a Man who was disgrac'd by his Prince, furiously persecuted by *Clement XI*, accus'd as he was by the Voice of the whole World, and finally, rejected and rebuff'd, that he scarce knew where to be safe: All these Accusations, I say, made me hate him to such a Degree, that when I saw him at Rome during the Conclave, I could not but think that Heaven had, by its peculiar Providence, deliver'd up Antichrist into the hands of the Holy See. O what Joy was there for a zealous Champion of the Church! But the Case is alter'd; and since Darknes has been succeeded by the Light, and that the Truth has manifested itself, the Ministers of Princes

Princes look upon his Eminency with a more favourable Eye, and the wisest of them know not which to admire most in the Cardinal, whether his Constancy, or his Capacity, or Penetration. *Rome* applauds him in all Respects; and that which redounds most to his Honour, is, that those very Persons who are thoroughly acquainted with his Affairs, declare, that all the Clamour against him will come just to the same ridiculous End as the Labour of the Mountain. But to proceed now to Matters of Fact.

The Cardinal's Enemies having form'd a Plan to strip him of the Purple, thought they had no better Way to bring it about, than to blame him for the War of *Sardinia*, perswading themselves, that the Accusation would gain the more Credit, because, while he was at the Head of the *Spanish* Affairs, it was plausible to affirm, that he had laid the Foundation of that pernicious Design: And in the main, the then Conjuncture of Affairs seem'd very favourable to a Charge of that Nature, because he not only refus'd to engage with the Emperor against the Infidels, but also induc'd the King of *Spain* to promise *Pope Clement XI.* who made himself Surety for that Engagement, That he would not invade the Dominions actually possess'd by the House of *Austria*, as long as his Imperial Majesty should be engag'd against the common Enemy. In the mean Time, every Body knows, that no sooner was there a Rupture between the Court of *Vienna* and the Porte, but *Sardinia* was invaded, and the Hopes of the *Spanish* Successors, promis'd by Cardinal *Alberoni*, began to vanish.

I will not scruple to own to you, that all *Christians* were scandaliz'd at this Proceeding, and that without much Examination of the Reason of this Breach of Promise, the People condemn'd Cardinal *Alberoni* to the Ax and the Faggot, and every Body argu'd after this Manner: The Prelate is at the Helm of the *Spanish* Government; he has the supreme Direction of their Affairs; by Consequence, if the Court of *Madrid* has declar'd War against the Emperor, his Eminency is to blame for it; he aims to disturb the Peace of all Europe; he is an Enemy to the Christian Name; he has violated his Promise made to the Holy Father; he has imposed upon the Credulity of the King of *Spain*: In a Word, he is a perfidious Traitor both to the Church and his Catholic Majesty. This was the Language of the whole World, and you and I often talk'd after the same Rate, while the Cardinal kept a profound Silence, like a faithful Minister, under the Murmurs and Calumnies of Europe.

The Cardinal's Enemies were the more embolden'd, because, after he was disgrac'd, all his Papers were taken from him in *Catalonia*, so that they imagin'd he could not possibly justify himself, and give a proper Answer to the flagrant Complaints which were form'd against him, but Providence, which is pleas'd to bring all Things to light, discover'd their pernicious Design, and at the same time permitted this Prelate to recover as many authentick pieces as he wanted to prove his Innocence: For 'tis very remarkable, that the Commissioners who ransack'd his Papers and Packets, left him those that were of the greatest Importance to him, by meer Oversight.

When the News came to *Madrid*, that M. *Molines*, the Grand Inquisitor of *Spain*, was arrested, the King seem'd to be very much offended, and complain'd of it to his Ministers, especially Cardinal *Alberoni*, to whom he imparted the Design which he had form'd to declare War against the Emperor, in order to revenge the Affront put upon his Crown; and to recover Satisfaction. The Cardinal immediately oppos'd it, and did not fail to use Arguments to back his Opinion. I know that his Catholick Majesty was displeas'd with him for it; and that notwithstanding all the Deference which he desir'd in the said Minister, he wrote about it himself to the Duke *de Popoli*, to know what he would say. The said Duke by a Letter approv'd of the Design, or rather the Resolution of his Majesty, and the King signify'd the same to Cardinal *Alberoni*.

Next Day the Cardinal wrote privately to the Duke *de Popoli*, to bring him off, and to engage him to revoke that precipitant Advice which he had given the King, by shewing him the Impossibility of putting it in Execution, and the fatal Consequences, which, according to his Prediction, have happen'd: Upon this, the Duke *de Popoli* recall'd his Advice by another Letter directed to the King; but, as Ill-Luck would have it, the Cardinal's Letter to the said Duke fell into the Hands of his Majesty, who presently imagin'd that the said Letter had influenc'd that Nobleman to change his Opinion; and thereupon his Majesty dispatch'd Father *Daubenton*, his Confessor, to Cardinal *Alberoni* with his Eminency's Letter.

The Cardinal, far from being shock'd at the Sight of the Letter, own'd it, and declar'd modestly, tho' without being daunted, That he was very glad he had writ it, and that the Honour of the King, and the Interests of the Crown were too dear to him ever to alter his Opinion, desiring

desiring Father *Daubenton*, at the same Time, that he would be pleas'd to signify upon the Back of his own Letter, how frankly he, the Cardinal, had own'd it to him, in every Tittle and Circumstance.

The Confessor declar'd he was for the Resolution of making War; and did not forget to represent to his Eminency, That his Refusal to give into such a Design would very much exasperate his Majesty, and might in the Sequel prove very prejudicial to him: But all these Remonstrances signify'd nothing, and were not strong enough to change the Constancy of this Minister, who, far from losing his Courage, and giving Way to Melancholy, aimed to divert the Storm, and to gain Time, by urging them among other Reasons,

That the Season was too far advanc'd to attempt any Thing upon Sardinia; that the Enemies of Spain wou'd not fail to make their Advantage of the ill Success which the Spaniards might meet with; and that it would be much better to attack Oran; that such a Descent would be much more for the King's Honour, cheaper for Spain, and more easy to put in Execution; such much as the Promise made to the Pope not to act against the Emperor, would still remain inviolable.

What's your Opinion, Sir, of this Grievance, and can you possibly imagine, after all, that his Eminency *Alberoni* was the Author of the War of *Sardinia* or of Sicily, call it by which Name you please? Then as to the Cardinal's positively assuring the Pope, that he would send a Squadron into the *Levant*, which is another Article where by he is charg'd with having directly injur'd the Emperor, the same is refuted as follows.

Pray, Sir, do but distinguish the different Times, and you will presently reconcile the Letters. Cardinal *Alberoni* is accus'd of having employ'd that Squadron which was intended for the *Levant*, against the Emperor; but in order to refute this Charge, one need only refer to the Date of the Letters that contain'd the Orders for the Expedition to *Sardinia*, which is posterior to that wherein his Eminency promis'd the Pope to send Succours to the *Venetians*; so that no Man of good Sense can ever imagine a Minister to be guilty, or the Author of a Military Expedition, when such Minister is in good Truth altogether in the Dark as to the Cause of making such Armament, and as to the Motives for which his Prince thinks fit to conceal the Secret from him. The Cardinal is blamed likewise for the Destruction of the *Spanish* Naval Army, but if his Orders had been put in Execution, Things would

would not have happen'd as they did, for the Cardinal's Instructions to the Commander were express, to put the Army a-shore in *Sicily*, to make himself Master of *Palermo* with 5000 Men, to put all the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, into *Messina*, and then to return with the Spanish Fleet to *Cadiz*. These Instructions have been publish'd; and the Commander who exceeded, or rather transgress'd them, was very conscious to himself, that he had done what he could not justify; for after he was routed by the *English*, he did not dare to shew his Face in *Spain*, and much less at Court, all the Time the Cardinal was there. Nevertheless, because the Blow miscarry'd, behold! here's a Minister declared to be the Author of the War; and as if this was not enough, he is accused moreover, for the Rupture which happen'd between the Courts of *Rome* and *Madrid*; upon which, the *Spaniards* who were settled in that Capital of *Italy*, abandon'd it, and the Office of their Dary was shut up, and all their Dispatches suspended. which, say the Cardinal's Enemies, was done without the King's Knowledge, and meerly by his Eminency's Authority, as well as the expelling of the Nuncio *Aldrovandi*, out of all the Dominions of *Spain*, and the Invasion of the Church-Livings, which he usurp'd from the Churches of *Tarragona*, *Malaga*, and *Seville*.

Now, Sir, if you can, pray reconcile all these Accusations with the Treatment of the Cardinal at *Rome*. Would you not wonder to find the Holy See unactive, and their most cruel Enemy (to speak in the Language of the Indictments against him) before their Eyes? They have him sure; they are Masters of his Person; they may punish him as they please; he stands by himself, without any Support, without Liberty, and almost without Friends; and yet, for all this, he is tolerated, and not only so, but he is honour'd, and they are so far from declaring him guilty, that it seems as if they were disposed to decree him innocent. But I return to plead his Cause; tho' you, Sir, very well know, that I am not engag'd to his Eminency by any Tye of Interest, Kindred, or Country; for I am so firmly perswaded of his Innocence, after having seen the Pieces he has publish'd in his own Vindication, that if you had read them as well as I, you would say, That the Accusations form'd against his Eminency, owe their Rise to Passion, Jealousy, Ignorance, and an implicit Faith.

In short, I cannot conceive how it can be said, That the King of *Spain* knew nothing of the *Spaniards* being call'd Home from *Rome*, 'till after his Eminency's Disgrace;

for 'tis well known, that his Catholick Majesty dispatch'd the first Order about it to Cardinal *Acquaviva*; and that his Confessor, Father *Daubenton*, made Application to his Majesty, that his Brethren the Jesuits, then at *Rome*, might not be included in the said Recall, and that the King's Order was accordingly executed at *Rome* by Cardinal *Acquaviva*, with the said Exception. Besides, 'tis notorious, that a great many *Spaniards* of Distinction being return'd to *Madrid*, had the Honour to wait on the King, to kiss his Hand, and to tell him amidst their Compliments, with what Readiness they had obey'd his Orders, especially Abbot *Portocarrero*, whom his Majesty himself was pleas'd to commend for that Diligence and Obedience of which he had given such full Demonstration. How is it possible that the King knew nothing of the Matter, when he commonly read or caused to be read every Week, the Dispatches which he receiv'd upon that Occasion from Cardinal *Acquaviva*, inasmuch, that if the Couriers from *Rome* happen'd to come in later than ordinary, his Majesty would know the Reason of it, and nicely examined the Report they gave him; which made Cardinal *Alberoni* say one Day to a certain Person, with whom he conversed familiarly on that Subject, *I cannot conceive, that in order to push a Man into a Ditch dug for him, any Man could be so bold and so rash as to keep a Monarch from the Knowledge of his most Important Affairs? How can any one dare to render a King ignorant, for the Sake of ruining an honest Man? A strong Presumption this, (continues he) in Favour of my Innocence.*

The Expulsion of the Nuncio *Aldrovandi* from Spain, upon the Rupture betwixt that Court and *Rome*, is retorted upon Cardinal *Alberoni*, by the Holy See, as an artful Stroke of his Revenge against the then Pope. But to overthrow this Accusation, and to prove the Falshood of it, 'tis sufficient to take Notice how much his Eminency was troubled at it, who, after the Order was given for obliging the said Nuncio to depart the Kingdom, did nevertheless make bold to desire the King to grant that Prelate a Permission to take his formal Leave; which the Nuncio, like a wise Man, interpreted as a Mark of great Distinction, and of which he afterwards made an advantageous Report to the Pope.

Suffer me, Sir, to interrupt the Thread of my Discourse a little, by asking you, if a Minister is not oblig'd to inviolable Secrecy in those Affairs of State which are trusted with him by his Prince, and if he can be oblig'd to give

an Account of his Conduct when he is a Clergyman. Were the Cardinals *Ximenes*, *Richlieu*, and *Maazarin*, ever forc'd by the Holy See to submit to such hard Terms? Did that See look upon them as its Enemies, because they refused to speak out? With what wonderful Respect and Caution is a certain Cardinal treated, even at this Day, beyond the Mountains? Shall Cardinal *Alberoni* then be the only Criminal, for not having divulged the Secrets of the Court of *Madrid*; and must his Fidelity and Attachment to that Court have no other Reward than the odious Character of an Enemy to the Holy See?

You know that *Clement XI*, being resolv'd to push him to an Extremity by all manner of Prosecutions, obtain'd of your Government that he should be put under an Arrest; but at the same Time you are not ignorant, that when the State put the Question to the Holy Father, Whether the said Cardinal was guilty of *Lesa Majestatis* divine or humane, it was answer'd, of *neither*; and that thereupon he was set at full Liberty. What is it then you would have done with him? What was his Capital Crime? And why all this cruel Treatment of an Ecclesiastick who is invested with the Purple, and who besides, has been declar'd Innocent? But let us enter a little farther into the Subject, and recollect the Services he has done to the Holy See.

It was he who restor'd that good Harmony which there is betwixt the Courts of *Rome* and *Madrid*: It was he who procur'd the Recall of Nuncio *Aldrovandi*; and who, to accomplish that Point, surmounted very great Difficulties, and even made himself Enemies; and if we do but ask the Nuncio *Aldrovandi*, he will tell us with his usual Probability, that his Eminency procur'd the Condemnation and Suppression of an infamous Book, printed at *Naples* by Order of the Duke of *Uceda*, which was injurious to the then Pope, and to his illustrious Family. He will tell us, That the Decree which censur'd that indecent Performance, was drawn up by Cardinal *Alberoni*'s own Hand, that he caus'd it to be subscrib'd by his Majesty, and that he compos'd it in Terms so emphatical, and so adapted to the Roman Chancery, that 'tis as exact as if it had been drawn up by a Counsellor of the Holy Office. I cannot help telling you upon this Occasion, that one of the prime Ministers of the Court of *Madrid*, asserting in a long Conference, that this was not a Book to be censur'd, because it defended his Majesty's Rights, to the Prejudice of those of *Rome*, his Eminency answer'd, *The Question, Sir, is not of his Majesty's Rights, but rather of the Injury done to the Holy See, in*

the Person of Christ's Vicar; and I am persuaded, that the King himself will think it a Point of Honour and Confidence to censure and suppress that Libel. The whole City of Madrid remembers to this Day, with what a modest Freedom his Eminency behav'd, even at their Majesties Table, when some Courtiers attack'd the famous Bull *Unigenitus*. Why, said he, *must we reject the Operations of the Holy Spirit, and oppose a Doctrine which is receiv'd in Germany, Spain, Italy, and by most of the Churches of France?* Judge, Sir, whether this could be the Language of an Enemy to the Holy See.

The recalling of the Cardinal *del Guidice* to Spain, and to the Post of Grand Inquisitor, makes equally for the Honour both of Rome and Cardinal *Alberoni*; for it was his Eminency who conducted that whole Intrigue, with so much Address and Secrecy, against the Duke *de Bpuy*, and the Prince *de Celamare*, that the said Cardinal was within two Leagues of Madrid, before the Marquis *Grimaldo*, Secretary of State, and the Depositary of the Royal Secrets, knew any thing of his Arrival; and that when he was told of it, he protested that he could not believe it, considering how averse he thought his Catholick Majesty was to consent to that Cardinal's being recall'd. 'Tis known that the Cardinal *del Guidice* was banish'd from Spain for offering to proceed in the Court of Inquisition against *Melchior Macanaz*, Attorney-General of the Spanish Monarchy, an Office which the said *Macanaz* had set up in Opposition to the too great Authority of the Inquisition-General, and by virtue of which, that Nobleman publish'd a new System concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, which was full of Gall and Scandal against the Holy See; so that the said Attorney General was not only declar'd an implacable Enemy to the Court of Rome, but also of Cardinal *Alberoni*.

'Tis true, that the Court of Rome's refusing to dispatch the Bulls for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, in Favour of Cardinal *Alberoni*, occasion'd a Rupture between the two Courts; but the Court of Madrid complain'd, that they look'd upon that Refusal as dangerous to their Rights, and as an Attempt to deprive them of their Liberty of disposing of their Bishopricks, and other Ecclesiastical Benefices to whom they thought fit; and the most eminent Lawyers in Spain took up the Pen to defend the Rights of his Catholick Majesty against the Holy See. But pray, what Use do you think his Eminency made of the Papers written on this Side of the Question, and especially of a cor-

in Libel which fell into his Hands, in the Presence, of
Lewis de Mirabel, President of *Castille*? Why, he
trew it into the Fire, without giving it a Reading.
can it be supposed, that in all this he behaved as
Enemy of the Holy See?

With just the same Prejudice his Eminency is accused of
Design to withdraw *Spain* from the Obedience of the
Holy See. I cannot think any body so void of Judgment
and Knowledge, as to be ignorant of the Attachment of
the Spanish Monarchy to the Holy Catholick Apostolick
and Roman Church, and none but such as are ill-minded,
stark-blind, can doubt of the solid Piety of the King
of *Spain*, of his Submission to the Holy See, and of his
due Respect for the Holy Father; so that either the World
till all this while have a wrong Notion of the Religion
of the Court of *Madrid*, (a Thought which no Person of
honour can entertain without Horror) or else Cardinal *Alberoni*
must be pronounced an ungodly Wretch, without
Faith, without Law, and a Man of no Religion at all;
saying which would be no less scandalous to the Holy
See, who has chose him one of the Members of the Sacred
College, than to the Virtue of that Prelate, so conspicuous
in all his Undertakings. Now, Sir, pray observe if the
Cardinal's Enemies come off any whit better than those
tragedies which we often see too much charged with
accusations; and whether Calumnies so gross, and those too
grossly maintain'd, must not appear altogether as ridi-
culous to the Reader as such Kind of Stage-Plays.

If you would know after what Manner he invaded Ec-
clesiastical Benefices, you need only read what follows.
This Prelate having been advanced to the Dignity of a
Cardinal, not by his Intrigues and Cabals, as his Enemies
have misrepresented abroad, but at the Recommendation
of their Catholick Majesties, who with their own Hands
wrote several Letters about it to *Rome*, after they had sol-
licitated that Dignity for him by their Instances with the
Pope *Aldrovandi*, not to mention the Hopes which *Cle-
ment XI.* gave *Alberoni* of the Cap, for the Services he had
done to the Church: When this Prelate, I say, was made
Cardinal, the Court of *Madrid* knowing that he had no
Estate to support his new Dignity, assign'd him the
revenue of the Church of *Tarragona*, by the Advices of
some Divines, and of his Majesty's Confessor. After-
wards he was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Malaga*,
and then to the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, of which he
could not obtain the Bulls, for certain Reasons of State,
not

nor thought fit to be publish'd, tho' Cardinal *Alberoni* communicated them to Cardinal *Alberoni*, telling him the Part of his Holiness, that the Bulls for *Seville* would be dispatch'd in due Time, and that his Eminency might enjoy the Revenues of it in the mean while; and this Nuncio *Aldrovandi* confirm'd afterwards to his Eminency by Word of Mouth; so that by virtue of this Grant from the Holy Father, the Cardinal receiv'd Part of the Revenues of the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, without taking those of *Malaga*, and without exercising so much as an Act of Jurisdiction at *Torregona*, tho' the Bulls for the Ends have been dispatch'd about two Years ago. Thus you see after what Manner Cardinal *Alberoni* invaded the Churches of *Spain*, and appropriated their Revenues.

We shall be better able to judge of his Disinterestedness if one does but reflect, that during the whole Course of his Ministry, he never had a View to advance any of his Relations to Posts, nor to give so much as a Piskin by Way of Pension to a certain Nephew of his, though a Clergyman, and endow'd with great and good Qualities; and it may be said to *Alberoni's* Honour and Glory, that the Wealth he was Master of during his Stay at *Madrid*, only serv'd the better to display his present Impartiality; for he made it his Business to enrich others rather than himself, a Testimony which *Spain* publicly allows him, and which gives Reputation to his Generosity. If you require any Proofs, Sir, of what I here advance, I must tell you, that without any Manner of Fee or Reward he advanced certain *Spaniards*, to him unknown, who were of Quality, though poor, to the highest Posts in the Kingdom; and I can assure you, that all *Madrid* confesses even at this Day, that it will be a hard Matter to find a Prelate as charitable as he was; for besides the great Alms he caus'd to be distributed to Families in Distress, who were ashamed to beg, he was never known to turn away a poor Beggar without giving him a *Julio*, (which is an *Italian* 5*d.*) Hitherto, Sir, you have seen after what Manner Cardinal *Alberoni* intended to embroil all *Europe*, and to disturb its Tranquillity; how he has been charg'd as the Author of an ungodly sacrilegious War, as having invaded Ecclesiastical Estates, as having been the sworn Enemy of the Holy Father, of the Holy See, and of the City of *Rome*.

But all this is nothing to what comes next, viz. his being accused of a Design to turn *Turk*. This is, Sir, one of the grand Articles in the Charge against his Eminency

Enemies will have it, that he was strongly inclined to *Turk*. As for my own Part, who don't believe a Word of it, but take it only to be a fantastical Fiction, if I have been credulous enough to give into it, I shall go farther about to undeceive you, than just to put you in Mind of the fair Opportunity which Cardinal *Alberoni* had pass'd over to *Constantinople*, when he had the whole World at his Disposal, and yet could not be sure where to be safe. He might, without Doubt, have been then very welcome at the *Porte*, since it is insinuated, in order to put the better Face upon this Accusation, that while he was in the Spanish Service, he held a Correspondence with the Ottoman Ministers, and was Master of all their Secrets. But you will say, That no body of Common Sense would offer to mention such Things before the Tribunal of a Sovereign Pontiff. They are very much in the Right; and yet this has been done without much Regard either to the Holy See, or to Cardinal *Alberoni*.

But taking it for granted, that his Eminency did maintain a secret Correspondence with *Turks*; does it follow thence, that he had a Design to turn *Mussulman*, and that he had renounc'd his Religion? Does *France* cease to be Christian, because she has Treaties with the *Porte*, and gives her Embassadors, and does the Court of *Rome* object as a Crime, to one of the Prime Ministers of his most Christian Majesty? The World still remembers what pass'd at the Siege of *Nizza*, when that unfortunate City was block'd by the French and Turkish Vessels in Conjunction. The Holy See neither said nor did any thing to the Master of the most Christian King, tho' he was a Cardinal. Why then shall one be temporis'd with, and another treated with the utmost Severity?

Every body knows that the Prince *de Cellamare*, the French Ambassador at *Paris*, having receiv'd an Express from Prince *Ragotski*, with a Letter for his Catholick Majesty, sent it forward to *Madrid*, and recommended it to Cardinal *Alberoni*. The Person deputed to carry it was a French Officer, whom his Eminency introduced to the King, with the Letter from the Prince for the King, and which was received by that Prelate. Over and above what was contain'd in the two Letters, this Officer desired two Things by Word of Mouth, viz. Arms and Ammunition, that his Catholick Majesty would be pleas'd to send a Ship to the said Prince, in order to give him the more easy Access to the *Porte*. The first Proposition was rejected, tho' it might have been granted well enough, if the Prince had

who

who implor'd Succours for the recovering of his Dominions, had been a Catholick. But the second was accepted partly to do Honour to the Memory of Lewis XIV, who had taken that unhappy Prince under his Protection. Accordingly, an Envoy was dispatch'd, and his Instructions import'd, That it was to do an Honour to Prince Ragotski, and that he should be careful not to hold any Correspondence with the Ministers of the Porte. The Minister immediately wrote a Letter, giving Advice of his Arrival at *Adrianople*; and in a second Letter he signify'd, That his Person had been of no Service to the Prince, tho' he had done all that was in his Power to introduce him to the Ministers of the Grand Seignior. Upon this, the Court of *Madrid* order'd their Envoy to return, without Cardinal *Alberoni's* writing one Word to him about the Matter, any more than the Prince *Ragotski*, who, by the Way, complain'd heartily against his Eminency. This now, Sir, is the Sum and Substance of all Cardinal *Alberoni's* Intelligence with the Ottoman Porte; for if there had been any thing more to his Enemies would not have failed of improving it to his Disadvantage.

'Tis agreed, That the first Step Cardinal *Alberoni* made towards *Spain*, consisted in his Intrigues with the Court of *France*, by Means of the Duke of *Alba*, then Ambassador at *Paris*, in order to determine the Duke de *Vendosme* to take upon him the chief Command of his Catholick Majesty's Troops. He succeeded, and the Prince set out with his Army, tho' he was at that Time no more than a plain Affair. They were scarce arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of *Bayonne*, but they heard of the Defeat of the *Castilians* near *Sagossa*, and of the false Rumour that *Philip V.* was mortally wounded in the Battle. There needed nothing more to discourage the Duke de *Vendosme*, and to make him refuse to return from whence he came; and this he would have done infallibly, if Cardinal *Alberoni* had not vigorously represented to him, that by going back he would tarnish his Glory, dishearten the King's Friends, and completely ruin the Hopes they had entertain'd of retrieving the Affairs of the Crown of *Spain*: But if on the contrary, he would be pleas'd to advance into the Country, the *Spaniards* would take Courage, and their Enemies would fail them. These Remonstrances were so effective, that the Duke of *Vendosme* push'd as far as *Bayonne*, where, as an Aggravation of his Misfortune, he was attack'd with the Gout. There being an absolute Necessity to pursue the Prince again, and to get over this Obstacle; this

that was perform'd by Cardinal *Alberoni*. I shall not speak here of the Heroick Actions of that Prince. 'Tis very well known, that he conquer'd his Enemies; and by his Valour, and his other Virtues, retriev'd the Honour of the Spanish Monarchy. The Duke of *Vendosme* dying in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, Cardinal *Alberoni* resided at *Madrid* in Quality of Envoy from the Duke of *Parma*, and there it was that, in some Conferences with the Dutches of *Urffins*, he began the Treaty of Marriage between the Catholick Majesty and the Princess of *Parma*, and carry'd it on with so much Address and Secrecy, that he happily succeeded, to the great Surprize of all the Courts in Europe.

After the Conclusion of that important Affair, Cardinal *Alberoni* took the Reins of Government into his hands, and from that Time People of the clearest Sight, perceiv'd that it was the Aim of their new Minister to make every Thing contribute to the Glory of his Prince, and the Advantage of the Monarchy, both by re-establishing a lost Trade, and by setting the Marine Affairs on a good Footing: Indeed the then Posture of the Spanish Affairs could not but give him a World of Pain: The *Indies* having been abandon'd for above thirty Years, to the Foreigners; the Kingdom being left without Troops, without Arms, and without Artillery, and with very little Money, without the Means of getting more; the Country without Manufactures, and by Consequence oblig'd to buy every Thing of Foreigners: In a Word, the Royal Treasury was so exhausted; and not to speak of the calamitous Times of *Charles II.* who, for Want of Money, could not go so often as he would into the Country, Affairs were in so dismal a Condition, that the Cardinal had much ado to find Money to pay for some *Indies* made at *Paris* by the late Queen's Order, and which were detain'd there for 30000 Livres, besides the 1000 Pistoles which were due to *M. Boucher*, a Merchant at *Paris*, and the Sums of Money which the Spanish Merchants were oblig'd to take up at 12 per Cent. Interest, to enable them to load their Gallies.

Yet for all this, don't think, Sir, that Cardinal *Alberoni* was daunted: His noble Courage was not cast down; and one Day, when his Majesty was talking with him about redressing his Finances, he protested, That if his Majesty could but keep the Kingdom from being engag'd in any Foreign or Civil War for the Space of five Years, only, he had such a Plan as would go a great Way to make him the most

most formidable Monarch in Europe, both by Sea and Land. To bring this noble Design to pass, he began with purging the Kingdom of a vast Number of Bloodsuckers, who prey'd upon the Vitals of the Prince and his People. With that View he turn'd off the useless Mouths from the Court and Household; and by his Means the Life-Guards were broke and disbanded. It was he also who suppressed the four Treasurers, and substituted Receivers or Bank-keepers in their Place, by which Reform, great Summs were left in Course of Payment, return'd into the King's Hand, and the Current which had been stopp'd up, began to flow into his Majesty's Coffers.

You may easily imagine, Sir, that all these Retrenchments could not but create his Eminency a great many Enemies; but he was a Man of too much Resolution to be shock'd, and the Interests of his King and Country were at the same Time too precious to him, to make him flag in the Prosecution of what he had so happily undertaken and brought to pass. But this was not all; for it was necessary to fill the great Posts with Persons of the greatest Worth; and this he perform'd with so much Economy in the Promotion of Persons to both Military and Civil Stations, that without Regard to Recommendations from any Quarter whatsoever, he who had the most Merit was the best rewarded. 'Tis well known, that the Court of *Madrid* keeps a great many Secretaries, who they trust with most of their Affairs, even of the greatest Concern, and that by their Negligence or Death the most important Deeds used to be lost, so as never to be recover'd when call'd for. Cardinal *Alberoni* remedy'd this Abuse by erecting an Office at his own House, to which every Secretary was oblig'd to bring his Papers, and where he used to give about an Hour's Attendance, and then was sent abroad for Refreshment. The Things being not yet brought to Maturity, he made a Chancery of the Palace of *Udolph*, in which he reposit'd all the publick Papers, after he had taken Care to send the most important to the Archives at *Simancas*. But this was not all neither; for he brought all the Courts of Justice to one Place, where you may see the Magistrates, the Councils, the Treasurer-General and the Chamber of Accounts, &c. as it were under one Roof; and what was still more commodious for the Publick, was his publishing an Ordinance, enjoining the Courts to be kept open from One o'Clock in the Afternoon till Three, and to be open'd likewise in the Evening, and at the same Time he made Provision for augmenting

Salaries of the Officers, and for their being regularly paid.

The Cardinal not only signaliz'd his Justice, but his Humanity. When Father *Daubenton* told him, that the late King had order'd Provision to be made for 80 poor Orphan Girls in a Sort of Hospital at *Madrid*, his Eminency went thither along with the said Father, and finding the House in a very sorry Condition, immediately took Care to have their Lodgings made better. He was at the sole Charge of curing 15 other Girls, who were all sick of a contagious Distemper, which was in Danger of spreading; I mention this, Sir, only for the Sake of telling you how uneasy he was in his Mind till the Count *de Moray's* Palace, fix'd on for their better Accommodation, was completely repair'd, to which he likewise contributed out of his own Purse. When this was done, he set up the Arms of the King and Queen over the Gate of the House, and nam'd it the Royal College of our Lady *del Amparo* (Protectress.) Here he caus'd those poor Girls to be cloath'd, after he had cloath'd them, and furnish'd their Hospital with a vast Stock of Provisions.

Now, Sir, we will enter into the particular Parts of his Administration, and take a View of the great Advantages he has procur'd for *Spain*. It was he who erected at *Salamanca* (a fine City in *Castile*) that famous Woollen Manufacture which flourishes there at this Day, and furnishes Cloathing enough for the King's Army, whereas before, the *Spaniards* were oblig'd to import Stuffs from foreign Parts; an Undertaking for which he is the more to be admir'd, because there being a Scarcity of Water in that Place he chose for setting up the said Manufacture, he found a Way to bring it from the neighbouring River *Hlenares*, (or *Henares*) and thereby to furnish as much as was requir'd for the Use of the said Fabrick. Don't think, Sir, that he got the Workmen and chief Undertakers in *Spain*; no, *Holland* furnish'd him at one Time with about 500 Families, who landed at *Bilboa*, with the necessary Moveables and Tools, and these were the People he first set at Work. I might also mention Dyers he procur'd out of *England*, and the great Number of little Boys from the Hospitals to help and prepare the Wool; but, to be short, *Spain* was able, in a very little Time, to cloath her Troops without being beholden to Foreigners.

It was he also who set up a Fabrick for Linnen Cloth as that of *Holland*, under the Direction of his good

Friend the Baron de Ripperda, formerly the Dutch Ambassador at *Madrid*, whom he converted to the Roman Catholic Religion. At the same Time, his Eminency understanding, that the Fathers of the Escorial had the Privilege of vending all over the *Spanish* Monarchy, Maps, Books, Breviaries, and other Books of Devotion, and that they were oblig'd to send to *Antwerp* for them, he set up a fine Printing-House, that the good Fathers might get them at Home, and dispatch'd a License to Don John Gonsalves to erect a Glass House.

Thus indefatigable and successful was he in whatever he undertook! But he did not stop here. His grand Design was to retrieve the *Spanish* Navigation, and re-establish their Commerce, and to this he apply'd himself with Success. After he had had several Conferences on this Subject with Merchants, and the most knowing Persons of all Nations, he resolv'd to make *Cadiz* the noblest and most famous Port in *Europe*, to erect Magazines and Arsenals there, and to set up Fabricks for Naval Stores. Then turning his Thoughts to the Subject of Trade, he immediately quash'd the Disputes of particular Trades, and made another Plan, and reform'd the *Tarif*. In a Word, it was he who regulated the Tobacco Trade from hence, a Trade which brings in a great deal more than it did formerly, both to the King and Kingdom. I might say much of the Castles of *Aranjuez* and *Madrid*, which he not only embellish'd, but render'd more commodious; but it may suffice to observe, that he remedy'd an Abuse which had prevail'd there a long Time, viz. the great Charge of lodging the Moveables, belonging to the Crown in private Houses, for want of Room in the Castles.

This is not all. He founded a College of 400 young Gentlemen at *Cadiz*, to which he invited celebrated Mathematicians to instruct them, especially in Navigation, to qualify them hereafter for Captains of Ships, and thereby to enable the *Spaniards* to shake off the Yoke of foreigners. But you will say, perhaps, there are so many Difficulties to get over before this can be done, that it never to be so much as thought of in *Spain*. I own, the Thing consider'd in itself, was, at that juncture, a difficult Task. The Art of Building Ships, making Rigging and Sail-Cloth, was almost forgot; for it had been laid aside so long, that had it not been for *Holland* and some other Countries, the *Spaniards* would have been very much at a Loss for the necessary Riggings. But

of all this! our Cardinal knew how to surmount all Difficulties.

In short, what did he do but bought several Men of War, and a good Number of Transports, causing all the necessary Rigging to be put on Board them. Then he took Care to have more made at *Havana*, whither he sent Workmen, especially of your Country; and without being discourag'd at the Sight of empty Magazines and Arsenals, he caus'd 14 Men of War to be built, three in *Catalonia*, and eleven in the Harbours of *Biscay*, to the Amazement of the whole Kingdom, of which those in the Ports of *Biscay* were burnt during the last War with *France*, in Presence of Colonel *Stanhope*, together with a great Quantity of Timber on Board fit for building Ships. And what would you say, if I should tell you, that his Eminency left above 800 Masts for Shipping in the Port of *Los Alfajes*?

America was become *Terra Incognita* even to *Spain*, it being so much neglected, that if the King wanted to have any News from the *Indies*, he was oblig'd to send away a Ship belonging to private Persons, which, at Times, cost an immense Sum of Money: In short, the vast Dominions of *Mexico* were open to all Foreigners, who being suffer'd as it were to run in prohibited Goods with Impunity, were thereby encourag'd to continue their Robbery. The Thing being of too great Moment to be disregarded, the Cardinal appointed eight light Ships to carry Orders from Court, and Letters from private Persons, and so well regulated their Departure and Return, that it look'd like a settled Post betwixt *Old* and *New Spain*. As to the contraband Trade, he complain'd of it in *France*, and dispatch'd four large Men of War to cruise in the *South-Sea*, which seiz'd, for the first Time, and as it were by Way of Reprisal, above five Millions of Pieces of Eight; but that which was the most agreeable Surprise of all to the *Spaniards*, was, to see Military Discipline re-establish'd in the Kingdom, the Troops paid and cloath'd, and both the Officer and Soldier zealous to do his Duty.

Artillery was such a Rarity in *Spain*, that the Citadel of *Pampeluna* had but 14 Cannon either of Brass or Iron, and no Ammunition at all. And if the Key of the Kingdom was so ill provided, what must you think, Sir, of other Places? To remedy this so crying a Defect, Cardinal *Alberoni*, after having procur'd a vast Quantity of Metal from *Holland*, establish'd four Founderies, and set

Men

Men to work with so much Diligence, that when his Majesty was at *Pampeluna*, he saw a Train of 335 Pieces of Brass Cannon, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, and such an Abundance of Provisions, as were enough to have maintain'd a Garrison of 8000 Men for six Months in Case of a Siege, and all this exclusive of the Train of Artillery sent to *Sardinia* and *Sicily*, the Number of which is not known. This was not all, his Eminency also reviv'd the Fabrick of Muskets and Iron Cannon, which was almost sunk in *Biscay*, and establish'd others five Leagues from *Madrid*, and at *Barcelona*, which saves the great Sums the *Spanish* Government was oblig'd to pay for Muskets to *France*.

Can you think, Sir, after all this, that his Eminency meant to oppress the People, and to load them with Taxes, in order to enrich himself with the Spoils of their Fortunes? Ah, Sir, were you but thoroughly sensible how formidable *Spain* would be, if she had always a consummate Minister at the Head of her Affairs, you would tell me quite another Story. Let but the Finance of the Treasury be once wisely manag'd, Commerce well settled, the Disbursements of the Nation duly regulated, and the warrant the rest is easy to bring about. Thus it was, that the Cardinal, by putting these grand Maxims in Practice, hinder'd the King from contracting any Debt during his Ministry, eased the People of a great Number of Imposts which lay heavy upon them, and by these Means it was that to give the better Lustre to the Accession of a *Foreign* Princess to the *Spanish* Throne, he discharg'd the Kingdom of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, as well as *Catalonia*, from those Taxes which the Crown had laid upon the Estates and Offices of every private Person.

'Tis equally surprizing, Sir, that during the last War, which *Spain* carry'd on as it were against all *Europe*, yet the Kingdom contracted no Debt, and all the while his Eminency laid no Tax upon the People. It is Matter of equal Astonishment, how his Eminency was able to furnish the immense Charges of two Expeditions, one against *Great Britain*, and the other against the Islands of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; that his Eminency should remit above 700,000 Pistoles to *Messina* and *Porto Longone* in 1719, for the Maintenance of the Troop, and the Pay of the Garrisons; and that he should make the Citadels of *Barcelona* and *Pampeluna* so compleat, and, at the same Time, repair the Fortifications of *Ostende*, *Roset*, *Girona*, *Jaca*, *Castell-cidad*, *Fontarabia*, and *St. Sebastian*. Yet all this

as Spain able to do under the Ministry of that Cardinal. I beseech you look back, and see what a despicable Figure Spain made at the Congress of *Utrecht*.

She was then in so drooping a Condition, that her Ministers scarce had the Courage to open their Lips in Defence of her Rights, but saw her stripp'd of her Dominions in *Italy* and *Flanders*, without daring to speak one Word: She was once in such a Condition, that after the *French* had evacuated *Catalonia*, the whole Kingdom of *Spain* was not able to reduce the City of *Barcelona*, but was forc'd to beg Succours from *France*, without which it would have been altogether as impossible for her to have reduc'd the Inhabitants of *Majorca*. Yet this same *Spain*, so poor and so weak, saw herself, in the Compass of two Years, which was the Time that the Cardinal was Prime Minister, in a Condition to conquer the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and speedily to rendezvous a Fleet of 400 Sail, on Board of which she embark'd 50000 Men, including 10000 of the regular Troops, which she put on Shore at *Algera*, with 7000 Horses, 80 Mortars, 300 Cannon of different Bores, Ammunition, and Provisions for several Months, 20000 Muskets for arming the Peasants, and a Million of Pieces of Eight in ready Cash: In a Word, this Crown, which was so contemptible, has the Satisfaction to see the Ministers of two of the chief Powers of *Europe*, now at *Madrid*, offering and suing for Peace. Is such Success any whit short of a Miracle; and is it possible to rob Cardinal *Alberoni* of the Glory of it, without apparent Injustice?

'Tis very probable therefore, that if his Ministry had been of a longer Duration, and if his Enemies, envious of his Happiness, or rather the Happiness of *Spain*, had supplanted him, he had still nobler Designs to put in Execution; for he had resolv'd to take off the Impost, call'd *Los Milliones*, an insupportable Burden, which the People have groan'd under for a long Time: He intended to have sent for the *Spanish* Jesuit *de Castro* out of *Italy*, in order to found four Colleges for the young Nobility: He design'd to have introduc'd Fabricks of all Sorts into *Spain*; and had for that End engag'd the best Workmen of *England* and *France*, but eight Days before he left *Madrid*, he sent a Dutch Engineer whom he had sent for to *Madrid*, to render the River *Manzanarez* navigable, for the better transporting to that City Provisions, and especially Wood and Coal, which are now carry'd thither on the Backs of Mules: Moreover, he had resolv'd to erect two *Spanish* Com-

Companies, for carrying on the Trade of the Nation in both the *East* and *West-Indies*; and forasmuch as there was an absolute Necessity for a safer Port than those of *Passage* and *Santagena*, he had cast his Eyes upon *Ferrol* in *Galicia*, in order to make a secure Harbour there, both against Tempests, and Invaders, and with this View it was, that after having held a Conference with the *Marquis de Risbourg*, Governor of *Galicia*, he dispatched him with 40000 Pieces of Eight, to set Workmen upon it.

'Tis easy to conceive, that such vast Undertakings could not but create him great Enemies abroad; and this was really the Consequence, insomuch, that my Lord *Stanhope*, being then at *Madrid*, and observing the Measures which Cardinal *Alberoni* took to retrieve the Affairs of the Kingdom, said, *If Spain goes on at this Rate, and has the same Success in the other Establishments she has in France, there is no Power will be able to resist her.* For never was Minister known, who was more indefatigable in his Application to the Good of his Country than his Eminency, which made several Persons say, *They had rather be Slaves at Algier, than live as Cardinal Alberoni did at the Court of Madrid.*

In short, I am at a Loss to conceive how it was possible for one Man alone to form such prodigious Undertakings, and how he was able to put the greatest Part of them into Execution in so short a Space of Time. 'Tis true, he was a Man of a strong Constitution, and that he was as temperate as he was healthy, contenting himself with one or two Meals a Day without Wine, and without Supper, so that 'tis next to a Miracle, how a Person, thro' whose every Thing circulated, was able to support himself under so mighty a Burthen.

But now you will say, perhaps, How comes Spain to persecute so great a Man, who has done her such valuable Service? How comes he to be driven out of the Country with Disgrace, and render'd hateful to all the Powers abroad? Why, Sir, 'tis what I am not wise enough to account for, without having Recourse to certain Reasons of State which are kept Secret, or to the Capriciousness of his Destiny; for all the Complaints which have been form'd against him, and which have been made public, appear to be notoriously false. And if you should ask his Eminency the Question, he will tell you, what he has said several Times to others, *That he knows nothing of it, and that he should think himself very happy if he did,*

might have thereby an Opportunity to justify himself. But the greatest Wonder of all is to come:

When his Disgrace was known at *Madrid*, and when he was order'd, in the King's Name, to depart the Kingdom, he had such a prodigious Levee of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy at his House to wish him farewell, and to condole his Misfortunes, that the Court being uneasy to see him so much taken Notice of, oblig'd him to leave *Madrid* a Day sooner than the Term prescrib'd. Do you account for this Conduct if you can; for my Part I own it is a Riddle to me, and I can ascribe his Disgrace to nothing else but the Jealousy of foreign Princes, who could not but take Umbrage, when they saw with what Application and Success his Eminency labour'd to render *Spain* formidable by Sea and Land: And I cannot help thinking, that his constant Refusal of entering into the Triple Alliance, might also contribute to his Downfall.

All the World knows the Peace of *Utrecht* was very disadvantageous to *Spain*, and that it cost that Monarchy, *Maior*, *Port-Mahon*, with the whole Island, the Treaty of *Assens*, and the Renunciation of the Crown of *France* by his present Majesty, and his Descendants for ever: Cardinal *Aiberoni* had it very much at Heart to reverse what had been done too hastily, and without the Consent of King *Philip*, who was oblig'd to sacrifice this for the Preservation of his Crown: He endeavour'd to dispose the contracting Powers to recede from some of the above mention'd Articles, and to restore to the King, his Master, some of that Glory which had been taken from him; insomuch, that one Day when the *Spanish* Ministers complain'd to him how backward the Powers were in executing the respective Conventions, and especially the Treaty of *Utrecht*, his Eminency answer'd them in these very Words, *You tell me of a Treaty made for the Devil.* — But now let us enter a little into the Motives which the Powers had to make first a Triple, and then a Quadruple Alliance:

The Dominions which *Spain* possess'd in *Italy* before the Treaty of *Utrecht*, falling to the House of *Austria*, it was necessary for the Emperor to think upon the Ways and Means of preserving them. He had formidable Enemies on all sides; he gave him no little Uneasiness, viz. the *Turks*; and his other Neighbours, who aim'd at enlarging their Power; besides, in Case of an Attack, how was it possible for him to keep his Ground, and to send for Troops a long Way off to defend his Country, and repulse the In-

vaders after they had once set Foot in it? The Places were not provided, nor could they be put into a good Posture without a great deal of Time. Consider then, Sir, if the Emperor had not good Cause to enter into the Triple Alliance, and do you be the Judge, whether, if he had not done so, he had preserv'd Italy against the Arms of Spain, which began to be formidable, and whose Forces increas'd every Day.

You know, Sir, that the then State of Affairs both in France and England, made the Emperor's Concurrence with them necessary for their own Security: For this End was form'd the Quadruple Alliance; and it may be said, that those two Crowns had a greater View to their own Safety and Tranquillity, than to that of Europe; for they took that Opportunity to make up what they thought defective in the Treaty of *Utrecht*. France desires the King of Spain to make a new Renunciation of that Crown, as well for himself as for his Successors: France was afraid, lest in Process of Time, the Renunciation might be superseded and invalid, because it was obtain'd *Vi & Armis*, and thought that such new Renunciation would be much the more voluntary and free, as it would be made in Time of Peace, promising, in Exchange, to get Spain admitted into the Quadruple Alliance, and all the Benefits thereof. But this Generosity was so far from dealing the Eyes of Cardinal Alberoni, that he had the Courage to tell his Catholick Majesty, That he ought to consider well before he lay up his Hands by any such Engagement, or else he would do irreparable Injury both to himself and the whole Royal Family, and that the Sails ought not to be furl'd without a necessity. The young King of France, says he, your Nephew, is in good Health; to what Purpose is it then to think about his Successor? Besides, the former Renunciation is either valid, or it is not. If it is valid, what need is there of another? If it is not, what Need is there for making one so valid as to tie up the Majesty's Hands? The Hint was follow'd, and France was disgust'd; nevertheless, a very civil Answer was return'd, viz. That his Catholick Majesty depended upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and thought it not worth his while to turn his course to any other Alliance.

On the other Hand, Great Britain dreading Cardinal Alberoni's Intrigues with the Pretender, who was sent into Spain, endeavour'd to frustrate all his Eminency's prodigious Designs. The vast Number of Spies he kept in Pay to learn every Thing that pass'd, was a very great Eye-sore, and especially the Cardinal's League with the

are King of Sweden, insomuch, that King George, in his speech at the Opening of his Parliament, complain'd sharply against the Cardinal and his Undertakings. Now behold France and England united in Interests against Cardinal Alberoni, and seeking to supplant and disgrace him, on Pretence, that Europe would never be at rest so long as he sat at the Helm of the Spanish Affairs.

A Resolution being taken accordingly by those two Powers, the chief Management of the Affair was committed to my Lord Peterborough, who, by his Voyages to Italy, had all Opportunities that could be to perform his Commission. He found out a Way to render the Cardinal odious at several Courts, where before, he was countenanc'd; and he succeeded so well, that, by the Help of some Monks, or bigotted Priests, the Reports he had spread were carry'd as far as Madrid, and told to the King. At first his Majesty gave little or no Heed to them; but they were so often rung in his Ears, that at length he believ'd some, if not all of them: And that being artfully pitch'd upon as a proper Juncture for proposing the Triple Alliance between France, Spain, and England, and the Proposal being of itself very inviting, the King turn'd off his Minister, would hear no more of his Lectures in Politicks, and faced about all at once to the Cardinal's Enemies. That, Sir, is what I think occasion'd his Eminency's Fall.

The Author of the Letter proceeds with some Political Remarks on the four contracting Powers, (*viz. Germany, Great Britain, France, and Holland*) and then passes to this Dilemma, which is an Argument used at Rome in his Eminency's Justification. Persons who are entirely neuter, say, that Cardinal Alberoni is either innocent, as appears, in that every Charge against him has been prov'd to be false, or else he is guilty of some Crimes which are unknown. If he is innocent, does his Catholick Majesty, who has never appear'd in the Process against him, either as an Actor or Abettor, and whose Conscience and Piety are the Admiration of his People; does he, I say, lend his Name for the Persecution of an innocent Minister, a Clergyman, a Bishop, and a Cardinal? No, all that have the Honour to know the King of Spain, will never believe it.

But if the Cardinal is guilty, and deserves Chastisement, it ought to be very light, considering how long he has endur'd all Manner of Fatigue, encounter'd all Dangers, and how low he is sunk in his Credit: For, in

a Word, Sir, don't you think that he hath suffer'd enough in Conscience? To be banish'd from the Court of *Madrid*, and the whole Kingdom of *Spain*; to have his Baggage and Pape's taken from him, without being permitted to pass into *Portugal* for the greater Security of his Person; to be attack'd in *Catalonia* by a great Band of *Miquelets*, who put him in Danger of his Life; to be arrested in *Italy*; to be compell'd to shift by himself, and to wander in the Mountains without Cloaths fit for Travelling, and often without Provisions; to be oblig'd to shun all the Ambushes laid to take him, and, by Consequence to put him to Death; and, finally, to be accus'd with so much Fury at *Rome*, as to be branded, without the least Decorum, with the odious Characters of an ungodly, sacrilegious, cursed Mifcreant, &c. These, I think, are Mortifications bad enough with a Vengeance, without need of putting him under farther Severities. But it is truly to be admir'd in his Eminency, that this Prosecution, notwithstanding it has been so cruel, never provok'd him to utter an unhandsome Word of either the King, the Queen, or the *Farnese* Family; which a Person of great Note observing some Time ago, could not help asking his Eminency the Reason, who answer'd him, *I am to suffer for all their Catholick Majesty's Favours, but hope to satisfy the whole World, that I have not deserv'd such Treatment.*

This Apology for Cardinal *Alberoni*, which is agreed on all Hands was written by himself, discovers several particular Intrigues, to which the World were altogether Strangers, or of which, at least, they had but imperfect Accounts. It is indeed a fair Side of the Medal; but that our Readers may not be impos'd upon by the specious Representations of this Cardinal, it is but reasonable to give them the Answer to this Piece, which is no less curious than the Letter itself: But being too long to be inserted in this Register, we shall refer it to our next; and only here observe, that these two Pieces highly deserve to be preserv'd in this Collection, because they contain many important Transactions, which, perhaps, would have been bury'd in Oblivion, and never be treated of in a General History, were they not preserv'd in Collections of this Nature. We proceed now to an Affair of yet greater Moment, of which *Italy* likewise is the Scene; and which we will give our Readers under the Title of

TUSCANY

TUSCANY.

THE Succession to the Dominions of *Tuscany* is Matter of great Uneasiness, particularly to the Pope, and the States of *Italy*; and if it should not be amicably settled, will infallibly involve most of the Princes of Europe in a new War. The *Spaniards* pretend to secure the Succession to the Infant *Don Carlos*, while the *Germans* assert, That that *Dutchy* is but a Fief of the Empire, and consequently in Default of Male Heirs, ought to revert to the Imperial Crown. The Pretensions of both these contending Parties cannot be set in a clearer Light, than the two following Pieces; the first of which is

Abstract of the Memorial drawn up by the Ministers of Tuscany, proving that Dutchy to be a free State, and absolutely independent on the Emperor and Empire.

THE Author of the Memorial denies, in the first Place, that the Emperor or Empire have any Manner of Right over the whole State of *Tuscany*, and seems to be surpris'd, that the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance are able to believe, that the whole State of *Tuscany* is a Fief of the Empire; a Mistake, which, he says, might have been avoided, if the Great Duke had been consulted about it as it was but Reason to expect.

Then the Author proceeds directly to the main Point, and affirms, That the Republick of *Florence* has been entirely independent on the Empire ever since it had a being: That it has always been govern'd by its own Laws, and by its own Magistrates, who were at first Consuls, then Elders, and at last Priors, who derived all their Authority from the People that chose them, without being confirm'd by any other Power: That the Republick has been expos'd to various Shocks, but always prevented the Consequence in Time; and that it has so well maintain'd its Liberty, that when the Civil War demanded a Reform in the State, Recourse was had to the Holy See for restoring Peace among the Inhabitants, and for granting them new Regulations, without the least Participation of the Empire.

After this, the Author quotes a great Number of Civil Laws, who all agree, tho' in different Terms, that the Republick of *Florence* being independent on the Empire, has

as much Power within its own Domain, as the Emperor has in his.

The Author then proceeding to the Enquiries made by the Imperial Ministers in the Chanceries of *Franck* the Empire, and *Milan*, concerning the Independency of the City of *Florence*, says, That they could make no Discovery to the Prejudice of its Freedom; and that the Possession of so precious a Prerogative comes from God: That this Advantage was not injur'd by the Settlement of a Principality on the present reigning Family, but, on the contrary, its Independency has been rather confirm'd since that Time: That *Charles V.* was not concern'd in the new Form of Government, any otherwise than first as an Ally of the Pope, afterwards as a Mediator between the Family of *Medicis* and the Republick; and, lastly, as an Arbitrator chosen by the Parties.

The Author observes, That he was concern'd as an Ally with Pope *Clement VII.* when, in Pursuance of the Treaty concluded with him at *Barcelona* on the 20th of *July* 1529, whereby he engag'd himself to assist in the establishing of the Family of *Medicis* at *Florence*, and procure the Restoration of that Authority they had during the Troubles of the Republick, he sent Auxiliary Forces to the Pope to besiege *Florence*. From hence the Author infers, That the Emperor having made no Declaration in the said Treaty, as if he had any Design to bring the Republick under Subjection to the Empire, only to restore the Family of *Medicis* to their Rights and Privileges, there is no Appearance therefore, that when he restor'd them to their former Authority, he meant to reserve a Jurisdiction, from which the Family had then been exempt; and, finally, that as the Pope is vested by the said Treaty with the Power of disposing of the Government of *Florence*, so 'tis clear, that *Charles* had nothing to do with the most important Part of all, that is to say, the Independency of this State.

That the said Emperor was concern'd as Mediator, was after a long Siege, (of *Florence*) the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty of Peace were regulated, by the Intervention of *Don Fernand de Gonzagues*, General of the Imperial Army, between the Commissioners of the Republick of *Florence*, and *Bartholomew Valtori*, the Pope's Commissioner, conformably to the Treaty of *Barcelona*, which is therein positively revok'd. That this his Quality of Mediator appear'd by the first of the Preliminary Articles.

which it was agreed, That to restore a good Peace, and regulate the Government, the Emperor should be impower'd give a proper Form to it within the Space of four Months, with this express Condition, That the Freedom of the Reich should in no wise be thereby injur'd. That this Proposition, which limits the Power given to the Emperor, only shews, that the said Power is not annex'd to his Imperial Dignity: That besides, the Office of a Mediator would not have suited him, if he had had any Jurisdiction over that State, it being monstrous for a Prince to put off his Character of Sovereign in treating with his Subjects, in order to put on that of the Mediator, which better becomes any Foreigner whatsoever.

Finally, That Charles V. appear'd in the Quality of an Arbitrator, because it was only by Virtue of the Power which was granted him, that he gave Judgment for the Form of Government: That the German Civilians are taken to call that an Investiture, which is only a Sentence of Arbitration; so far as much as the said Act was solemnly accepted by the Magistrates, after they had thank'd the Emperor for his Preservation of their Freedom. 'Twas this, if one may say so, which consummated the Re-establishment of the Principality in the reigning Family, who, according to a Remark of Guicardin, had already taken Possession of it, even four Months before the Sentence of Charles V. by Virtue of a Regulation made by the thirteen Reformers of the State, in Commission'd for that Purpose by the Publick, who render'd Alexander with great Acclamations.

§ 2. This Family of Medicis, according to the most approv'd Historians, has been continu'd in a Succession of Men, from Philip de Medicis, who liv'd about the middle of the thirteenth Century, and was Great Grandfather to Everard II. whose two Sons, Juvenius and Clement founded two Branches, of which Alexander above-mention'd, was of the eldest Branch, and from him descended Cosmo III. the present Grand Duke. Our Authors add, that the said Alexander was created Hereditary Sovereign of Florence in 1530, by the Emperor Charles V. who prevail'd upon by Pope Clement VII. to besiege the City, which, after two Years Resistance, surrender'd. We need not doubt to see this controverted Affair set in clear Light, by the Answer to this Memorial, which has been drawn up by some of the best Pens in Germany. The said, the Author, after having demonstrated that Charles V. was no more than an Ally, a Mediator, and an Arbitrator,

Arbitrator, in the Settlement of the Principality at *Florence*, and in the Treaty for the New Form of Government, observes, That if the Emperor had had any Pretension to the Domains of that State, then was his Time to have renew'd his Claim, either by requiring an Oath of Fidelity from the new Prince and the *Florentines*, or Homage from that Prince, or that he should have taken the Investiture, or else by declaring, that his Act and Deed was an Effect of his Imperial Dignity; but that, in the mean Time, far from taking that Precaution, he declar'd, That this particular Concern for the Peace and Freedom of Italy, and the Republicks, was what had inclin'd him to make that Regulation; and that if he had not had Authority for what he had done from the Convention between the Parties concern'd, he would never have thought of the Undertaking. That the said Emperor wanted not Power nor Zeal to make himself Matter of such a Purchase, especially considering the *Florentines* were not in a Condition to oppose it. This Reflection, adds the Author, is so agreeable to the Nature of the Thing, that the most eminent Councils in Germany make Use of it to establish the Freedom of *Florence*.

He proceeds, That the Pope had as much Right as the Emperor, to claim a perpetual Superiority over *Florence* because, upon the like Occasions, the Popes *Benedict* and *Clement IV.* restor'd Peace to that Republick, and gave a better Form to the Government: That the Duke *Alexander* being at *Naples*, nobly rejected the Proposal that was made to him by the Emperor's Ministers, To acknowledge himself a Feudatory Prince of the Empire upon honourable Conditions; and that preferring Flight to Slavery, he chose to come to *Florence*, and defend himself against the Exile rather than to purchase Assistance at the Expence of the State's Freedom.

Then the Author, proceeding to the Election of *Cosmo* *Alexander's* Successor, says, That the Senate being assembled, chose that Prince exclusive of *Julian de Medici* who, by Virtue of *Charles* the Vth's Sentence of Arbitration, stood fairest to succeed that Duke as the nearest of Kin, *Lawrence*, his eldest Brother, being out of the Question, because he had forfeited all his Right by the Murder of his Brother: That, in the mean Time, neither the Emperor, nor his Minister at *Florence*, made a Complaint of this Preference, which was confirm'd by the Court of *Vienna's* suffering the following remark

Inscription to stand at the Foot of the said *Cosmo's* *PLENIS LIBERISQUE Senatorum VOTIS, REIPUBLICÆ FLORENTINÆ DUX RENUNCIATUR*, is to say, *The Senators having the full and entire Liberty of their Suffrages, have chose him Duke of the Republick of Florence.*

The Author proceeds afterwards to consider those Italian and German Authors who liv'd under the Emperor's Opinion, and who have unanimously advanc'd, That the Great Dukes of *Tuscany* are absolute Masters and Sovereign Princes in that State, that all the Rights of Majesty belong to them, and that they only differ from the Kings of *France* and *Spain* in the Extent of Authority, as having not so much Territory under their Jurisdiction. He adds, That the Bull of *Pius V.* giving the Title of Duke to *Cosmo I.* imports, in plain Terms, That he shall not be subject to any other Power, because of the Foreign Domain which he has over the State of *Florence*. At the said Pope also explain'd himself more clearly, when he answer'd the Imperial Ministers, who complain'd of some Expressions in the said Bull, That the City of *Florence* had always been free, that what it had done was by its own Citizens, who had the Power, as they were to dispose of themselves and their City; and that in the Year of 1530, all that *Charles V.* did, was only to help one of the Parties, namely, one of those who were out of their Country, and that thereby he acquir'd no Superiority over *Florence*. That it was not enough to say, That the Emperor had a Right to dispose of the Succession of *Florence*, but that it ought to be made of it, by producing the Investiture Oaths of Fidelity, and Homage, especially when the Matter in Question relates to a Country which has been in Possession of its Freedom for many Centuries; being certain in Law, adds the Author, that every Prince, who taking Advantages of the Weakness and Decay of the *Roman Empire* to recover its Freedom, has founded Kingdoms independent on any Power, and who have held them for many Ages exempt from any Subordination to the Empire, may, tho' he had other Title, defend himself against the Emperor, meerly by the Prescription of so long a Time.

From hence the Author infers, That the Mediation of *Pius V.* could not prejudice the Freedom of this State; and that it's a Truth which the contracting Powers seem to have acknowledg'd in that very Passage from whence they

they pretend to destroy the Independency of *Florence*, because they have laid it down as a Rule, That its Dominion shall not begin to be acknowledg'd as a Fief depending on the Empire, 'till hereafter, saving the Possession of the said Princes in its utmost Extent.

The Author proceeds to take Notice of the following Objections rais'd by the German Civilians, to prove that the State of *Florence* is a Feudatary of the Empire, &c. That the Sale of its Liberty made to the *Florentines* by Emperor *Rodolph*, is supposititious; and that tho' it were real, no Use could be made of it, because the Superiority of the Empire is unalienable, and not subject to Prescription; that the *Florentines* sent Embassadors to *Maximilian* to make their Submission; that the said Prince received 4000 Crowns of Gold from them, and then confirm'd their Privileges, so that they only enjoy their Liberty by a precarious Title; that *Charles the Fifth's* Sentence of Arbitration makes Mention of certain Immunities granted by the Emperor, and that it was positively stipulated That the State of *Florence* shall remain subject to the Disposal of the *Roman Empire*; and that if the said Republick fail in its Engagements, and violate the new establish'd Form of Government, it should be subject to common Punishments, &c.

The *Florentines* agree (says the Memorialist) that *Rodolph's* Sale is supposititious, but that before that Time *Florence* enjoy'd perfect Liberty; and that then, and afterwards it oppos'd the Emperors and their Vicars in *Italy*, whenever they were for exacting any Act of Subordination from the Republick; that tho' the said Sale had not been imaginary, *Florence* has Prescription; such a Prescription as must for ever silence the Pretensions of the Empire, to secure the Repose of those Societies which are separated from it; that nothing is more groundless than the pretended Submission of the *Florentines* to the Emperor *Maximilian*; for they order'd their Embassadors to represent that Prince, that nothing was more agreeable to his noble Design of pacifying *Italy*, than to procure the Restoration of *Pisa* to the *Florentines*; because from that came all the Deliberations equally prejudicial to them and their Allies; that it was not reasonable for him who had been unjustly plunder'd, to be oblig'd to put his Rights in a Reference, before he is restored to Possession; that the Authority of *Paul Jure*, a partial Historian, can avail nothing upon this Occasion; and that even though his Authority were of any Repute, yet it ought not to be

ch minded in the present Case, where the Matter in
 question is rather a Point of Law than of Fact; and be-
 cause it is not the Business of Historians to decide any
 thing about the Independency of a State, but of Lawyers,
 whom this Matter belongs, *ex professo*. That as to
 the Fifth's Sentence of Arbitration, there's no Ad-
 vantage to be made by the Clauses which it contains; that
 Privileges granted by that Emperor, are only mere
 concessions, which do not prejudice Sovereignty, no more,
 (as *Santex*) than if the Dukes of Florence granted the
Republic an Exemption from Tolls in their Dominions;
 these Words *Fides* and *Devotio*, can only refer to the
 Fidelity of them to whom it was granted; and that the
 Word of Protection does not import Jurisdiction, especial-
 ly when the Parties make an Agreement, as was done in
 the Case of Florence, that its Liberty should by no means be
 prejudiced. That if a Protector acquires any Right over
 a Person he protects, the Pope would be under the same
 Obligation as Florence, because, in the 14th Article of
 the Treaty of Barcelona, Charles the Fifth stipulated to pro-
 tect the Person of the Pope, the Family of Medicis, their
 State, &c. and the Pope on his Part accepted the Empe-
 ror's Protection.

Nothing more remains, (says the Author) but to con-
 sider an Argument of *Pseffinger*, a modern Writer, who thinks
 he has been so fortunate as to find a Proof of the Depen-
 dency of this State, in the History of the latter Times;
 he says he, no longer ago than 1692, the Republic paid
 large Sums of Money to the Emperor, for the various Occasions
 of the Empire.

To this, the Author of the Memorial makes the follow-
 ing Answer, That 'tis very true, that after the Subjection
 of a State to the Vassalage of a State is once prov'd, it is natural to
 conclude, that upon certain Occasions, such State is obli-
 ged to pay Subsidies; and that the Argument, *Such a State
 is free, therefore it must contribute*, is very well founded:
 but that it was never yet heard, that by a State's being
 oblig'd to pay Sums of Money to a Prince, it becomes
 therefore his Subject and Vassal: That on the other Hand,
 the *Force* and *Block*, two other German Civilians, assert, That
 all of this Nature are made by Force; that the bare Mur-
 der of those who are oblig'd to pay, interrupts the Prescrip-
 tion; and that the Reason of it is this, viz. That he who fears,
 must enter a Caveat, or Protest, when he might do it without
 Danger.

That for the rest, the German Author above-mentioned has omitted several Circumstances, necessary for understanding the Fact he mentions, viz. That the Emperor never demanded Subsidies for *Florence*, but only for the Fiefs of which the Great Duke desir'd the Investiture; that the Person sent to demand such Subsidies, always brings an exact Note of the Fiefs and their Tax; that Emperor *Leopold* did at that Time cause it to be declared by the Marshal *Craffa*, That the Overplus Money paid for Contingent of the said Fiefs should be understood to be for other Titles, and should not be drawn into a Pretext. And finally, that the Great Duke now reigning, made Protestations on that Head, to the Electoral College, the Time of the present Emperor's Election, which Protestations have always been renew'd.

From thence the Author proceeds to the Effects which ought to be expected from this Memorial, and says, That the Court of *Florence* hopes, that the Empire will acknowledge that it has no Right to dispose of the Succession of the Dominions of *Tuscany*; and that the said Court does not doubt that the Emperor will be the first to abandon an Opinion which his Imperial Majesty would always have abhorr'd, if there had been an Opportunity for it to have demonstrated, that the said Opinion only of its Origin to Flattery which he ever abominated; that the Court of *Florence* is so far perswaded of the Sentiments of Equity which are natural to his Imperial Majesty, that tho' the Emperor should become even more powerful than really he is, they can't believe he would ever exert his Power to the prejudice of Justice, or oppress that Liberty which a State has been in Possession of for several Centuries.

The Author adds, That 'tis not to be doubted but the Truths which are set in a clear Light, in the said Memorial, will produce the Effect that ought to be expected from them, with the other contracting Powers; and that if their Regard to Justice be equal to their Zeal for Peace, they will revoke the Expedient which they had in their Heads, to make all *Tuscany* a Fief of the Empire; that the Concurrence with the Great Duke, and the Hereditary Prince his Son, with the Intention of those Powers to choose a Successor to the Dominions of *Tuscany* for Time to come, will be the Effect of that Concern which they have shewn for the general Tranquillity of Europe; and that, as they have Reason to be content therewith, 'tis not necessary for the Sake of perfecting so whole

Work, to alter, without any Reason for it, the Condition of a Free-State, by the Disposal whereof, after the manner concerted, the Sovereign of it will be as much benefited, as the Subjects aggravated.

To this Memorial is annex'd the following Translation Part of a Letter from the Count de Sinuendorf to the Electress Palatine, written from *Francfort* by the Emperor's order.

His Imperial Majesty is perswaded the Great Duke will not make nor suffer any Disposition to be made of his Dominions in Favour of the Enemies of his said Majesty, and of the House of *Austria*, nor contrary to his Majesty's Mind; but that, on the other Hand, he will find out Ways and Means to reconcile the Interests of the Family of *Tuscany* with those of the House of *Austria*, both now and hereafter. Upon which Condition, his Imperial Majesty will consent to give to the Electress Palatine the Investiture of the Fiefs hitherto granted, under different Titles, to the Family of *Medici*.

The Answer of the *Germans* to this Memorial is contain'd in the following Piece.

An Abstract of the Answer to the Memorial drawn up at Florence, to prove the absolute Freedom, and entire Independence of *Tuscany*, &c.

THE Author of the Memorial lays it down as a Point not to be disputed, That the Republick of Florence has been intirely Independent of the Empire, ever since it had a King, and that it has always been govern'd by its own Laws, and by its own Magistrates, who were at first call'd Consuls, and Elders, and lastly Priors, who deriv'd all their Authority from the People that chose them, without being confirm'd by any other Power. On the contrary, 'tis notorious, that the City and Territory of Florence made a Part of the Kingdom of Italy, and that when the German Emperors became Masters of that Kingdom, *Tuscany*, and the City of Florence in particular, was as much subject to them as the rest of Italy: That it continu'd under the Dominion of Dukes or Marquesses of *Tuscany*, who were the Emperor's Fendatories; and that from the Time of *Rodolphus I*, tho' it was govern'd by its own Magistrates, as the Cities of the Empire are at this Day, yet it was always acknowledg'd the Sovereignty of the Emperors, 'till the Time of *Maximilian I*,

lian I. who for a round Sum of Money confirm'd its Privileges. All this is prov'd by the Testimonies of Authors who liv'd in that Age, mostly *Florentines* themselves; and by authentick Titles, some of which are preserv'd in the Archives of the Empire, which are not so unprovided with Proofs as the Author of the Memorial would seem to have it believ'd. We shall have Occasion to mention some of these Titles hereafter. There we shall see the Statutes of the People of *Florence* confirm'd by the Emperors, and its Priors stil'd Vicars of the Empire. We shall see the Deputies from the City of *Florence* paying Homage to the Emperors, and receiving from them the Investiture of the Domain and Royal Rights of this Republick. What becomes then of that lawful Possession of an entire and absolute Independency for many Ages, on which the Author founds the Sovereignty of the State of *Florence*? He endeavours to prove it by the Testimonies of a great Number of Civilians, who, he thinks, have ascrib'd an absolute Freedom to the *Florentines* in their Writings. One need only look into the Tables of Law-Books, for such Sort of Proofs; and if it were thought agreeable to the Subject, twice as many might be produc'd. But what signify *Paolo de Castro*, the Abbot of *Palermo*, *Baldus*, and the whole School of Interpreters, in a Question of History and Publick Right, against authentick Acts, executed between the Emperors and the Republick of *Florence*? The Author of the Memorial had been recommending to his Reader the Discourse of *M. Borghini*; but he was not aware that in the same Passage the Author shews how little such Scraps of the Lawyers ought to be depended on. Indeed it would be easy, were it worth the while, to take all those Proofs to Pieces, and expose the Weakness of each of them. Some of them wrote at a Time when the Faction of the Guelphs was uppermost, and others copy'd after them without any Judgment, as will presently appear to any one that reads what they write. Some found their Reasoning upon Traditions notoriously false, and yet for all this, few of them say what the Author of the Memorial puts into their Mouths. They talk of a Sort of Freedom which the *Germans* don't dispute with the *Florentines*. They had no doubtedly Jurisdiction as well as other Imperial Cities; but it must not therefore be inferr'd, that they had Sovereignty. How many States are there in *Germany*, from whose Tribunals no Appeals can lie to those of the Empire, which nevertheless do not pretend that the Emperors

ment of this Privilege makes them altogether independent of the Empire?

The Author of the Memorial proceeds to prove, that the Sovereignty was secured to the States of *Florence* in the famous Revolution in 1530; for this End he asserts, that the Emperor Charles V, was not concern'd in the Settlement of the Principality, any otherwise than, first as an Ally of the Pope, then as Mediator between the Family of Medicis and the Republick, and lastly, as an Arbitrator chosen by the same Parties.

For a Proof of the first, the Memorialist says, The Emperor did not declare himself to be an Enemy of the *Florentines*, any otherwise than as the Pope's Second, as it were, by Virtue of the Article of the Treaty made with the Pope at *Barcelona*, on the 29th of June, 1529. He was bitterly against the *Germans* for making no Mention of this Article; but we shall see by and by, that it would signify'd nothing to the Point in Question. The Emperor had his own Reasons for making War on the *Florentines*, independently on the Interests of the Family of *Medicis*. He had the same Claims upon the City as his predecessors, or even *Maximilian* his Grandfather had by the very Concession of the *Florentines*. They made a League with the *French* against the Emperor, and since they were included in the Peace of *Cambray*, the Emperor had more Right to punish them, because the Emperor *Maximilian* only pardon'd them, at the Intercession of *Lewis XII.* King of *France*, upon Condition that they should never depart from their Allegiance due to the Empire, as appears from an Article of the Treaty at *Blois*, made the 22d of September in 1504.

The Emperor himself declares his Reasons for it in his sentence, and adds, That he had commanded his Troops to besiege the City, in order to reduce them to their Duty towards the Holy Empire.

If one does but read *Varchi*, whom the Memorialist himself cries up for one of the best Pens which has wrote of *Rome*, one would wonder how the Author could venture to say, That the Emperor appear'd in this Instance, as the Pope's Second, and Ally.

It is easily suppos'd, That the Author of the Memorial will be as hard put to it to prove, that the Emperor only appear'd as Mediator, by saying, That after a long Siege, the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty of Peace were recommended by the Intervention of *Don Bernard de Gonsagues*, General of the Imperial Armies, between the Commis-

ries of the Republick of *Florence*, and *Bartholomew* Viceroy of the Pope's Commissary-General, &c.

It must be first of all observ'd, That the Author, by forming the Proposition, craftily endeavours to confound his Readers. *Don Fernand de Gonzague* was not Mediator, but one of the principal Parties concern'd in the Treaty, and the Pope's Commissary only appear'd in it as a Second. One need but read the Beginning of the Capitulation, to be convinc'd of it. 'Tis therefore upon the Principle of this Foundation that the Author proceeds to argue, when he says, That 'tis an invincible Proof of the uninterrupted Liberty of *Florence*; because, when the Republick treated with *Charles V.* they engag'd him to act as Mediator, an Office which would not have been suitable for him, if he had any Jurisdiction.

He lays his chief Stress upon that Clause in the Article, by which the *Florentines* stipulated, for the Preservation of their Liberty. He concludes from thence that the Emperor could have no Power in this Affair, but what the People were pleas'd to confer upon him. As to this Clause therefore, 'tis very probable that the *Florentines* who had then a popular Government, had no other View than to keep themselves from Subjection to that of a Prince so that the Meaning of it is, that they should like any Form of Government which the Emperor would give to the State, provided it was a Sort of Republick. In the Government which the Emperor establish'd by his Sentence, favour'd very much of an *Aristocracy*, and the Standard-Bearer *Buondelmonti*, thanked him for having preserv'd the State in its Liberty. If on the contrary, the *Florentines* intended by those Words a Sort of Sovereignty 'tis proper to observe, that the Emperor's General did sign'd the Capitulation, on Condition that the Emperor would ratify it. But it appears plainly, by the Emperor's Sentence, and by *Varchi's* Recital, that he had not a mind to declare the Republick a Sovereign State.

But now let us see what is said about this Agreement in the Emperor's Deed, which was publicly read at Florence and receiv'd by the Magistrates with great Thanks. The Emperor therein says, That the City having been oblig'd to surrender, he had a Right, after depriving it of all the Privileges which it had receiv'd from his Predecessors, to dispose both of the City and Territory according to his good Pleasure as much as if it had been an Estate of Inheritance devolv'd to the Empire; but that, upon the Intercession of the Pope, and by Advice of the States of the Empire, he had been pleas'd

don it, and to confirm it in all its Privileges, Rights, Exemptions, Liberties, &c. obtained of the Roman Kings or Emperors. He might know in Part what those Privileges were, by reading the Agreement made with the Emperor Charles IV. and the Investiture of Rupert King of the Romans.

Now surely that was not the Language of a Mediator, or of a Prince who spoke as Lord and Master. The Emperor talk'd in the same Style, when he proceeded to regulate the Government of Florence. Yet our Author will needs have it, that he only undertook the Office of Mediator, as chosen by the Family of Medicis, and by the Republick of Florence; and that the said Decree was only a sentence of Arbitration. Indeed, he lays hold on a Passage in that Constitution, where it treats of a Convention; make the Emperor say, *That he acted by Virtue of a Power which was given him by a Convention of the Parties concerned.* But how could the Author lay any Stress upon a Passage, which, had it been quoted entire, would have sufficiently confuted all his Sophistry? The Emperor only spoke of the Convention between his General and the Florentines, in Subserviency to his Imperial Authority; but takes no Notice at all of any Arbitration consented to between the Family of Medicis and the Republick of Florence, which our Author has merely invented to support his Hypothesis.

As another Proof that the Emperor only acted as an Arbitrator, that Author says, *That the then reigning Family enter'd into the Possession of the Principality, by the Regulation of the XIII Reformers of the State, immediately after the Agreement, and some Months before the Sentence of Charles V. Fifth.* Because he quotes Varchi, we shall from the same Author prove the contrary. The Decree of Charles V. was sign'd at Augsburg, October 21, 1530. In consequence thereof, Alexander was put into possession of the Principality of Florence by the Emperor's Ministry, July 5, 1531, which was the very Day after he enter'd into that City. And the XIII Reformers of the State, who, according to the Memorialist, put the Duke into Possession of the Principality, were not created 'till 1532.

Every one is at Liberty to judge from what has been now observ'd, whether it became the Author of the Memorial, to tax the German Lawyers with invincible Ignorance, for asserting the Share which the Emperor had in this Establishment.

He also pleases himself with this other Remark, That if the Emperor had been disposed to acquire, or thought himself oblig'd to recover any Rights to the Domain of Florence, then was his Time to have done it, either by taking an Oath of Fidelity from the new Prince and the Florentines, or by requiring Homage, or by taking an Infeudation, lastly, by declaring, that the Regulation which he gave was purely the Effect of the Imperial Jurisdiction over the Domain. The Emperor declared the latter plain enough, and if (contented with having given that Mark of Superiority of the Empire over the said State) he did not require any harsher Condition, as he proceſs'd he might have done, the Author ought rather to commend the Candour and Moderation which he observ'd in this Instance both towards the Pope, and the City of Florence.

But the Author, as if he had sufficiently demonstrated the Truth of what he had been advancing, and fully confuted the German Authors of false Reasoning, proceeds thus, If the Titles of Ally, Mediator, and Arbitrator, imply any Superiority over Florence, the Holy See had as much Reason to challenge it as the Empire, because Clement IV. and Benedict XI. restor'd Peace to the Republick by their Mediation. But it has been sufficiently prov'd; that Charles acted as a Sovereign, and not as a Mediator; not to mention upon the wide Difference there is between what the Pope and Benedict XI. undertook without any Success, and what was done by that Emperor. But certainly the Author alledg'd the Example of Clement IV. who was not aware that he should put his Reader in Mind of some Circumstances very contrary to his System. Clement IV. and Boniface VIII. by taking Care of the Affairs of Tuscany, gave a more remarkable Testimony of the Sovereignty of the Empire over that Province, than the Quotations which the Author has made from Letters to prove the contrary. Clement IV. in the Bull of 1271 whereby he declares Charles of Anjou King of Sicily, and Conservator of the Peace in Tuscany for three Years, was in Quality of Vicar of the Empire, which he performed as such, while the Pope was at that Time vacant, and the Pope only continued that Trust on him provisionally, till the Disputes between Alphonſus and Richard were ended, or till the Election should be provided with another Head, approv'd of by the Apostolick See. So when King Charles was oblig'd in 1278 to restore Tuscany to Rodolphus I. Boniface VIII. did not recognize Albert II. King of the Romans, and acted as if the Empire had been vacant, he created in

Charles Count of Anjou, King Philip's Son, Conservator of the Peace in Tuscany; but he did it likewise as Vicar of the Empire, a Title which, at that Time of Day, the Popes pretended to belong to them.

The Author of the Memorial pretends, That Alexander's refusing to hold the Dutchy of Florence in Fee of the Emperor, is another Proof of its entire Independency. But we need only compare Varchi with this Passage of our Author, to see how ready he is to give an advantageous Turn to Things which do not make for his Party. The Exiles of Florence, and other Malecontent Lords of the new Government, had accus'd the Duke to the Emperor his Superior: They desir'd he would punish him for certain Crimes which they laid to his Charge, and insisted that the Emperor would please to abolish their then Form of Government, and grant their Country another. The Duke too, in his last Reply, does not deny, that this was in the Emperor's Power, and only endeavours to prove, that his Enemies made this Demand, with no other View than to give fresh Disturbance to the Peace of Tuscany. But when the Author adds, That Alexander fearing his Refusal would engage the Emperor to grant the Exiles what they demanded, made his Escape to Florence, in order to put himself in a better Posture of Defence, it was not expected to see Varchi quoted again for an Authority, because that Historian says the very Reverse. The Duke not only stay'd at Naples after his Refusal, but the Emperor confirm'd the Sentence which he had given before in his Favour, and promis'd him his Daughter in Marriage on the 10th of February. The Emperor's not insisting longer upon his Demand, is no Argument that he was convinc'd he had no Right over Florence; because he had other Reasons to be kind to his Son-in-Law, for whom he had moreover a very great Value: And Varchi tells us of another Circumstance, which shews that the Duke set aside the Demand not by Law, but by quite another Method.

Tho' Alexander did not write himself the Emperor's Viceroy, yet he acknowledg'd him for his Superior. There have been always under the Sovereignty of the Empire, Cities, Counties, and Principalities, which were not Fiefs, and yet did not plead Independency. And it was by Virtue of this Subordination, that when the Emperor came to Florence, on the 26th of April in that very Year, the Duke presented him the Keys of the City, and the Emperor accepted them; a Ceremony which is never practis'd

practis'd betwixt one Sovereign and another. When the Emperor *Charles IV.* went to *Florence* in 1378, the King tho' he had very great Obligations to that Prince, was so jealous of the Marks of his Sovereignty, that he would not suffer so much as a white Horse to be presented to the Emperor. 'Tis well known also what Precautions the Kings of *France* and *England* took, when *Sigismund*, King of the *Romans*, enter'd their Kingdoms, lest any Thing should pass in the Ceremonial, which might look like a Subordination of their Crowns to the Roman Empire.

The Author pretends, that after *Alexander's* Death *Cosmo* was freely elected by the Senate. But in the Decree itself, the Senate protested, That upon this Occasion, they acted only in Conformity to the Emperor's Will and Pleasure. The new Prince undertook nothing without the Advice of the Imperial Ministers, and caus'd himself to be confirm'd in his Dignity by the Count *de Cisuentes*, the Emperor's Ambassador. The latter says expressly, That the New Duke held his Dominions by the Grace of his Imperial Majesty, and the Emperor repeated this Confirmation by an Act dated at *Monzone* the 30th of September, 1537. The Memorialist, instead of bringing Proofs of equal Validity, contents himself with producing this Inscription on the Pedestal of *Cosmo's* Statue, *PLENIS LIBERISQUE SENATORUM VOTIS REPUBLICÆ FLORENTINÆ DUX RENUNCIATUR*, i. e. He is proclaim'd Duke of the Republic of Florence by the full and free Votes of the Senators. But Eulogies of this Sort are not to be admitted as Proofs in a Controversy of Law. *Henry IV.* King of *France*, is call'd Emperor in the Inscription on the Pedestal of his Equestrian Statue upon the *Pont Neuf* of *Paris*; but surely no Frenchman will offer to argue from thence, that the Title of Emperor is due to the Kings of *France*. The Author was not willing to quit this Point, without confirming it by Quotations from some Lawyers. He also adds the Authority of *Pius V.* by quoting some Words out of the Bull, whereby the said Pope pretended to create *Cosmo* Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and makes loud Proclamation of the Answer which the said Pope gave to the Emperor's Ministers, viz. That the City of *Florence* had always maintain'd its Liberry: That what had been done with it, was done by its own Citizens, who had the Power as Freemen to dispose both of themselves and their City; and that in the War of 1530, *Charles V.* did nothing but assist one of the Parties, viz. the Exiles, and

thereby he had not acquir'd any Superiority over
ence. Then, to give this Answer the more Weight,
appeals to the Sanctity of that Pope, adding these Ro-
mantic Expressions. *That it was Love of Truth alone which*
engag'd him not only to do this Justice to the Great Duke, but
to put himself in a Condition of maintaining it by the
Power which he held from God, against the strongest Opposition
of the Emperor Maximilian. Here the Emperor Maximilian,
pious, wise, and moderate Prince, if ever there was
in the World, is brought upon the Stage, as fighting
against God himself; and while he is only maintaining
the Rights of the Crown, a Saint must be rais'd up to
oppose him. But surely the Author forgets, that even
those who allow the Popes to be infallible in Matters of
Religion, do not always allow them the same Infallibili-
ty in Politicks and History: And again, 'tis very well
known, that St. Pius was not able, in the Sequel, to main-
tain what he had advanc'd in the Beginning.

The Author was quite out in his Politicks, to refer him-
self to the Authority of that Holy Pontiff; for if he
appeals to the Testimony of a Pope, to prove that
the Empire had never any Right over the City of Florence,
he will oppose him with the Authority of Clement VI.
and Sixtus VIII. and other Popes, who have acknowledg'd
the Sovereignty of the Empire over Tuscany.

Thus the Author fancies to have sufficiently prov'd,
that before the Medicis were in Possession of the Sove-
reignty, the City of Florence was entirely Mistress of her
Territories without any Subordination to the Emperor;
and that since the Establishment of the Princes aforesaid,
they have enjoy'd the same Independency. He is so posi-
tive in this Article, that he will not be undeceiv'd, un-
less we can produce against him Acts of Investiture, Oaths
of Fidelity, Homages paid, and other publick Acts of the
same Nature, which may undeniably prove a Subjection to
the Emperor.

Notwithstanding those who assert the Rights of the Im-
perial Crown, are not oblig'd to alledge those Proofs, and
need only to stand on the Defensive against the Author
of the Memorial, we shall, however, produce two Acts,
which, 'tis hoped, will either satisfy or silence
the Author: Let us examine, in the first Place, what
was transacted with Charles IV. at Pisa, in the Year 1355,
a Time in which that Prince was very far from being in
a Condition to offer any Violence to the Florentines. The
Ambassadors of Florence, Volterra, Miniati, Arezzo, and Pisa, were
paid

paid their Homage to that Prince at *Fifa*; and in the Agreement that was made at the same Time, it was stipulated for the Republick, That that Prince should abolish and make void the Sentences issu'd by his Predecessor *Henry VII.* against the City of *Florence*, and, at the same Time, confirm her Laws and Privileges; that the Priors of Arts, and the Ensign of Justice (the chief of the Magistrates) should be his Vicars or Lieutenants; that he should not use any Force, if any one accus'd the *Florentines*; but that he would administer Justice according to Right and Equity. The *Florentines* promis'd, on their Part, to pay to that Prince, in Lieu of the Rights and Pretensions of his Predecessors to the Territories of *Florence*, 10000 Florins of Gold, and, for the future, 4000 Florins Gold per Annum. The *Florentines* accompany'd him on his Journey to *Rome* with 200 Horse, and, upon his return to *Fifa*, *Antony Adimari*, and *John de Medicis*, for their Fidelity, in the Name of that Republick, to that Prince as Emperor, and he confirm'd unto them their Privileges by an Act corroborated with a Bull or Golden Seal.

In the Alliance concluded by the *Florentines* with *Charles V.* King of the *Romans*, they desire him to grant them the Privileges they had requested of him only during his Life, and they engage to pay him, by Way of Acknowledgment of his Sovereignty, a certain Sum of Money to be agreed upon between him and their Deputies. They obtain'd accordingly that Privilege: The King of the *Romans* confirm'd unto them, not only the Possession of the Lands they enjoy'd, but likewise the Regal Rights which they exercis'd therein, and gave the Investiture *Bonacursius de Pitti*, Deputy of the *Florentines*, but without reserving a Subordination to the Emperor; he declares the said Priors, and the *Gonfalonier*, or Standard-bearer, Vicars of the Emperor.

It appears thereby, that till that Power was recalled to his Successors, to whom the Faculty of revoking the same was expressly reserv'd, since the *Florentines* had demanded them only during his Life, and that, on the other Hand, the same Privileges were confirm'd by *Maximilian Charles V.* It appears, I say, that the Republick of *Florence* has enjoy'd her Dominion and Regal Rights only in Virtue of these Concessions; and indeed it could not otherwise, since the Towns conquer'd by the *Florentines* were subject to the Emperor as well as that of *Florence*; and tho' the *Florentines* had depriv'd them of their Liberty, yet they could not prejudice the Rights of the

reignty of the Emperor, with whom they were not engag'd in a War.

Here is an Investiture, there are Homages paid, Rights of Sovereignty acknowledg'd, with several other Acts which undeniably prove a Subjection. It is therefore upon very good Foundations, that the Emperor insists on his Rights on the State of *Florence*, seeing the *Florentines* authors, and in particular the Author of the Memorial agree, That the Relation the State of *Florence* had with the Emperor, during the Time of their Republick, has been alter'd by the Alteration of that Constitution into a Principality.

The only Way for this Gentleman to prove the Sovereignty of that State, is to shew, that the State of *Florence* has freed itself of that Subordination, by Means as legal and lawful as those whereby the said Subordination was establish'd; but to prove this, the Author must produce other Authorities than some Passages out of Civil Laws, Inscriptions on Statues, Subtilties, or loose, general and equivocal Expressions. The Dukes of *Lorraine* did formerly hold that Duchy from the Empire; but the Emperor *Charles V.* declar'd those Princes absolute Sovereigns thereof, by a Convention made in the Year 1542. The *Swiss* Body obtain'd in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, that their Exemption from the Imperial Chamber should be insert'd in the Articles of Peace; and the States-General, after having made their Peace with the King of *Spain*, obtain'd likewise the Confirmation, Security, and Acknowledgment of their Liberty from the Emperor *Ferdinand.* The Author of the Memorial produces nothing like these Titles in Favour of *Florence*, but contents himself with alleging a Prescription; but at the same Time that he made so great a Shew of a Possession of several Centuries, he highly probably he little thought of the Titles we have mention'd, nor of the Series of the bright and eminent Instances whereby the Emperors have asserted their Superiority over that State, which therefore is not in the same Case as those Nations, who, taking Advantage of the Weakness of the *Roman* Empire, have founded new sovereignties over its Ruins, whose Sovereigns have been acknowledg'd for lawful Possessors thereof by Treaties of Peace and Alliances, or other Acts of the like Nature. It may be prov'd, on the other Hand, that Part of those Provinces had been deserted or abandon'd by the *Romans*, and therefore the Quotation out of *Grotius* signifies nothing in this Case. If the Author design'd to make Use of it, he

he ought, in the first Place, to have shew'd, That the Empire has lost its Right upon *Florence* in a War, has renounc'd the same by a Treaty, or else that the Emperor has voluntarily abandon'd and given up his Pretensions on the said State. That Prescription may become a lawful Title, 'tis requisite that one of the Parties not only in Possession of the Rights claim'd by the Prescription, but also that the other Party shew no sign or Disposition to recover those Rights. If the Emperors have suffer'd the Dukes of *Tuscany* to enjoy a Jurisdiction, the Rights of Peace and War, and other Prerogatives enjoy'd by the States of the Empire, cannot be alledg'd against them, because those Dukes enjoy'd that by Virtue of the Imperial Concessions: when the Court of *Tuscany* has gone about to regulate the Succession, and has exceeded the Bounds of the Power given them by the Act of *Charles V.* to whom the House of *Medicis* owe their Elevation, his Imperial Majesty express'd a due Resentment thereof, and 'tis in vain that the Author of the Memorial pretends to prove the contrary by a Note or Letter from Count *Zinzendorf*.

The Author, who, in the Beginning of his Memorial protested to have no other View, than to undeceive the Confederated Powers, who had been surpriz'd by an erroneous Supposition in that Case, fancies to have so succeeded therein, that he does not scruple to say, That nothing can be more unjust and abominable, than to attempt to declare the State of *Florence* a Fief of the Empire; but the Emperor is so much the more oblig'd to take Care of his Rights, because they alledge, the Generosity and Indulgence of *Charles V.* for the House of *Medicis* to dispute and call in Question those very Rights. And as that Quality of a Fief of the Empire is accepted in the Quadruple Alliance by the Prince who is to be the Succession of *Tuscany*, the Author has no Reason to complain, seeing he shall neither lose his Rank, Title, or Authority in the Government. The People of *Florence* are no Losers thereby, and it appears, the Author is well acquainted with the Condition of the Imperial Empire when he complains, that there is a Design to oppress the Liberty of that Country. Are the Princes of *Italy*, the Electors of the Empire, more constrain'd in the Government of their States, or less consider'd in the Affairs of *Europe*, whenever they are pleas'd to concern themselves therein, because they are Feudatories of the Empire?

The second Part of the Memorial is design'd to criticize upon some Arguments used by the German Writers, to prove the Rights of the Empire upon Florence; but the Author chuses only the weakest Allegations, as if they were the strongest Proofs alledg'd by those Writers. He looks in particular *Convincing*; but as that Author was furnish'd with all the Titles and Documents that have been publish'd since, we shall not lose our Time in examining and confuting those Criticisms. On the other hand, the Imperial Court has so many undeniable Evidences of their Rights, that it is easy for them to convince the Powers, engag'd in the Quadruple Alliance, of the Equity of their Pretensions, without having previously consulted the Court of *Infrang*, which ought to have been done, if we believe the Author of this Memorial.

The other Affairs of Italy being of small Importance, we proceed to other Countries; and first of

SWITZERLAND.

IN February last, the King of Great-Britain having been pleas'd to recall Mr. Manning, his Minister in Switzerland, that Gentleman took his Leave of the Helvetic Body by the following Memorial.

Magnificent and Potent Lords,

YOU will perceive by the Letter from the King my Master, which I have the Honour to transmit to you with these Presents, that his Majesty has been pleas'd to recall me home, after having compleated the Intentions of his Majesty in sending me hither, to reside on his Part with your Illustrious and Potent Republick.

'Tis a great Satisfaction to me, my Lords, to find that there is no Disgust taken at my Conquest; and that the saving all superfluous Expences, now there is a General Peace throughout Europe, is the only Motive of my Recall.

At the same Time that I impart this Letter to you from his Majesty, I am charm'd that I can assure you in his Name, that he will have the Advancement of your Interests as much at Heart, as if his Minister was present with you, and that he will never forget the obliging Proofs

you have given him of your Friendship, ever since his Accession to the Throne, on which Providence has placed him.

As for myself, I cannot take Leave of the *Danubian* *Helvetick* Body, without a publick Acknowledgement of the Marks of Esteem which I have receiv'd upon various Occasions, during the many Years which I have had the Honour to reside with you on the Part of his Majesty. And this is an Epocha so remarkable, and so advantageous to his Majesty's Glory, that nothing can possibly add to the Pleasure it gives me; for it will be found perhaps your Records, that ever since the Crown of Great Britain was wisely thought fit to cultivate the Friendship of the illustrious Cantons, by sending its Ministers among them, I can boast of being the first Minister who was ever receiv'd and acknowledg'd as such, by all the Branches of the *Helvetick* League.

I own, Magnificent and Potent Lords, that I find my Heart the more affected by this Event so glorious to the Ministry, because it serves to convince the World of the high Esteem, and singular Veneration, which you have for his Majesty, and how much you admire those truly Royal Qualities, and Heroick Virtues, which concentrate in this Person. For indeed, a Character, such as he bears, illustrious, Merciful, Wise, Magnanimous, Happy, and ever constant; never ruffled, respected and courted by the Powers of Christendom, belov'd and honour'd by his Subjects, dreaded by his Enemies, attached to his People, and capable to protect them; a Prince, who sees his Happiness secur'd by a numerous Royal Race descended from his Loins, and Heirs of his Virtues as well as of his Throne, a Character, I say, so strong, so rare, so worthy of a King, and so full of true Grandeur, does really deserve not only your Admiration, but that of the whole Universe.

What remains now for me, but to pray to God to send all the different Members of your potent Body more united ever; that while you are cemented and bound by a perfect Alliance at Home, you may have nothing to fear from Abroad; that the noble Sciences, the Arts of Government, and Wisdom, may flourish more and more among you, as it did among the *Grecians* of old, who perhaps you have chose for your Model; for that your State may be far more durable, and your Prosperity more constant, I could wish to see it erected upon the Foundation of a sincere Peace, and brotherly Friend-

your selves; a Bulwark more sure, and more convenient for your Preservation, than all your Passes, and your Mountains, notwithstanding those difficult, if inaccessible Ramparts, with which Nature herself has compass'd you. These are the ardent Vows which I do, and shall always put up for you, as well absent as present, being with all Sincerity, and all possible Regard,

Magnificent and Potent Lords,

Your most Affectionate Servant,

MANNING.

We have no more to insert from this Country, but only the following Letter from his Britannick Majesty.

LETTER from the King of Great Britain, to the Protestant Cantons of Swisserland.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c. To the Illustrious and Magnificent Lords, the R^{es}-idents, Avoyers, Landmans, and Counsellors of the Protestant Cantons of Swisserland, viz. Zurich, Berne, Basle, Schaffhausen, Appenzel, St. Gall, and Bienne, &c. most dear Friends, greeting.

As nothing can give us greater Pleasure than to see a true and constant Union advance as far as possible amongst those who profess the true Faith; so we could not but be extremely sorry to hear that a certain Paper call'd *Formula Consensus*, which has been receiv'd for several Years in certain Parts of Swisserland, has caus'd Abundance of Confusion and Trouble among the Protestants of Germany, &c. given Birth to uneasy Scruples in their Minds; which is certainly a very great Hindrance to that strict Union which there ought to be among our Brethren, who, in all Respects, agree together in the Profession of the pure true Religion.

We therefore (such is the Love we bear you, and the Concern we have in whatsoever affects your Interests) did not refrain from amicably exhorting all of you to adhere, but more especially the Cantons of Zurich and Berne, to you will have so much Regard for the Peace and tranquillity of the Reformed Church, as to force Nobody to the said Formulary, the rather, because such a Proceeding would not be consistent with your usual Moderation in the like Cases; but that, on the contrary, you check such Persons, who, under Pretence of propagating the Confession of the true Faith, go about to trou-

ble the Peace of the Church by Disputes about Matters
sublime, or obscure, and on which, in the Judgment
very many, eternal Salvation has not much Dependence
a Practice which, if tolerated any longer, may be
prejudicial both to the State and to Religion. We need
point out to you how useful, how wholesome, and
how necessary this Advice is, especially in the pre-
Juncture of Affairs. Your great Piety, and your Wisdom
will convince you of it fully. 'Tis enough to say, that
by conforming to it, you will act both for your Interest
and for the Interest of Protestants in general: And we
swade our selves, that you will the more willingly
to it, because thereby you will do what will be extra-
agreeable to us, and at the same Time contribute effec-
ly to the Peace and Security of the Reformed Church.
For the rest, we recommend you heartily, both you
all that belong to you, to the Protection of Almighty
God.

St. James's, April 10, 1722, in the 8th of our King

George the Third.

Underneath,

Carroll.

Miscellaneous Occurrences

UNDER this Head we shall now, and in our
Registers, give a Collection of such Occurrences
which we shall receive from foreign Countries, as far
Uncommonness deserve to be mention'd; and we shall
may contribute either to the Diversion or Instruction
the Reader. The following Relation comes from
and ought to inspire every Reader with an Abhorrence
the like Unchristian Barbarities.

THE Count de la Torre being marry'd to a Lady
considerable Family, and of unsuspected Virtue
ring the Time she was his Wife; yet would he con-
keep lewd Women in his House, and often bring them
the Countess's own Appartments, committing the
Indecencies before her Face: By a Course of such
riage Violations, the Countess found herself under
cessary of leaving her Husband, and for some Months

lir'd at one of their Country Seats named *Novale* in the Venetian Territories. Among the Ladies whom the Count certain'd, was one of Quality, of the Family of *Strasoldy*, and who was his Cousin; and she proving with Child by him, her elder Brother pursu'd the Count, demanding Satisfaction, or Reparation of his Sister's Honour by marrying her: The Count gave his Consent to the latter, provided it could be effected, his own Lady being living; in length the Count *de la Torre*, the young Lady, her Brother, and his Mother, resolv'd upon dispatching the Countess; and engaging into their Service a Woman to be the picked Instrument of their Measures, sent her with a Letter to the Countess *de la Torre*, and upon delivering it she shot her with a Pistol, which not immediately killing her, the young Count *de Strasoldy*, who had follow'd the Woman softly up the back Stairs, gave the expiring Countess thirty-three Stabs with his Poniard, and dispatch'd her; that Number of Wounds appear'd on her Corpse after it was carry'd to *Venice* in order to be bury'd.

As soon as the Fact was committed, the Murderers fled to a strong Place at *Fana*, a Lordship not far from *Gradisca*, in the Imperial Territories; and there fortify'd themselves against the Grand Bailiff of the Country the Count *de Saurhiri*; who, upon Information of these Particulars, gave Orders for apprehending the Criminals, and finding they intended a Resistance, oblig'd him to require Men from the Baron *de Fina*, Deputy-Governor of *Gradisca*: The Malefactors and their Adherents fir'd several Shot upon their Assailants, and held out for 24 Hours; but Cannon being brought against them, they yielded, were clapt in Irons, and convey'd to *Gradisca*: The old Count *de Strasoldy* is yet living at *Venice*, and makes no Kind of Interposition in Behalf of his Lady, from whom he has been several Years parted, by Reason of her former wicked Course of Life, and who is now apprehended with the others. The Venetians having formerly given an *Hotel* to be the Residence of the Family of the Counts *de la Torre*, have order'd it to be raz'd even with the Ground, and a Column set up there, in Token of Infamy.

Another tragical Affair happen'd lately at a Wedding at *Modena*. At the Time the Priest demanded of the Bride if she would take the Bridegroom to be her Husband? She answer'd, No, not him, but the Person who stood behind him. — (Rival of the Bridegroom) Immediately the Bridegroom draws his Poniard, and kills the Bride, the same

Same Instant the Rival stabb'd the Bridegroom, and the Father of the young Lady kill'd the Rival; these sad Particulars were all committed in the Church.

The following Account comes from *Montpellier* in France.

M. d'Estache, formerly a Cornet in *Asfeld's* Dragoon, being 52 Years of Age, got with Child a young Gentlewoman of 17 Years of Age, whose Name is *S. C.* Daughter of a late Captain of Foot in the Regiment of *Rocheport*, and refus'd to marry her, on Pretence of having been too familiar in his younger Days with her Mother. The abus'd Damsel had two Brothers, Lieutenants of Horse in the Regiment of *Brissac*, who would have compell'd *Sieur d'Estache* to marry their Sister, to retrieve her Honour, and vindicate their calumniated Mother; but *d'Estache* wounded the eldest in the Face with a Pistol, and shot the youngest with a Gun out of a Window. This injur'd Family has a Sister, who for some Time abandon'd herself to Grief and Rage, but the last of those Passions at last prevailing, prompted her to a Revenge above the Duty of her Sex: This young Gentlewoman being inform'd that her Sister's Ravisher and Brother's Murderer was at *Montpellier*, went thither from *Gignac*, where she liv'd, and arriv'd there on the 5th of March in the Evening. She found Means on the 7th to be introduc'd to the guilty Author of her Family's Disgrace, and without any Ceremony shot him dead with a Pistol. Having done the Deed, she wrote the next Day to the Duke Regent, and *M. de la* Secretary at War, owning the Fact, but denying it to be an Offence, and justifying her Innocence by the Provocation, yet at the same Time humbly imploring for Mercy. Her Letters were receiv'd on the 16th in the Morning, and his Royal Highness the Duke Regent immediately dispatch'd an Express to the Lieutenant-Criminal of *Montpellier*, to send the Informations against her to *M. de la* and not to give Judgment till farther Orders. The Ladies of *Montpellier* one and all declared their Approbation of the Action, and two of them made themselves Prisoners to bear her Company in her Confinement, which was of long Continuance; for, notwithstanding that she acted the Heroine's Part, rather than that of the Child, she soon obtain'd her Pardon.

we are obliged to the publick Advices from Naples (dated September 1721) for the following Account, which relates to Natural History, deserves a Place in this Collection.

Fisherman of this City of Naples having been lately fishing on the Coast near the *Magdalen Bridge*, was unfortunately devour'd by a large Sea-Dog, in Sight of several other Fishermen, who had the good Fortune to escape. These Men having consider'd the Presence that Monster would cause to their Fishing, and being resolv'd to revenge the Death of their Companion, had several Iron Instruments to be made, and among them, some large Hooks. Being thus provided, they put in some pretty strong Barques, and having discover'd that Fish on the 6th of June last, threw their Hooks large Pieces of Horse-Flesh to cover them; but the Dog either having no Fancy to that Meat, or fearing the Snare, would not bite; whereupon, the Fishermen threw a Rope into the Sea, with a running Knot, and another Flesh therein, and ty'd to the Ship both Ends of the Rope. The Fish having greedily devour'd the Flesh, advanc'd with such a Force, that his Head got thro' the Knot, and was caught therein; and the Fishermen being at the same Time the Ends of the Rope, the Fish made extraordinary Efforts to extricate himself, and in the End cast himself upon a Shallow, and broke his Back. That Fish was drawn upon the Shore, and being measur'd, was found twenty Neapolitan Palms long. His Mouth was excessive wide, having three Rows of Teeth, in the Form of a Saw, in the Upper Jaw, and but one in the Under. He had on each Side a Fin three Palms long, and one upon the Back longer than the others. His Tail made a Bow six Palms long; and his Belly was four Palms about. It weigh'd 16 Camaras, which is about 160 Weight. They open'd his Body the next Day, and therein a great Quantity of Fish, with Part of the Skin of a Man, two Legs, Part of the Back-Bone, and Ribs, which were judg'd to be the Members of the unfortunate Fisherman, who had been devour'd some Days before. The Council of Health caus'd that Fish to be bury'd before it stunk, lest it should have bred an Infection. *Alvrandi*, in his Third Book, gives a long Account of this Kind of Shark, or Dog-Fish: It was, says he, known to the Antients by the Name of *Carcharias*, which he derives by the Authority of *Pliny*, and several other ancients

Authors.

Authors. He adds, That he loves human Flesh exceeding and that this is one of the chief Reasons why People eat the Flesh of this Fish, tho' it be very white, and good Taste. He tells us further, That the Teeth of this Fish being set in Silver, and hang'd about the Neck of Children instead of a Play-thing, have the Virtue to cure the Tooth-ach, and make their Teeth cut by rubbing with it. To which we add, that the Brain of this Creature boyl'd in Oyl, and apply'd to a Tooth, will immediately stop the Pain, and so is an infallible Remedy for the Tooth-ach, from what Cause soever it proceeds.

This Fish was none of the biggest of the Kind, for it weigh'd only 400 Pounds. *Johnston* (in his Natural History of Fishes, Art. 2.) talks of one being of the same Size, weighing about 800 Pound, and of another weighing 4000. He adds, that a Man in a complex Air was found in the Belly of one of these Monsters.

The following Account contains a Curiosity which will be entertaining to the Reader; it comes from *Petersburgh* dated in *September, 1721.*

Some of the Geographers, and Astronomers whom the Czarish Majesty sent about two Years ago to survey the *Caspian-Sea*, and to take an exact Observation of the Latitude, &c. of the Coasts, have reported since their Return, That when they went ashore, and were got 150 Leagues to the N. E. they found a great Stone Building above cover'd with Sand, the Architecture of which was unlike that of the Ruins of ancient *Persepolis*; and in digging it, they found Presses of a black hard Sort of Wax containing near 3000 Volumes, bound in the Form of large Quarto's, whose Leaves were an Inch thick, blue, and the Characters white. They intended to have brought this Library along with them, but the superstitious People of the Country oppos'd it, for fear that the Structure, which they look upon as a Sacred Monument, should be profan'd, by their suffering any thing to be carry'd out of it. Nevertheless, the *Muscovite* Travellers found Means to convey away three Volumes, and brought them to *Petersburgh*, where none being able to decipher the Characters, the Czar caus'd exact Copies of the Pages of the said Books to be drawn out, and to be sent to the Learned in *France* and *England*. The Opinion of the most knowing Men in the Czar's Dominions is, that the Place where this Structure was discover'd, is

which was formerly the Capital of *Cythia*, known in ancient History by the Name of *Iffidon Scythica*, though the ancients place it at a much greater Distance, viz. in *Syria extra Imaum*.

The Books are compos'd of very large Sheets of a very thick Paper, supposed to be made of Cotton or the Bark of Trees, laid over with two Varnishes one above the other, the first Blue, and the other Black, as appears in some Places that are a little scaled. The Characters seem well shap'd, and are not join'd together, and are painted in White. The Letters are written horizontally; but being all of an equal length, it cannot be determin'd whether they run from Left to Right, after the Manner of the *Europeans* and *Indians*; or from Right to Left, like the *Hebrews* and *Arabs*. Tho' it is not yet known from what Nation those Characters are deriv'd, there is Ground to believe they come from the *Calmucks* and *Moguls* to the Westward of *China*; which is the more probable, because the Country of the *Calmucks*, in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries, was the Centre of two large Empires, under the Successors of *Ginskan* and *Tamerlane*; among which Princes, there were some very learned, whose Works in Astronomy and Geography, are holden in very great Esteem in *Europe*. Before the Discovery of this Library, which the Czar looks upon as a precious Treasure, the Peasants in the Neighbourhood of the Ruins that enclose it, produced several Images in Brass, which they found in the Middle of the Roads, in the Burying Places of the *Calmucks*; and among those which the Czar has reposit'd in his own Cabinet, is a *Roman* Lamp, with the Equestrian Statue of a Roman General crown'd with Laurel; two other Figures of Men on Horseback, with Armour like that worn in the West in the 12th and 13th Centuries; several *Indian* Idols, and among them two of the famous Goddesses known in *China* by the Name of *Poussa*, and in *Thibet* by that of *Shippé*. The People of *Tartary*, *China*, *Siam*, and the *Japans*, worship her as the Mother of one of their Prophets, who liv'd 600 Years before *Jesus Christ*; and in *Siam* is call'd *Foe*, in *Tartary* *Ogoushan*, in *Siam* *Sommona-lan*, and in *India* *Boulda*. The *Siamens*, who pay him the Homage of a Deity, date their publick Writings from the Epocha of his Death; and that Epocha precedes the Christian *Æra* by 545 Years.

We will, for this Time, conclude this Miscellaneous Collection with the following Account from *Tripoli*, dated the 20, 1721.

H h

Yesterday

Yesterday in the Evening we receiv'd Advice by one of the Life-Guard of *Affshah-Bey*, Brother of our Bey, Vice-Bey, and Chief Minister of this State, that seven Persons, some of them *Turks* and others *Moors*, went to the Country Palace of that Vice-Bey, call'd *Akiaban*, where they found him walking in his Garden; and coming up to him, made a Shew as if they would have kiss'd the Hem of his Garment, (the usual Token of Submission to Princes in this Country) but all on a sudden drew their Sabres, and one of them gave him one Wound, so that he dropp'd dead on the Spot: They likewise wounded his eldest Son, kill'd one of his Christian Slaves, and five other of his Domesticks. The Guard ran instantly to the Noise, cut two of the Assassins in Pieces, and took two of them Prisoners, but the other three, among whom was their Ring-leader, found Means to make their Escape. No sooner was this Catastrophe known here, than it caus'd a general Alarm, and every one, Burghers as well as Soldiers, ran to their Arms: A Detachment of Horse was sent out to get Intelligence in the Country, and discover'd at a Distance about 40 Horsemen advancing towards this Place, but they fled as soon as they perceiv'd the Detachment. The two Prisoners were this Morning examin'd, and have confess'd that their Design was to have murder'd the Bey likewise, and then to have rais'd an Insurrection in Favour of the Rebel *Ibrahim Triaski*, who serv'd lately under the famous *Gedunum Coggia*, and whom they intended to have proclaim'd Bey. But the Bey has taken the necessary Precautions to render this Conspiracy abortive; 300 Men mount'd Guard in the Market-Place, and Troops are posted in several other Parts of the City; the Mortars and Cannon of the Castle are all loaded, and pointed against the Town, to bring the Malecontents and Conspirators to Reason, in Case they should attempt to rise in Arms. The two Assassins that were taken have been hang'd this Morning, and their Heads set up on Poles before the Windows of the Castle, as are also the Heads of the other two that were kill'd by the Guards of the murder'd Vice-Bey: Seven other of the Accomplices have been likewise hang'd, and two strangers. This Morning the Consuls of *France*, *Great-Britain*, and *Holland*, went to the Castle to pay their Compliments of Condolence to the Bey on the tragical End of his Brother, as also to desire his Protection, as well for their Persons as for their Houses and Families: He answer'd them, that they had no Reason to be afraid, he having taken effectual Measures to keep all Things quiet.

SCOTLAND.

On the 10th Instant, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator Mr. *William Mitchell*. His Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of *London* was read, as was likewise his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly, His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answer'd on their Part by the Moderator; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a dutiful answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter, which being reported on the 12th, was unanimously approv'd, with very great Demonstrations of Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government; and having been transmitted by the High Commissioner, to the Right Honourable the Lord *Archer*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been presented to his Majesty, and is as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

HIS new Opportunity we have of meeting in a General Assembly, honour'd with the renew'd Assurance in so ample a Manner, of your Majesty's Royal Favour, binds us under the strongest Ties of Gratitude to our most gracious God, and the most dutiful Sense of your Majesty's great Goodness.

The invariable Obligations we are under to do our utmost to preserve our holy Religion, would have render'd it inexcusable, if we had neglected any Opportunity in the most difficult Times, to give Proof of our hearty Zeal for the Protestant Interest, the Succession to the Crown of these Dominions in your Majesty's Royal Family, and of our most cordial Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government, whose Interests are so inseparably connected with those of the Reformed Churches; and we hope, from the Assistance of our God, that neither Force and Violence of open Enemies, nor the artful Contrivances of factious and ill-designing Men, shall be able to divert us from those Principles of Loyalty, which, by the Blessing of God, we have hitherto pursu'd.

The Approbation your Majesty is graciously pleas'd to give of our Behaviour on former Occasions, as dutiful and obedient, is an additional Engagement to the Ties, which Interest and Regard to our Character, bring us under to behave our selves with the greatest Temper and Unity we are capable of in this our present Assembly.

We do humbly rely upon your Majesty's most gracious repeated Assurances of our unalterable Resolution to maintain the establish'd Church of *Scotland*, in the full Enjoyment

Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges; and to esteem your Majesty's Royal Favour, and the Succession of the Crown in your Royal Family, as our greatest Security under God.

The Earl of *Loudon's* known Concern for this Church, which he follows the Example of his Noble Ancestors, as well as his Zeal for your Majesty's Service, render your Majesty's Choice of him to represent your Royal Person at this Assembly most acceptable to us.

The Care your Majesty hath shew'd in your wise and just Administration ever since your happy Accession to the Crown, for preserving of Peace, and the publick Tranquillity both in Church and State, your Majesty's having much at Heart the promoting true Religion, and preventing the Growth of Popery, together with your gracious Assurances of your Royal Concern for the Advancement of the same good and glorious Ends, leave us no Ground to doubt, that your Majesty will favourably countenance such Methods as may tend to the preventing the Growth of Popery, the Increase of which we humbly believe dangerous to the Interests of your Majesty's Government as well as those of our Holy Religion.

We are firmly resolv'd, thro' the Grace of our God, in order to the promoting those great and good Ends which your Majesty is pleas'd to recommend unto us, to be your Guard against the Practices of such as shall endeavour to create unhappy Divisions among us, being fully persuaded that nothing can tend more to the Welfare and Honour of this Church, than Concord and Brotherly Love.

That God may eminently bless your Majesty with spiritual Blessings in Christ, and long preserve you reign over a People sensible of their own Happiness, and to be a Support to all the Protestant Churches of Europe, that he may plentifully pour out his Blessings upon the Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal Issue; that when, after a long and prosperous Reign, you shall receive an immortal Crown in Heaven, you may have Successors to the latest Posterity, who of your self, and possess'd of your Royal Virtues, to inherit your Crown, is the constant, earnest, and fervent Prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most affectionate
Subjects, the Ministers and Ruling Elders met in the
General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sign'd in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment
Edinb. May 12, 1722. By William Mitchell, Minister

exact LIST of the present
Parliament of Great-Britain.

The House of LORDS.

*Those mark'd thus * are under Age, and thus † are the
Sixteen Scotch Peers.*

His Royal Highness George-Augustus, Prince of Wales, &c.

*His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus, Duke of York and
Albany, Earl of Ulster, &c.*

*His Highness Frederick-Lewis, (eldest Son of his Royal High-
ness the Prince of Wales) Duke of Gloucester.*

*Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor
of Great Britain.*

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, Lord President of the Council.

John Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal.

*Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and He-
reditary Marshal of England.*

*John Campbell, Duke and Earl of Greenwich, Lord Steward
of the King's Household.*

*Thomas-Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamber-
lain of the King's Household.*

D U K E S:

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.

Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.

Reginald Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

John Russell, Duke of Bedford.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

John Montagu, Duke of Montagu.

James Grahme, Duke of Montrose.

John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

*Bertie Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great
Camberlain of England.*

Henry

Henry Bentinck, *Duke of Portland*.
 Philip Wharton, *Duke of Wharton*.
 William Monrague, *Duke of Manchester*.
 James Brydges, *Duke of Chandos*.
 Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, *Duke of Dorset*.
 Scroop Egerton, *Duke of Bridgwater*.

MARQUESSSES.

† John Hay, *Marquess of Tweedale*.

EARLS.

Gilbert Talbot, *Earl of Shrewsbury*.
 James Stanley, *Earl of Derby*.
 Theophilus Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon*.
 Thomas Herbert, *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*.
 Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln*.
 Edward Howard, *Earl of Suffolk*.
 James Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury*.
 Brownlow Cecil, *Earl of Exeter*.
 John Sidney, *Earl of Leicester*.
 George Compton, *Earl of Northampton*.
 Edward Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland*.
 William Fielding, *Earl of Denbigh*.
 Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmoreland*.
 Henry-Bowes Howard, *Earl of Berkshire, Deputy to the
 Marshal of England*.
 John Savage, *Earl Rivers*.
 Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth*.
 Harry Grey, *Earl of Stamford*.
 Heneage Finch, *Earl of Winchelsea*.
 Philip Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*.
 Thomas Tufton, *Earl of Thanet*.
 Robert Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland*.
 Nicholas Leak, *Earl of Scarisdale*.
 Edward Montagu, *Earl of Sandwich*.
 Edward Hyde, *Earl of Clarendon*.
 William Capel, *Earl of Essex*.
 George Brudenel, *Earl of Cardigan*.
 Arthur Annesley, *Earl of Anglesey*.
 Charles Howard, *Earl of Carlisle*.
 Thomas Bruce, *Earl of Ailesbury*.
 Richard Boyle, *Earl of Burlington*.
 * Anthony-Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftesbury*.
 George-Henry Lee, *Earl of Lichfield*.
 Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *Earl of Radnor*.
 William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth*.
 James Berkeley, *Earl of Berkeley*.
 Daniel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham*.

ary Hyde, *Earl of Rochester.*
Montagu-Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon.*
Capitiff Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough.*
Robert Darcy, *Earl of Holderness.*
er Windsor Hickman, *Earl of Plymouth.*
William-Stafford Howard, *Earl of Stafford.*
Hard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough.*
George Booth, *Earl of Warrington.*
Hard Newport, *Earl of Bradford.*
Derick Zulestein, *Earl of Rochford.*
William-Anne Van Keppel, *Earl of Albemarle.*
William Coventry, *Earl of Coventry.*
ward Russel, *Earl of Orford.*
William Villiers, *Earl of Jersey.*
ary D'Auverquerque, *Earl of Grantham.*
in Poulet, *Earl Poulet.*
Francis Godolphin, *Earl of Godolphin.*
gh Cholmondeley, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*
John Sutherland, *Earl of Sutherland.*
James Ogilvy, *Earl of Pinlater and Seafield.*
David Areskine, *Earl of Buchan.*
Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of Haddington.*
Hugh Campbell, *Earl of Loudoun.*
Charles Hamilton, *Earl of Selkirk.*
George Gordon, *Earl of Aberdeen.*
George Hamilton, *Earl of Orkney.*
John Dalrymple, *Earl of Stair.*
James Stewart, *Earl of Bute.*
Charles Hop, *Earl of Hoptown.*
Henry Scor, *Earl of Deloraine.*
Archibald Campbell, *Earl of Islay.*
bert Harley, *Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.*
Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of Strafford.*
Whington Shirley, *Earl of Ferrars.*
William Legg, *Earl of Dartmouth.*
ary Paget, *Earl of Uxbridge.*
Wris Watfon, *Earl of Rockingham.*
Charles Bennet, *Earl of Tankerville.*
George Finch, *Earl of Aylesford.*
in Harvey, *Earl of Bristol.*
George Montagu, *Earl of Halifax.*
Robert Yelverton, *Earl of Suffex.*
William Cowper, *Earl Cowper.*
Philip Stanhope, *Earl Stanhope.*
William Cadogan, *Earl Cadogan.*
Robert Sherrard, *Earl of Harborough.*
Thomas Coningsby, *Earl Coningsby.*

James Saunderfon, *Earl Castleton*.
 Thomas Farmer, *Earl of Pomfret*, *alias Pontefract*.
 David Graham, *Earl Graham*.
 Robert Ker, *Earl Ker*.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford*.
 Anthony Brown, *Viscount Montacute*.
 Laurence Fiennes, *Viscount Say and Sele*.
 * Thomas Bellafyse, *Viscount Falconberg*.
 Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend*.
 * Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth*.
 William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton*.
 Henry Lowther, *Viscount Lonsdale*.
 Henry O-Brian, *Viscount Tadcaster*.
 Henry St. John, *Viscount St. John*.
 Richard Temple, *Viscount Cobham*.
 Hugh Boscawen, *Viscount Falmouth*.
 John Wallop, *Viscount Lymington*.
 Simon Harcourt, *Viscount Harcourt*.
 George Byng, *Viscount Torrington*.

BARONS.

* George Nevil, *Lord Abergavenny*.
 James Touchet, *Lord Audley*.
 Peregrine Bertie, *Lord Willoughby of Eresby*.
 John West, *Lord De la War*.
 Charles Mildmay, *Lord Fitzwalter*.
 Hugh Fortescue, *Lord Clinton*.
 * Edward Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward*.
 Thomas Stourton, *Lord Stourton*.
 George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Broke*.
 * Hugh Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham*.
 Thomas Howard, *Lord Howard of Effingham*.
 William North, *Lord North, and Lord Gray of Bellingham*.
 William-Ferdinand Carey, *Lord Hunsdon*.
 John St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletso*.
 James Compton, *Lord Compton*.
 * Robert Petre, *Lord Dacre*.
 Thomas Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour*.
 Charles Dormer, *Lord Dormer*.
 Henry Roper, *Lord Teynham*.
 William Grevill, *Lord Brooke*.
 * Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace*.
 Henry Maynard, *Lord Maynard*.
 Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce*.
 Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh*.
 William Byron, *Lord Byron*.
 Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexington*.

Armaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.
 William Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.
 Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis.
 Anthony de Grey, Lord Lucas of Cradwell.
 John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerice.
 William Craven, Lord Craven.
 Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.
 Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, Lord Osborne.
 John Carteret, Lord Carteret.
 William Stawell, Lord Stawell.
 Francis North, Lord Guilford.
 James Waldegrave, Lord Waldegrave.
 John Ashburnham, Lord Ashburnham.
 Charles Butler, Lord Butler of Weston, Earl of Arran.
 Henry Herbert, Lord Herbert of Chisbury.
 Maurice Thompson, Lord Haverham.
 Christopher Vane, Lord Bernard.
 John-Leveson Gower, Lord Gower.
 Francis-Seymour Conway, Lord Conway.
 Charles Boyle, Lord Boyle, Earl of Orrery.
 George Hay, Lord Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.
 Thomas Windesor, Lord Mountjoy.
 Thomas Mansell, Lord Mansell.
 Thomas Willoughby, Lord Middleton.
 Thomas Trevor, Lord Trevor.
 George Granville, Lord Lansdowne.
 Samuel Masham, Lord Masham.
 Thomas Foley, Lord Foley.
 Allen Bathurst, Lord Bathurst.
 Robert Benson, Lord Bingley.
 Thomas Onslow, Lord Onslow.
 Robert Marsham, Lord Romney.
 George Cholmondeley, Lord Newburgh.
 Matthew-Ducie Moreton, Lord Ducie.
 Nicholas Lechmere, Lord Lechmere.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Dr. William Wake, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Dr. William Dawes, Bart. Lord Archbishop of York.
 Dr. John Robinson, Lord Bishop of London.
 Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Durham.
 Dr. Charles Trimmell, Lord Bishop of Winchester.
 Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Dr. George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Dr. John Tyler, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
 Dr. William Fleetwood, Lord Bishop of Ely.
 Dr. Adam Ottley, Lord Bishop of St. Davids.
 Dr. Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. Francis Gastrel, Lord Bishop of Chester.
Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
Dr. John Wynn, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Dr. John Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
Dr. Edward Chaundler, Ld. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
Dr. Samuel Bradford, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
Dr. White Kennet, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
Dr. Hugh Boulter, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
Dr. Thomas Green, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
Dr. Thomas Bowers, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

An Alphabetical LIST of the House of COMMONS.

Note, Those mark'd thus †, were not Members of the last
PARLIAMENT.

England.

A BINGDON in <i>Berkshire</i>	† Robert Hucks, Esq;
Agmondestham in <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	Montague Garrard Drake, Esq; Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, Esq; managh.
Ailesbury in Buck- <i>inghamshire</i>	† Richard Abell, Esq; † John Guise, Esq;
St. Albans in Hert- <i>fordshire</i>	† William Gore, Esq; William Clayton, Esq;
Aldborough in Suff- <i>olk</i>	Samuel Lowe, Esq; Walter Plummer, Esq;
Aldborough in York- <i>shire</i>	William Jessop, Esq; Charles Stanhope, Esq;
Andover in Hamp- <i>shire.</i>	William Guidott, Esq; Hon. James Brudenell, Esq;
Anglesea <i>Wales</i> 2.	† Right Hon. Richard Bulkley Viscount Bulkley.
Apulby in Westmore- <i>land</i>	† Sackvell Tufton, Esq; Sir Richard Sandford, Bart.
Arundel in <i>Sussex</i>	† Hon. Thomas Lumley, Esq; Joseph Micklethwaite, Esq;
Ashburton in Devon- <i>shire</i>	Roger Tuckfield, Esq; Richard Reynell, Esq;
Banbury in <i>Oxfordshire</i>	† Monoux Cope, Esq;

arnstaple in Devon- shire	Sir Hugh Ackland, Bart. † Thomas Wetherham, Esq; † George Wade, Esq; John Coddington, Esq;
ath in Somersetshire	Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq; Hon. Charles Leigh, Esq; † Sir Rowland Alfston, Bart. George Huxley, Esq; William Farrer, Esq;
maumaris in the Isle of Anglesea	† Hon. Robert Bruce, Esq; Charles Longueville, Esq; Sir John Stonehouse, Bart. Robert Packer, Esq; Grey Neville, Esq;
elfordshire 4.	Rt. Hon. John Harrington Shute, Vis. Sir Charles Horham, Bart. (Barrington. † Michael Newton, Esq;
elford Town	William Peire Williams, Esq; † Bowater Vernon, Esq; William Clayton, Esq; George Evelyn, Esq; † Isaac le Henpe, Esq; Richard West, Esq;
edwin (Great) in Wiltshire	Sir John Hobart, Bart. St. John Brodrick, Esq; Hon. Conyers Darcy, Esq; † James Tyrre, Esq; † Robert Corker, Esq; Henry Kelsall, Esq; Richard Ellys, Esq; † Henry Pacey, Esq;
erkshire 9.	Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen, Esq; Hon. William Egerton, Esq; William Charles Vanhuls, dead. Sir Richard Gough, Esq; William Gwyn Vaughan, Esq; † William Morgan, Esq; William Whitmore, Esq; John Weaver, Esq;
erwick upon Tweed in Northumberland	Rt. Hon. George Dodington, Esq; Thomas Palmer, Esq; Sir Dewey Bulkeley, Kt. Peter Walter, Esq; Joseph Earle, Esq; † Sir Abraham Elton, Bart
erley in Yorkshire	
owdley in Worcestershire	
hop's Castle in Shropshire	
echingly in Surrey	
almin in Cornwall	
alston, in Devon- shire	
oughbridge in Yorkshire	
afiney in Cornwall	
on in Lincoln- shire.	
ckley in Nor- hamptonshire	
umber in Sussex	
acknockshire 2.	
acknock Town	
egenorth in Shrop- shire	
egewater in So- merfetshire	
port in Dorset- shire	
hol in Somerset- shire	

Buckinghamshire 14	{ Montague Gerrard Drake, Esq; Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Buckingham Town	{ Alex. Denton, Esq; <i>made one of the</i> <i>Judges of the Court of Common Pleas</i> Richard Grenville, Esq; Benjamin Haskins Stiles, Esq; † George Duckett, Esq;
Calne in Wiltshire	{ † Rt. Hon. Edw. Harley, Ld. Harley
Cambridgeshire 6.	{ Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. Hon. Dixie Windsor, Esq; Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Esq; Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. † Thomas Bacon, Esq;
Cambridge Univer- sity	{ † Rt. Hon. Hen. Moore, E. of Drogheda
Cambridge Town	{ William Sloper, Esq; Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. † Samuel Milles, Esq;
Camelford in Corn- wall	{ † Edward Stradling, Esq;
Canterbury in Kent	{ † Francis Corwallis, Esq; Stephen Parry, Esq;
Cardiffe in Glamor- shire	{ Henry Aglionby, Esq; James Bateman, Esq; † Edward Rice, Esq;
Cardiganshire 2.	{ Richard Vaughan, Esq;
Cardigan Town	{ John Griffith, Esq;
Carlisle in Cumber- land	{ Thomas Wynne, Esq; Hon. William Fielding, Esq; Charles Churchill, Esq; † Charles Cholmondeley, Esq;
Caermarthenshire 2.	{ † John Crew, Esq;
Carmarthen Town	{ Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.
Carnarvonshire 2.	{ Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.
Carnarvon Town	{ † Rt. Hon. Charles Lennox, E. of Mar
Castlerising in Nor- folk	{ Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. Edward Rolfe, Esq; Sir John Eyles, Bart.
Cheshire 4.	{ Hon. Charles Egerton, Esq; Rt. Hon. Hen. Petty, E. of Shelb
Chester City	{ Sir Peter Mews, Kt. Francis Gwyn, Esq;
Chichester in Suffex	{ Thomas Master, Esq; Benjamin Bathurst, Esq;
Chippenham in Wilt- shire	{ Clifton, <i>see</i> Dartmouth.
Chipping - Wicomb in Buckinghamshire	{ Thomas Lister, Esq; † Nathaniel Curzon, Esq;
Christchurch in Hampshire.	{ Sir Thomas Pengelly, Kt. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.
Cirencester in Glou- cestershire	
Clifton, <i>see</i> Dartmouth.	
Clichero in Lanca- shire	
Cockermouth in Cum- berland	

chester in Essex	{ † Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.
Castle in Dor-	{ † Matthew Martin, Esq;
shire	{ † John Banks, Esq;
rnwal 44.	{ Denis Bond, Esq;
rentry in War-	{ Sir William Carew, Bart.
icksore	{ † Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.
cklade in Wilt-	{ Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart.
shire	{ John Neale, Esq;
umberland 6.	{ † Thomas Gore, Esq;
artmouth in Devon-	{ Sir Thomas Read, Bart.
onsire	{ † Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.
enighshire 2.	{ Gilfrid Lawson, Esq;
enigh Town	{ † George Treby, Sen. Esq;
erbyshire 4.	{ † Thomas Martyn, Esq;
erby Town	{ Watkins William Wynne, Esq;
evizes in Wiltshire	{ † Robert Middleton, Esq;
evonshire 26.	{ Sir John Curzon, Bart.
orsetshire 20.	{ Godfrey Clarke, Esq;
Dorchester	{ Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendish.
Dover Cinque Port	{ † Thomas Bayley, Esq;
in Kent	{ Benjamin Haskins Stiles, Esq;
Downeton in Wilt-	{ Joseph Eyles, Esq;
shire	{ Sir William Courtney, Bart.
Droitwich in Wor-	{ Sir Copleston-Warwick Bampffield, Bt.
estershire	{ Thomas Strangways, Esq;
Dumlivid, see Launceston.	{ George Chaffin, Esq;
Dunwich in Suffolk	{ † Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq;
Durham County 4.	{ † Joseph Damer, Esq;
Durham City	{ Hon. George Berkley, Esq;
East Grinstead in	{ Henry Furness, Esq;
Suffex	{ † Hon. John Verney, Esq;
Eastlow in Cornwall	{ Giles Eyre, Esq;
East-Retford in Not-	{ Richard Foley, Esq;
inghamshire	{ Edward Jefferys, Esq;
	{ † Sir George Downing, Bart.
	{ † Edward Vernon, Esq;
	{ Sir John Eden, Bart.
	{ John Hedworth, Esq;
	{ Charles Talbot, Esq;
	{ Thomas Conyers, Esq;
	{ Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;
	{ John Conyers, Esq;
	{ Rt. Hon. John Smyth, Esq;
	{ Horatio Walpole, Esq;
	{ Thomas White, Esq;
	{ † Patrick Chaworth, Esq;

St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk	James Reynolds, Esq; Serj. at Law
Essex County 8.	† Jermyn Daven, Esq;
Evesham in Worcestershire	† William Harvey, Esq;
Exeter in Devonshire	Robert Honeywood, Esq;
Eye in Suffolk	Sir John Rushout, Bart.
Flintshire 2.	John Rudge, Esq;
Flint Town	John Rolle, Esq;
Foway in Cornwall	Francis Drewe, Esq;
Gatton in Surrey	Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;
St. Germain's in Cornwall	Edward Hopkins, Esq;
Glamorganshire 2.	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
Gloucestershire 8.	Thomas Eyton, Esq;
Gloucester City	Nicholas Vincent, Esq;
Grampound in Cornwall	† John Goodall, Esq;
Grantham in Lincolnshire	Paul Docminique, Esq;
Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire	William Newland, Esq;
Grinstead, see East-Grinstead.	† Rt. Hon. John Hamilton, Lt. Genl.
Guilford in Surrey	† Philip Cavendish, Esq;
Hampshire, see Southampton.	Sir Charles Keymis, Bart.
Hardnes, see Dartmouth.	Hon Henry Berkeley, Esq;
Harwich in Essex	† Kinard de la Bere, Esq;
Haslemere in Surrey	Charles Hyett, Esq;
Hastings Cinque Port in Sussex	John Snell, Esq;
Haverford West in Pembrokehire	† William Cavendish, Esq;
Hellston in Cornwall	Humphry Morice, Esq;
Herefordshire 8.	Rt. Hon. John Brownlow, Lt. Genl.
	Tyrconnell.
	† Francis Fisher, Esq;
	† Benjamin Collyer, Esq;
	† Charles Pelham, Esq;
	Arthur Onslow, Esq;
	Thomas Brodrick, Esq;
	Sir Philip Parker, Bart.
	† Humphrey Parsons, Esq;
	† James Oglethorpe, Esq;
	† Peter Burrel, Esq;
	† Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.
	Archibald Hutcheson, Esq;
	† Francis Edwards, Esq;
	Sir Robert Raymond, Kt.
	† Walter Cary, Esq;
	† Velter Cornwall, Esq;
	† Sir Edward Goodere, Kt. and Bart.

Hereford

St. Edmundsbury	Herbert Rudhale Westfaling, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	† William Mayo, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Ralph Freeman, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, Bart.
St. Edmundsbury	† Charles Caesar, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Edward Harrison, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Rt. Hon. William Pulteney, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Rt. Hon. Daniel Pulteney, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Edward Ash, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	† Pierce A Court, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Hon. Thomas Wentworth, Sen. Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	† Henry Ludlow Coker, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	† Robert Gray, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Sir William Pole, Bart.
St. Edmundsbury	William Yonge, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Hon. Henry Ingram, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Charles Eversfield, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury	Rt. Hon. Edward Mountague Lord
St. Edmundsbury	Hinchinbroke.
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THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XXVIII.

R O M E.

IN the last *Register* we inserted Cardinal *Alberoni's* Apology, to vindicate himself from the Accusations against him; and promis'd to give in this *Register* the Answer to it. But before we make good that Promise, it will be necessary to take Notice of a Letter which that Cardinal wrote to Cardinal *Paulucci*, Secretary of State to the late Pope *Clement XI.* wherein he vindicates his Conduct in relation to the most material Points alledg'd against him. The Letter itself is too long to find Room, we shall therefore give only an Abstract of it, without omitting any material Circumstance.

THE Cardinal complains in the first Place of the Arrogance and Fraud of his Enemies at the Beginning of his Disgrace, to persuade the late Pope *Clement XI.* that he was such a Monster, that the whole World ought to join in crushing him: For, say they, he openly attacks the Authority of God, Authority of Princes, and aims at the Destruction of the Catholick Religion. Whereupon, the Cardinal would have it observ'd, That the Pope himself had him innocent of all those Calumnies in his Letter to the Senate of *Genoa*, wherein, without mentioning a Word about Religion, he only hinted in loose and general Terms, That he was suspected of having form'd a Design against the Holy See. And that for this Reason the Re-

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gency of *Genoa* restor'd him to that Liberty which at first depriv'd him of, upon the Pope's Request.

Then his Enemies gave out, That he had excit'd War in *Italy*, to stop the Progress of the Emperor's Arms against the Enemy of the Christian Name: And when he had prov'd the contrary, they were content to let him of having usurp'd Ecclesiastical Estates; hinder'd the Course of the Briefs from *Rome*, address'd to the Bishops of *Spain*; of having occasion'd the Recall of the Spaniards who were at *Rome*; of an irregular Life; and many Crimes, which he thought he had sufficiently answer'd in his Apology, address'd to the Cardinals, who were appointed the Commissioners to manage his Prosecution.

Nevertheless, he takes Notice, that he is again accus'd of having made use of Artifice and Trick to get a Cardinal's Cap; of having attack'd the Pope's Authority in a Manner unheard of before; and of having endeavour'd to withdraw the Court of *Spain* from the Obedience it owes to the Church. Upon this, the Cardinal demands, what more palpable Lies were ever invented; and whether itself could breath a more poisonous Blast? And when he enters upon the Discussion of those Accusations, he cries, Oh! that I could but spare the Holy Father the Affront which unavoidably reflects on his Person, thro' the Irregular Proceedings against me! Would to God, that by the Blessing of my Life I could wash off that scandalous Stain which contracts, by giving Ear to my Accusers! Since a Pope, as he is, neither can nor ought to take Pleasure in sitting supreme Order of the Cardinals together by the Ears; and the Mind of one that would be call'd Clement, ought to contain no other Sentiments than those of *Kings*, *Justice*, and *Christian Charity*.

Then the Cardinal expatiates upon the War in which he undertakes contrary to two Engagements made with the Pope: By the first of which, says he, I assur'd Clement that during the War with the *Turks*, his Majesty promised to carry his Arms into the Dominions of the Emperor in *Italy*; and by the second, That by the Pope's granting the *Indulgences* in the *Indies*, the King would be able to send powerful Succours to the *Levant* than the Year before, at the Time that the War held with the common Enemy of *Christianity*.

But the Cardinal undertakes upon this Head, to justify not only himself, but the King his Master. He pleads in Favour of his Majesty, That he would never have declar'd against the Emperor, if the Court of *Vien*na w

have hearken'd to Reason, touching the Release of *Molinez*.

The Reasons he urges in his own Justification are, among others, That it was the King himself who alter'd his Mind, as to the Design of the Squadron which was to go to the *Levant*; and that he did all he could to reconcile Catholick Majesty to the Pope's Views.

The Opposition which the Cardinal says he made to the Duration of the War against the Emperor, oblig'd the King to consult the Duke *de Popoli*, who gave his Opinion as his Majesty would have him, but chang'd it afterwards, upon his (the Cardinal's) strong Representations; which, the King did not spare to reproach him very freely by Father *d'Aubenton*.

When it was that the Cardinal, in order to secure himself from the Storm he had Reason to expect, for opposing the War, desir'd Father *d'Aubenton*, that he would please counter-sign the Letter which he wrote on this Head, to the Duke *de Popoli*, and which fell into his Majesty's Hands, saying, That notwithstanding the Reproaches he suffer'd from the King, it was impossible for him to change his Opinion: That such a War was not agreeable with the King's Service, nor with the present State of the Monarchy: That if his Majesty was absolutely resolved to declare War, he was his own Master, and that he would do all his Heart obey his Orders; but that he foresaw it would by no Means be advantageous to the Crown, and therefore he would always oppose it. He concluded, that the said Letter would serve as a publick Testimony to him to the *Grandees of Spain*, who would not fail one way or other to condemn such an Undertaking.

This Obstinacy cost him (the Cardinal) dear; he therefore lost the good Graces of both their Catholick Majesties, and saw himself depriv'd for several Days of that favourable Reception, with which they used to honour him. He had also the Mortification to see that his Enemies cunningly improv'd his Disgrace, first to render him odious, and then to supplant him.

Notwithstanding this as it would, the King was resolutely bent in his Opinion, which he the Cardinal had oppos'd; and in defiance thereof, his Majesty commanded him to obey his Royal Intentions. He was oblig'd to obey accordingly, not without Reluctance; and he endeavour'd to defeat the Undertaking, by continually retarding the Preparation of Necessaries for its Execution, in Hopes that his Majesty would at length abandon it. Moreover, he contriv'd

another Design, which would have been as much to the Honour of his Catholick Majesty, as to the Advantage of the Holy See. He was for employing the *Cadix Squadron* in the Siege of *Oran*, in Case that his Majesty persister'd in his Resolution not to send it into the *Levant* against the *Turks*. By this Means, his Majesty would have been in Condition to have satisfy'd the Engagements he had enter'd into with the Pope, and at the same Time would have given full Proof of his Resentment against the Emperor, by not uniting his Forces with the Auxiliaries who were design'd for the *Levant*, to facilitate his Campaign in *Hungary*.

But War being at last declar'd against the Dominions of his Imperial Majesty, Cardinal *Alberoni* express'd his Concern thereupon to the Nuncio *Aldrovandi*, and that with so much Freedom, that several of his Friends told him, he might thereby do himself a World of Prejudice; and admonish'd him to be more upon his Guard, and not make such a Noise of the Opposition he had form'd against the said Undertaking; but all the Answer he return'd was, *God forbid; I'll sooner leave the Kingdom of Spain, than give any Body, especially the Holy See, Reason to think, that I have consented to such a Change, as the employing a Squadron that was design'd against the Common Enemy, in the Invasion of the Dominions of a Christian Prince; especially, since his Majesty declar'd in a full Consistory, That the Equipment of a Squadron against the Turks, did an Honour to my Advancement to the Dignity of a Cardinal.*

And when the Cardinal express'd his Uneasiness to the Cardinal *d'Aubenton*, that the Pope should take Occasion from thence, to think he had impos'd upon him in an Affair of such Importance, the Father made Answer, That (the Cardinal) might thank God, that as he had no Hand in the Matter, the Alteration of the Design could not be laid at his Door; adding, (perhaps to do him a Pleasure) and perhaps upon Knowledge of the Why and Wherefore, *Be not uneasy, my Lord, it may be, the Pope will not be so much concern'd at it as you imagine.*

However, the Cardinal's Desire of clearing himself, the Pope never left him, 'I knew, says he, how much it concern'd me to be in good Terms with his Holiness, especially at a Time when he had just done the best he could for me, by honouring me with the Purple; and I could scarce conceive which Way I could get out of, considering the Engagements enter'd into with him, and the Breach of those Engagements, without my

icipation; and if to these Vexations be added the Anxiety into which the War plung'd me, and the Knowledge I had of the Disadvantage that would redound from it to the Monarchy, any Body will imagine, that I suffer'd under the Weight of it, even before it broke out."

In fine, the Cardinal going one Day from the Office of the Dispatches, after having laid before his Majesty the impossibility of continuing the War, could not forbear telling the Duke de Popoli, and the Marquess de Sarco, whom he met in the Queen's Apartments, and who ask'd him the Reason why he look'd so dejected, that he could not imagine how it was possible any longer to continue the War against all Europe; that till then, he had made use of the ordinary Means to carry it on, but that afterwards his Majesty would be oblig'd to have Recourse to others more irregular and extraordinary. Therefore says he, *I was very far from a Design to impose upon his Holiness, since I did all that was in my Power to save him the Vexation of hearing such a Change of the Design, and that it was none of my Fault, that the Squadron did not join the Venetians, instead of going to Sardinia.*

The sending of an Officer from the Court of Madrid to Prince Ragotski, to Constantinople, making the Invasion of the Imperial Dominions still more odious, and being alledg'd by the Imperialists as a Proof, that this Hostility was concerted between the King of Spain and the Port, the Cardinal expresses himself on that nice Article as follows, and concludes thereby his Letter.

'Tis very well known, that the Court of Spain entertain'd a secret Correspondence with Prince Ragotski; and the better to conceal this Commerce, a private Officer was employ'd in the Court of that Prince. Afterwards, that is to say, during the late Turkish War, whether the Interests of Spain requir'd it, or whether she was willing to honour that Prince, a Minister was deputed towards him, in the Character of Envoy; his Instructions were drawn up by his Majesty's own Hand, but in such kind and civil Expressions, that one would have thought they rather concern'd the Person of Prince Ragotski than any particular Commission against the Emperor; and I can therefore very justly say, that had the Management of this Affair been mine, I would have made use of other Means

Means for executing this cursed Design, which they uncharitably accuse me of.

Nor was this Enterprize slightly undertaken, and without any Regard to the common Cries of Conscience. Before the King form'd any Resolution, he consulted his Confessor, who declar'd his Sentiments of the Matter before that Monarch determin'd any Thing. To this may add, that Prince *Ragotski* passionately desir'd, that the King would proceed thus towards him, that by that Deputation he might be honour'd, and his Credit thereby kept up at *Constantinople*.

I would now ask, whether any one who was desirous of doing a Prejudice to the Holy See, would consult the Confessor of a Catholick Prince, and tell him, that they are about to withdraw their Obedience from the See, to join with the *Turks*, and to call them into *Italy*, and to assist them with all their Forces? 'Tis meer Madness to suppose any such Thing, seeing that the Duty of a Confessor not only obliges him to dissuade a Prince from such a Design, but also to give Notice of it to the Court of *Rome*. To address one's self therefore to such a Person in such a Manner, would be a very wrong Step, nor is it probable, that his Catholick Majesty made any Overture of this Kind, seeing that the Instruction of his Minister contain'd nothing at all of that Nature, as will more plainly appear from his Majesty's Conduct towards that Minister, whom he hath chose to recall to *Madrid*, than suffer to enter into any Negotiation with the Pope, as Prince *Ragotski* was desirous he should.

To this you will perhaps say, what therefore could the Minister's Business be with the Prince, and what had he to do there? This Point I have already clear'd up: he was sent with a Design to do him Honour, and to shew how much his Person was esteem'd; perhaps to detain him to observe the Imperial Court, and have a little regard to the Interest of that of *Madrid*. Can there be any stronger Proof of this Truth, than the sudden Recall of that Minister, upon the Advice that he gave at *Constantinople*, that they wanted to introduce him to the *Ottoman* Ministers? And I may truly say, that I had no Hand in this Affair, unless it was confirming his Majesty in his Resolution he had form'd of recalling his Envoy, and refusing any Thing to Prince *Ragotski*, which would exceed the Limits of that Honour intended by him by that Deputation.

If you would have me enlarge upon this Subject, and let it yet in a clearer Light, I must tell you, that Prince Agutski and Prince Cellamara having been acquainted at Paris; the former of these had desir'd to see the other, if it was not possible to obtain Leave for his Coming to Madrid, and residing there, till it should please God to dispose of him otherwise; and an Overture of this Nature having been made to the King, who had inherited his Grandfather's Love and Esteem for that Prince, the Monarch thought it is Duty to consult his Confessor upon so tender a Point, and after a long Conference with the Father d'Aubenton, it was resolv'd, that his Majesty might entertain a Correspondence with that Prince, because he was a Roman Catholick.

On this, my Lord, they grounded their Calamny, and publish'd, that I had endeavour'd to draw the Court of Madrid off from that filial Obedience it had always paid to the Holy Sec. This is the Foundation of that destructive Imposture which has been spread concerning me. After this, you may form a Judgment of the Heinousness of my Crimes, and see whether or no I deserve to be so safely us'd.

And now I will leave my Enemies the Shameful Pleasure of making such unhandsome Reflections on me, and ask any reasonable Man who is not prejudic'd against me, and who will take the Trouble of weighing what I have advanced, Whether there be the least Probability of my having endeavour'd to execute any such pernicious Design, at a Time when I expos'd myself to the King's Resentment, by opposing the War which he was undertaking against the Emperor; and with unshaken Respect defended the Relations of the Holy Father, in Relation to the Ambassadors in the Levant? But to sum up all in a Word, I will acknowledge myself guilty, if any one will reconcile these two Propositions, to wit, Cardinal Alberoni made pressing Instances to have a Squadron sent against the Turks, and at the same Time form'd a Design of uniting Spain with the Turk; or if they had rather, let them reconcile these, Cardinal Alberoni oppos'd a War against the Emperor so very vigorously, that he exasperated his Prince against him, and at the same Time would have engag'd the Turks, to have made a Diversion in Hungary.

We come now to make good our Promise in the foregoing Register, by giving the following Answer to Cardinal Alberoni's Apology.

An ANSWER from the Marquess of _____ to the
Letter of a Prelate, concerning Cardinal Alberoni.

My Lord,

I Read your Letter of the 19th of July past, with less Pleasure than Admiration, because I could never have expected from your Prudence, that by blending together Things that have little or no Relation at all with one another, and are altogether out of the Purpose, you would have impos'd upon me a harder Penance than my Curiosity deserv'd: And I am very sorry you should have taken that Trouble, which you so much exaggerate, only to tire me, and that this Post you should interrupt your Correspondence with the rest of Mankind, in order to read me alone with News which cannot be heard without Disgust.

'Tis true, I desir'd you to do me Honour to let me know how Cardinal *Alberoni's* Cause stood at *Rome*, and the Opinion of People about the Event of it; but I never design'd to ask you who that Cardinal was, for who is ignorant of it in the world, except the *Romans*? It was still farther from my Thoughts to ask any Questions about his Genius and Character, for he has sufficiently made himself known to Mankind. As for me, it is enough, that I see his Person honour'd with the Purple to respect it, and what I respect in him, is more than sufficient to honour his Eminence, without putting you, my Lord, or any body else to the Trouble, to make wrong Portraictures of his Person, endeavouring to fill the Picture with Shades, in order to give more Brightness to the Perfections of the principal Object: That is in plain Language, that in order to render the Qualities of your Cardinal more conspicuous and agreeable, you stuff your vain Apology with Praises and Expressions highly improper to Persons of Merit, to Nations, Kingdoms, and even Monarchs, to whom that Cardinal ought to express great and eternal Obligation, unless he is, and designs to be esteem'd the most ungrateful Wretch in the World. I easily persuade myself, that you are one of his Partisans, as you express it, strictly united in Affection with him, but however, not in such a Manner, that there can be no Distinction of Persons, as some Criticks would make us believe, because they imagine none but the Cardinal himself was capable to reveal the great Number of Facts contain'd in your Letter. Whatever it be, the

same may be attributed to several Persons, yet it is
 in short, when you was comparing the publick Ad-
 with the original Letters and Papers you mention,
 cannot suppose you was far from the Cabinet of his
 inence: But it is Time to proceed to the Capital Ar-

design to return you a longer Answer than I us'd to
 to inform you as a Friend of what you seem to be
 rant of, in Relation to the Conduct of Cardinal Af-
 in *Spain*, and what *Spain* has heretofore done, and
 still for him, that you may be convinc'd, that his
 inence has no Reason to complain of that Crown; and
 you are much in the wrong to tax with Ingrati-
 a Nation which has so peculiarly distinguish'd her
 by her Kindness and Benefaction to others. And as
 is my only Design, and not to discharge the Office of
 Attorney and Prosecutor in this Cause, it is not for me
 prove, that that Cardinal was the Author of the Ex-
 sion of the *Spaniards* from *Rome*, and of a second fall-
 out between the two Courts. If the Refusal of the
 for the Archbishoprick of *Sevilla*, was the Occasion
 it, as you say, Can it be imagin'd, that he who so
 ly solicited for the same, and who is so violent and
 not to say obstinate, in every Thing as he is, had
 Share in a Rupture, at which your Court of *Rome* was
 much provok'd? I shall less still go about to discuss,
 whether it was I wou'd for that Cardinal to hold Corres-
 pondence with *Ragotski*, and thereby indirectly with the
Roman Port, tho' it is certain, he should have consid-
 er'd, that he was oblig'd, as Prime Minister, carefully
 avoid to give Offence to a Nation which is known
 to be highly nice and tender in this Point.

I will further own, if you will, that the Cardinal was
 the Cause of the War, and Disturbance of the Tranquil-
 lity of *Italy*; who, the *Spaniards* are fully perswaded, that
 their King, tho' justly provok'd by the Violation of the
 treaties of *Utrecht*, and the seizing and imprisoning the
 Acquiescent-General *Molinez* at *Milan* had been doubtless
 satisfy'd, if they had represented to his Majesty the Im-
 possibility of forming and providing with all Necessaries,
 the numerous Army that was requisite for that Enterprize;
 the Difficulties of sitting out, without immense Expence,
 sufficient Number of Ships to transport those Forces, and
 Men of War to protect them; The little Reason there
 was to hope, that Subjects who had been fatigu'd and ex-

hausted by the Calamities of the late War, could come to bear the Burthen of a new one, and withstand the Weakness and Efforts of the new Alliance between the Emperor, France, and England, by which those Powers bound themselves into a mutual and reciprocal Defence; in Case either of them was attack'd. Had all these Reasons been represented to his Catholick Majesty, with all the Force and Energy, with which the Cardinal was us'd to persuade that Prince to every Thing he pleas'd, they would doubtless have been strong enough to oblige him to suspend his Resolution, and induce him, according to the Opinion of all wise Men, to dissemble his Resentment 'till a more favourable Opportunity: But as it is not my Province to decide this Matter, I shall content myself to inform you of the Truth, of which you seem to be altogether ignorant.

To render the Conduct of the Cardinal in Spain more admirable, you have very much enlarg'd on the Condition that Monarchy was in, when his Eminence took the Ministry upon himself, the Decay and Want of Commerce in its Provinces, the Ruin of the publick Edifices, and above all, the Mis-administration of the Finances; and go back much further than it was necessary, you tell us that seeing Charles II. was reduc'd to such a Poverty that one Day he could not go out of his Palace for Want of Coachmen, who had been forc'd to take Sanctuary in Churches for Want of the Payment of their Wages: But my Lord, is it possible that you should credit such gross Inventions, and scandalous Forgeries? All those who have been Witnesses of the Respect and Affection the Grandee and the whole People had for that Prince, know very well, that if it had been necessary, all the Courtiers would not only have perform'd the Office of Coachmen, but even have drawn the Coach themselves; but you are credulous, that this gross Lye is sufficient to draw your Tears, and make you exclaim, *Cosa che fa Pietà*, a Thing that excites Pity, which, will doubtless make the Spaniards sufficiently laugh at your pretended Compassion, rather Credulity.

I own there is not a good OEconomy and Management of the Finances; but this is a Fault inseparable from Monarchies, and one of the Means Providence makes Use of, that all the World may have a Share thereof; much in the same Manner as Mountains make the Valleys fertile, and the Rivers which continually spring from them: But after all, what would become of Europe, and particularly

our native Country, if *Spain* grew sparing, and reproach'd her Expences? The Character of a generous Nation, who value nothing but Honour and Glory, to give and part with their Money, without minding trifling Things, as Merchants do. The Trade and Manufactures were at a Stand, when his Eminence took upon him the Administration of Affairs; but how is it possible that they should have flourish'd, after so long and obstinate a War? The then Ministers did enough in raising and recruiting Armies, and finding means to pay them, and therefore could not mind several other Things with the Attention they requir'd, where the Cardinal having had the good Fortune to come into the Administration, at the Time that the Nation begun to eat and enjoy Peace, had an Opportunity to do what was impossible to his Predecessors; and therefore his Conduct would have been justly blam'd, if he had not been with an Affair so important as the Re-establishing of Commerce, and Paying the Debts of the Crown.

This was become so necessary, as you dare to assert it, that the Body would trust the Government, no not for Clothes for the King's Use, because there was due to one *Boucher*, Merchant of *Paris*, 70000 Pistoles, for what he had furnish'd for that Prince; and that the Queen, for Want of Coaches, was oblig'd to go walk abroad a Foot, or else to step her Chamber. Is this, my Lord, a proper Subject to excite Compassion in any Man's Heart, and even of your Roman People? or rather, Is it not a laughing Matter, to see you placing amongst the Actions of a Minister which deserve to be recorded to Posterity, that he paid 70000 Pistoles to a Merchant, at a Time that he dispos'd at his pleasure of all the Millions which are produc'd by the Revenue of the Kingdoms of *Spain*, and the *Indies*? A happy Debt which is assign'd unto the *Potosi*. But happily still is the Minister, who can so easily begin his Administration with furnishing a Queen with an Equipage, and supplying a King of *Spain* with Clothes! This was a great Service, that that able Minister was not long without receiving the Reward of so generous an Action, when he obtain'd a Cardinal's Cap, which 'tis said cost the King infinitely more than his Minister had paid for the Clothes and Coaches. I hope, my Lord, that after this, you will not so easily believe what comes from beyond Sea, but remember the Spanish Proverb, which says, *da lunghe vie Lunghe Bugie*, that is, that those who come from distant Countries, have an Opportunity to im-

pose upon the World, and are seldom defective in the Point.

Now let us examine the Means and Measures his Eminence took to hinder the *Spanish Monarchy* from relapsing into the Inconveniences and Difficulties from which he had so gloriously rescu'd her. He made a great Reduction in the Forces, and begun with the King's Guards, upon Pretence that the Duke of *Vendosme*, he said, that they were an unexperient'd and useless Company. All the World knows, however, that those Troops gain'd at *Almanza*, and on other Occasions, more Honour than ever his Eminence could have done them; and if they were become of no Use in *Madrid*, they might have been employ'd in the Frontier Places: But to reduce veteran Troops at a Time that he was projecting a new War; this is, I must own, a Piece of Politicks, for which there are, for ought I know, no Instances. The new Minister extended his Reduction even to the King's Household, which he brought so low, that it scarce exceeded the Number of Servants of a private Gentleman. These are, my Lord, infallible Means to amass an immense Treasure; but you must own they little become so great a Monarch as the King of *Spain*. If the pressing Occasions of the State requir'd a Reduction amongst the Controllers and Treasurers, the same should have been made with Prudence and Discretion, and not so violently, as to dismiss in one Day, at *Madrid* alone, above 350 Persons, who for several Years had serv'd the Government with Honour and who therefore did not merit the odious Name of Usurers of the King's Revenue. Their Salaries should have been reduc'd to one Half, seeing they had no other Way to subsist. They might have been employ'd in the Great Treasury, since the Cardinal created therein as many Places as he had suppress'd in the other Offices, which were given to Persons without any Experience in the Affairs. Whenever a Reform is to be made in the publick Administration, a Minister is to consider the Interest of the Publick, and proceed in such a Manner, that the Subjects may have no Cause to suspect and mistrust the Love of their Prince, nor his Attention to reward their Merit and Services. How difficult soever the Practice of this Maxim may be, the Obstacle may be easily surmounted by a prudent and Christian Minister. But after the King of *Spain*, who is beyond Contradiction, the richest Monarch of *Christendom*, was never embarrass'd for the Payment of the Salaries of his Servants, how large

ver they were, because the Money apply'd to that Service being never carry'd out of the Kingdom, returns into the Treasury to be issu'd out again, like Rivers, which come from the Sea, and return to it. The frequent Exhausting of the Kingdom, and the publick Debts have been occasion'd by the Torrents of Gold and Silver, which continually flow'd from *Spain* into *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, for the Preservation of these Provinces, and Supporting uselefs Alliances, which were follow'd by the immense and necessary Expences the Monarchy was at, to carry on for thirteen Years together, a War in order to maintain its lawful Sovereign in his Throne, almost against all *Europe*.

You may after this, if you please, reckon as a great Advantage to the Publick, the Augmentation on the Duties on Snuff and Tobacco, which was made by the Cardinal, but you must be acquainted with the Means he made use of, and then judge of it as you think fit. He order'd that those Duties should be rigorously exacted; and in order thereto, he plac'd a greater Number of Guards on the Roads than there were Soldiers in the Garrisons, and gave them more Power and Liberty, than he ought to have given to a vile Crew, who are us'd to abuse it. Whenever they met Passengers, they ask'd for their Snuff-Boxes in the same Manner as Highwaymen bid People to deliver their Money, and having taken some of the Snuff, for Form-sake, they immediately declar'd, that it did not come from the King's Offices, made a verbal Process, threatening them with Imprisonment, and Confiscation of their Estates, and in short us'd them with so much Barbarity, that they were oblig'd to deliver themselves from that Oppression, by giving a Sum of Money to those Extortioners. Therefore, whosoever wore a Snuff-Box, was oblig'd to provide himself with a Certificate, that he had bought his Snuff at the King's Magazine, that he might not be plagu'd by those Villains, in the same Manner as we are now oblig'd to take a Certificate of Health, that we may travel with Safety. The Cardinal daily receiv'd fresh Complaints of these Vexations; but instead of putting a Stop to the same, he engag'd the Council upon no other Proof than the bare Information of those Rogues, to banish from all the Kingdoms of *Spain* in one Day 50 Clergymen, amongst whom were some Monks, without having given any Notice of it to their Bishops and Superiors, and without hearing them in their Defence.

I am

I am sorry, my Lord, you should have forgot to relate this Fact, when you was about to prove the Respect and Veneration that was pay'd to the Clergy during the Ministry of the Cardinal. You might have added to it a Decree issu'd in 1716, whereby 500 Ecclesiasticks of *Catalonia*, and other Provinces were banish'd at once, without forgetting that Canon of *Cuenca*, who was exil'd from the whole Monarchy, for having as Commissary for his Church, represented in a Memorial, the Reasons why the Clergy could not pay to his Majesty the same heavy Taxes they us'd to pay, before the great Loss the Clergy and others had sustain'd in the late War. Besides these Facts, you might have related the Case of Canon *Mascarel*, a Gentleman recommendable by his Birth and Merit, who was depriv'd of his Church of *Valencia*, and forc'd to retire into *France*, where he died; and all this for having incurr'd the Cardinal's Indignation, because he maintain'd against the King's Ministers, some liberties pretended by his Church. But without insisting on these Articles, I shall proceed to inform you of the Means employ'd by his Eminence for augmenting the Revenue arising from the Tax upon Snuff and Tobacco.

The Price of it, which was formerly 15 Reals a Pound, was provisionally advanc'd to 20, and somewhat more, towards the Charges of the War; and the Cardinal ordered that this last Price should not be alter'd for the future; and that this Regulation might be more advantageous to the Court, he resolv'd to improve it by Monopoly. He sent therefore Orders to the *Havana*, whereby the Inhabitants of the Island *Cuba*, which, as all the World knows, produces nothing but Tobacco, were forbid to sell it to any Body but the King, and at the same Time put a very low Price upon it. This was not all, for he commanded the Masters of the Ships design'd for that Trade, to load them with such Provisions and other Things in Spain were most wanted in that Island, which he caus'd to be sold to the Inhabitants at an extravagant Rate, whilst they were not permitted to alter the Price of their Tobacco, insomuch that they were forc'd to sell it very cheap, and buy the *Spanish* Commodities very dear, and so were Losers both Ways. Are these Things, my Lord, Rules of a Christian Economy? But let us attend the Consequences of these unheard of Proceedings. These unjust Venturions occasion'd a World of Complaints, which being regarded, the Island revolted, and drove away their Governour; but at the same Time the Inhabitants gave

their Fidelity, for amidst the popular Tumult, nothing was heard but *Long live the King*, whilst they curs'd his Ministers. To pacify those Disorders, it was thought necessary, to send thither some regular Troops, but they did only serv'd to irritate more and more that injur'd People, if the high Price of *European Goods* had not been lower'd at the same Time. Upon the whole, it may be said, That the *Spaniards*, to whom God has given the Possession of the Islands which produce the best Tobacco, pay dearer for it than any other Nation, and often have the worst of it, and yet pay the fix'd Price for it, without being allow'd any Abatement.

Let us continue to examine the Administration of his Eminence. I own, and no Body will deny it, that he settled a new Manufacture of Cloth at *Guadalaxara*; but it is as certain on the other hand, that the same cost much more than that Establishment requir'd, because that mistrustful Minister would not employ therein any *Spaniard* that was capable of directing that Manufacture: And no doubt it would have prov'd more advantageous to the Nation, if it had been united with the old Establishment of that kind at *Segovia*; and if they had renew'd the Silk Manufactures, formerly settl'd at *Toledo*, *Granada*, and *Seville*, in which the Cardinal would have gain'd the Thanks of the King, and his Subjects; but let us proceed to other matters. They had built three Men of War in *Catalonia*, and the Cardinal too hasty to make use of them, order'd three others to be built at *Port Passage*, which are those the *French* burnt upon their Entering *Biscay*, after having carry'd away the Masts, Sails, and Artillery. The Cardinal had however sufficient Time to command them to have an Harbour, which was expos'd to the Enemy, but every Thing was lost by his Caprice, or because he imagin'd that the *French Army* instead of committing Hostilities, would declare in Favour of his Chimerical Fancies; that the King of *Sweden* after having conquer'd *Norway*, would pass into *Scotland*; and in fine, that the seven Provinces would never accede to the Quadruple Alliance. In expectation of so many Chimeras, of which the Cardinal so positively assur'd the *Spaniards*, they disburs'd immense Sums, and so paid very dear for the imaginary confidence, or rather Levity of their first Minister; who entirely giving up himself to remote flattering Hopes, squander'd at one Stroke the remaining Treasure and Reputation of the Monarchy, and by a rash and precipitate conduct, brought himself to the dismal Necessity of accepting

cepting Peace upon more disagreeable Conditions than Spain was offer'd in the Beginning, before she had lost any Troops or Ships; and spent any Money.

'Tis true, the Veteran Troops of an older Date than the Beginning of the Ministry of the Cardinal, did so well behave themselves in Sicily, that in the Opinion of a noted Politician, Spain has never better employ'd her Treasure, never made a more advantageous Loss, because of the Honour and Glory her Troops gain'd in this Expedition. But pray, why would you attribute to your Cardinal the Valour of those Troops, which made them triumph on all Occasions, and force one of the strongest Places in Europe to surrender, in Sight of a Fleet which every Moment supply'd the Garrison with fresh Men? You should have contented your self to say, that at the very Time that those brave Spaniards storm'd that Fortress, your Martial Cardinal was playing all his Artillery from the Escorial upon France; by the Libels he caus'd to be spread every where, and that he was managing secret Intelligence with the Northern Powers, by Means of Count Marini, who had from him considerable Sums, and was hardly out of Spain when he revealed the whole Mystery.

Believe me, my Lord, the Success of the Armament for the Expedition of Sicily, is entirely and solely owing to the indefatigable Vigilance of Don Joseph Patino, and other illustrious Men of the Spanish Nation; and the Defeat and Loss of the Fleet ought to be solely imputed to the Cardinal, and to no Body else, because after the Information he had of the Designs of the English, he did not give the necessary Instructions to the Admiral, who had so often represented to his Eminence, that his Fleet was not strong enough to venture an Engagement with the English, and indeed, who can believe that an experienced Commander, who perfectly knew the Superiority of his Enemies, could have ventur'd to enter into a friendly Conversation with the British Admiral, (who it seems was referr'd to him) if he had been order'd to avoid meeting the English, and forbid to expose his Fleet to any Danger. 'Tis more probable, nay, and even certain, that the Cardinal could not persuade himself, that England would entirely break and fall out with Spain, especially after the Assurances that were given him at the Escorial by Secretary Stanhope, and the Advices Admiral Byng sent him from Cadiz. Upon Account of this fatal Confidence he neglected to give the necessary orders to the Spanish Admiral

Admiral, an unpardonable Fault in a Minister of State, to not pretend to say, That Generals ought to be acquainted with all the Secrets of the Cabinet of Princes; but have a full Communication of all State Affairs; but because of unforeseen Accidents that may happen, Admirals ought to be instructed, and acquainted with what they are to do, as Occasions shall offer; and a Minister ought not to be so reserv'd, as to disappoint or endanger Enterprize on Account of Secrecy.

I cannot suffer that you should speak with so much contempt of Admiral *Castagneta*, a Man of great Character and high Reputation. He ought, however, to be praised herewith, because it would be certainly a great Front to be commended by an Author who has undertaken to speak ill of all honest Men. You ought, however, to have spar'd, even in your Letter, and the Cardinal in the Instructions he gave you to unry it, the Reputation of that Commander, in Consideration of the Glory gain'd by his Valour, in the brave Fight he maintain'd against his Enemy, tho' much inferior to them, notwithstanding they had got the Weather-Gage of the *Spaniards*, and all other Advantages that proceed from the Division that was amongst them.

But let us leave off these Digressions, and resume Matters of Fact. What you seem to admire most in the Conduct of the Cardinal is, that without increasing the publick Taxes, he did so many Great Things, that gain'd him an universal Approbation. But that you may not ascribe those Wonders to Miracles perform'd by your new Saint, I must tell you, my Lord, that those Troops which occasion'd a general Consternation in *Italy*, the Armaments for their Transportation, and the Money requir'd for their Pay, and other Charges, consum'd the Revenue of the Years 1715 and 1716, which were wholly employ'd in that Service, notwithstanding the great Complaints of the Creditors of the Crown, and above all, of the Consulate of *Seville*, to whom Warrants were deliver'd to receive their Payments in *Peru*, *Mexico*, and other Parts of the *Indies*: But observe the Candour and Integrity of that Minister! Secret Orders were sent at the same Time to the Viceroy and Governors, to hinder the Execution of the King's Mandates, whereby those unfortunate Creditors, after having given Acquittances, were oblig'd at last to be contented with a Sheet of Paper instead of Money, which sheweth that there are every where Banks and *Discount* Companies: An odious Comparison which you

should not have mention'd, because the *French* may answer, *He whose House is cover'd with Glass, ought not to fling Stones upon the Houses of his Neighbours.*

Those great Enterprizes were put in Execution, by Means of the prodigious Sums which the Sale of Government Employments, and Commanderies in the Indies produced; and 500000 Crowns in Specie, that were in the Treasury call'd the *Juros*, with which Don *Joseph Alecha* was to pay Annuities. The Cardinal order'd in April, 1718, that Money to be carry'd in eight Days to the great Treasury of the War, to the great Mortification of the Persons concern'd therein, whom he deceiv'd and amus'd with Hopes that the other Funds should be specifically appropriated to their Payment; but how sincere the Promises were, they can tell; for at this very Time which is four Years after, most of them have not received a Penny.

Our Cardinal carry'd his OEconomy and Frugality so far, that he retrenched the Sum which their Majesty yearly contributed for the Wax-Candles that were burnt before the Images of the Blessed Virgin. Don't you think, my Lord, this was a rare Way to engage Heaven on his Side? And could he expect from the Almighty sufficient Directions to hinder him from Miscarriages, while he stole from the Altars the Candles which the Christians make use of in the publick Worship of God and his Saints? You might have added these Particulars to the Article in your Letter, in which you treat of the great Veneration your Cardinal always had for the Church.

We come now to the new Means his Eminence employ'd to supply the new Expences. He introduc'd very unreasonably a Gabel into *Biscay*, and impos'd a Duty upon the Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of that Country; which bold Attempt was highly resented by the Inhabitants, who saw themselves depriv'd at one Stroke of all the Privileges and Immunities their Kings had granted them, as a Reward for their constant Fidelity, which were necessary for the Preservation of that Country, because of its natural Sterility. It is true, the Franchises occasion'd the Running of Goods, which lessen'd the King's Revenue in *Castille*; but this Inconvenience might have been remedy'd without imposing new Duties upon the Nation. But how could it be expected the Cardinal should have any Regard to the Privileges of the Laity? He who shew'd not the least Concern for the Clergy, who were forc'd to pay the same Duties, tho'

It was told that the Mendicant Fryars had at divers times, and namely in 1718, obtain'd an Order, by which the Council declar'd, they were free from all Gabels, Tenths, Customs, and other Taxes. It is hoped, my Lord, that in the second Edition of your Letter, you will not forget to add this Particular to the famous Article relating to the Respect his Eminence has always preserv'd for the Clergy.

In the next Place, the Cardinal suppress'd the Right of having Lodgings allow'd, which the Servants of the Kings of Spain had always enjoy'd. He apply'd to his own Use the third Part of the Revenue of Towns and Boroughs, and in a most peculiar Manner the Income of the City of *Madrid*, whose Inhabitants were almost ruin'd, because he suspended for a Year and a Half the Payment of the Rents or Annuities upon that City, upon this ridiculous Pretence, that the Town was in debt to the King for Arrears of the Tax or Lodgings, for the Houses that had been demolish'd to make the great Square; tho' it is undeniable, that thro' the special Favour of the King, the City of *Madrid* was not liable to that Tax. But since we are upon this Article, I desire, my Lord, you will consider a Fact, which is certainly worth your Curiosity. The Cardinal order'd that the Effects or Rents establish'd upon *Madrid*, purchas'd since the Year 1681, and which were at the Rate of 3 per Cent. should be reduc'd one Half, and the other Half to be apply'd to the King's Service, alledging no other Reason to support and justify his unreasonable Decree, but that the said Rents having almost lost all their Credit since that Year, they were purchas'd much under their Value. But without being a Cavilist, who does not know, that if there was any Manner of Solidity in that Pretence, that Half which the King appropriated to himself, did not belong to him, but to the unfortunate People, who had been forc'd by a fatal Necessity to sell those Annuities at a Price much under the original Value. This Maxim did not suit the Cardinal's Designs, and therefore he practis'd another, which was the Reverse of it, and directed him to get Money at any Rate, for the Execution of the miraculous Enterprises, which you have so much magnify'd. They were very much facilitated by the great Sums arising from the Supply granted by the Clergy in the Year 1717, and the 40000 Ducats advanc'd by the Church of *Toledo*, to which the King granted, as a Reward for that Service, the Reservation of the Duties called *Juros*. His Eminence

got, on the other Hand, a vast Sum, by the pernicious Resolution he took to suspend the Payment of the Debts and Rents charg'd upon the confiscated Estates that fell to the Crown, 'till the Year 1717. This amounted to a prodigious Sum, through the Vexations and Enterprizes of *Duke Michael Nugnes de Roxas*, and he put off the Creditors to more favourable Time; as if Hunger could be satisfy'd by distant Hopes. All the World exclaim'd against these unjust Proceedings, but to no Purpose; the Cardinal had an Ear, but for his Confidants, and their Money-Projects, amongst which I will mention one, which became a rich Mint in his Hands.

He borrow'd several Millions of Livres, and assign'd the Payment thereof upon the Publick Revenues: He let the Farm to others the Taxes and Duties impos'd on the several Provinces of the Kingdom; and with this fine Expedient he improv'd and augmented the Royal Treasure with several Millions for each Farm, in which the Farmers took care to be no Losers; for those Provinces being surrender'd to their Discretion, they took Care to regulate the Taxes and Capitation as they thought convenient for their private Interest, insomuch, that the King's Subjects were forced to pay more than ever they had done, every Tax being advanced one fourth Part above what it was before the Minister had contriv'd this rare Expedient. This will shew you, my Lord, how the Cardinal, without laying new Impositions, found Means to increase the old Taxes to such a Degree, that the whole Kingdom felt the Pressure of them. It is very easy for the Minister of an absolute Prince to fill his Master's Coffers, and few are ignorant of it; but certainly it is a most pernicious Piece of Politick to do it by such Means as bring along with them the Ruin and Destruction of the People. It is as if one brought together all the several Springs and Rivulets of a Country only to make 'em run with Rapidity through one Channel into the Lands of his Neighbours, and render his own barren. It appears by the Experience of all Ages, That a King, whose Subjects are rich, is richer himself, than another whose Subjects are poor, and has great Treasures in his Coffers.

After the Cardinal had put all his Projects in Execution *Spain* found herself under a great Scarcity of Money: the Subjects were so much exhausted, that they found it impossible to continue the Payment of Taxes: The Treasury was not only exhausted, but had contracted Debts amounting to several Millions; and what is more surpris-

ing, the Farmers and Collectors were reduced to great
 extremities; for his Eminence, who had nothing but his
 own Projects in view, compell'd them to advance such
 large Sums, that they parted with all their Cash, and had
 the Mortification to see the Bills of Exchange drawn upon
 them protested. Thus losing their Credit, they lost Part
 of their Capital; and the Minister, upon Pretence of fa-
 vouring none of them to the Prejudice of others, left
 them all equally in the Lurch. This I am sensible will
 appear a Sort of Exaggeration; but for all that, it is but
 the naked Truth, and the Kingdom will long bleed for it.
 All Spaniards know it by a fatal Experience, and Fo-
 reigners are Witnesses of it.

While Things were in this Situation, his Eminence sent
 for Father *Castro*; but if it was with Intention to found
 four Colleges for the Nobility, it may be said, that this
 was very unseasonable; and it would have been much
 more agreeable to the Circumstances of that Time to have
 founded four Hospitals for the Subsistence of the Poor; for
 in short, *Spain* had already Colleges and Academies enough,
 tho' the Troubles and Calamities of the War did not al-
 low their Youth to frequent them as formerly. Before I
 conclude this Article, I beg, my Lord, you will seriously
 weigh what I have had the Honour to tell you, that you
 may the more easily understand what *Risque Spain* run under
 the Administration of his Eminence. You tell us, that
 the chief Attention of the Minister was always to recover
 Trade, and make it flourishing; but can that End ever be
 attain'd by ruining all Merchants at one Stroke? Commerce
 and Manufactures are quickned by Money, as the natural
 Body by the Blood; and to send Money out of Kingdom,
 is actually taking away the Life of Commerce; for what
 Trade can be carry'd on without Specie? 'Tis true, that
 for supplying this Deficiency, his Eminence offer'd very
 advantageous Terms to the *Jews* of *Leghorn*, designing
 through the Fecundity of so honourable a People, to re-
 trieve the Loss of Commerce, and repeople the Dominions
 of the Monarchy. I cannot certainly tell whether or no
 the Treaty was concluded, because the Negotiation was
 so secretly manag'd between the Cardinal and a Rabbi,
 who went to *Madrid* upon Pretence of soliciting the Pay-
 ment of some Bills of Exchange, that the Courtiers found
 it impossible to dive into that Mystery; therefore I will
 not affirm it, lest I should offend Truth at the same Time
 that I endeavour to undeceive you. I am not, however,
 surpriz'd at Intrigues of this Nature, seeing, the Time of
 the

the Ministry of the Cardinal, of which you talk so remptorily, was, as well as the present, fruitful in Extravagancies; and in your Opinion, what other Name can be given to the Order given at *Madrid* to celebrate the Birth of *Don Carlos*, in the second Week of Lent, with Masquerades, and other Diversions of the Carnival. How could those spasterly Strokes in Politicks to honour the Queen, have made a Noise at the Court of *Perna*, if they had not been attended with so many Extravagances even in Relation to the Circumstances of the Times?

But to return to our principal Subject: I find you impute to the Necessity of War, all the proceeding Calamities; but, my Lord, how many Opportunities had your Cardinal to prevent that War, and even to extinguish it immediately after it was kindled; which he obstinately neglected, being deceiv'd by his own chimerical Expectations? 'Tis an egregious Error in a Prince to ruin his own Dominions, to run after a Conquest of separate and distant Provinces, which consequently seem rather to give a vain Title, than to strengthen the Monarchy; but at last, what did the *Spaniards* in that deplorable Circumstance? They suffer'd without murmuring, with a Patience that exceeds all Imagination; and notwithstanding they were sensible this Conduct was the dismal Cause of their utter Ruin, they devoted themselves with a most respectful Silence, as glorious Victims of the boundless Loyalty they owe to their lawful Sovereign. This is a Matter of Fact, and yet we see in your Letter that the Cardinal complains loudly of *Spain*, and by your Pen charges the whole Nation with Ingratitude. I don't know what to say or think of the Pretensions of his Eminence unless he fancies to have Reason to complain, because he did not erect Statues to his Honour: But the *Spaniards* deserve to be excus'd, because they have neither Brass nor Marble, nor is their Genius turn'd that Way. Their Gravity does not suffer them to transmit to Posterity any other Monuments but those of the immortal Glory which their heroic Actions deserve; far different from you *Romans* who, upon account of the least Reparation you make a Wall, cause your Name and Coat of Arms to be fix'd therein, with pompous Encomiums; and who grant the Honour of a Sepulchral Stone, adorn'd with magnificent Inscriptions, to the bare Merit of forging a Spade, or polishing a Buckle.

If the Cardinal sought only to eternize his Name, he has succeeded very well, for I am sure the *Spanish* Nation

I never forget him. But now I will answer the Reason you alledge in the artful Panegyrick you have made of his Conduct. You tell us in the first Place, That he laid great Obligations upon *Spain*, for the Privileges granted to the Manufactures of Glass, set up by the Care of the famous Don *John de Goyaneche*; but sure, my Lord, a little thought of it, when you set off as a great Service a Transaction so very inconsiderable, in a Letter design'd to vindicate his Conduct, and to give us a magnificent Idea of the great Parts of that Minister, who has been the supream Arbitrer and Disposer of all the Interests of so vast a Monarchy, unless you suppose that his Eminence found a great Reluctancy in his Heart, even to grant so small a Trifle.

You tell us afterwards, That your Minister did the *Spaniards* a considerable Piece of Service, in advising and persuading the Duke of *Vendosme* to march into *Spain*, for the Battle of *Saragossa*. This is designed to let the World know, no matter at what Rate, that his Eminence had the Rank of a Counsellor in the Household of that Prince; but there was a very different Report of it when he was in *Spain*: But let us not insist on disadvantageous Rumours, and say, that the wise Conduct of that famous General was of great Service, to recover the *Spaniards* from their Consternation, but that was not enough to re-establish their Affairs. The new Army that was form'd in so short a Time, was an Effect of the Care and Diligence of the Count *d'Aguiar*, and the Officers under him; and the Defeat of the Enemy, which happen'd soon after, might only to be attributed to the Valour of the *Spaniards*, who generously sacrific'd their Lives for their King and Country. The Siege and Storm of the Castle of *Cardona*, which undertaken against the Opinion of that Count, takes off almost all the Force of your Argument. The Cardinal will readily apprehend my Meaning, if you ask it of him in your secret Conferences.

Let us examine now, whether that Minister had Reason to expect any Acknowledgement from the *Spaniards*, for having restrain'd all the Commerce to the *Indies* to the Town of *Cadiz* alone. To shew that this Resolution was not agreeable to the Kingdom, it will be enough to observe, that it abolish'd the Consulate of *Seville*, and ruin'd that famous City, which did not deserve to be so severely us'd, after the great Services the State had receiv'd from its Inhabitants in the most pressing Occasions. That Resolution occasion'd irrecoverable Losses to the Publick,

lick, by abandoning to the Inconstancy of the Sea, the Treasures of the *Indies*, and exposing them to Conquest, band, and the Rapacity of Foreigners.

I own, that nothing was more proper than to place the Councils and Tribunals in the Palace of *Uzeda*, tho' it is dangerous to put in the same Place the several Offices that concern the Publick Accounts, because of Fire, and other Accidents; but if that Minister's Conduct is commendable in that Respect, it is far from being so, in Relation to the Duke d'*Uzeda*, to whom he would not pay the Rent of his Palace, tho' he knew he extremely wanted it, and that it was Independant of the forfeited States.

The Cardinal cannot expect any great Gratitude from the *Spaniards* for his Diligence and Dispatch in the publick Affairs, since the Application of the Minister is an indispensable Duty of his Place. The Trust the Prince reposes in him demands it; and as his Catholick Majesty had an entire Confidence in his first Minister, the Cardinal was on his Part indispensibly oblig'd perpetually to watch for his Interest; therefore we are told, that he was so exact in this Article, that a Person of Quality said, he would rather be a Slave in *Algiers*, than be Cardinal *de Beroni* in *Spain*. I know the Cardinal thinks otherwise, and you ought to suspect this hyperbolical Flattery. For the poor Slaves at *Algiers*, and not a Prime Minister; for the Chains of one who governs a whole Monarchy, are very pleasant, and the bewitching Ambition of commanding, renders the greatest and longest Fatigues agreeable. If those Chains were so heavy to your Cardinal, he would rather to express his Gratitude than any Ill-Will to the King who eas'd him of them.

To make the World believe that Merit was the only Recommendation with his Eminence, you tell us, That he bestow'd the Government of *Peru* upon the Archbishop of *La Plata*, and the Government of *New-Mexico* to the Count de *Villa Longa*. Sure it was but rarely that Employments of this Nature were given to *Spaniards*, seeing we here but of two that obtain'd any, and even these must be sought after in the new World, as if there were none in this.

But to proceed farther: You industriously magnify the extream Charity of the Cardinal for the poor Orphan of the late Queen *Marie Louise* of glorious Memory, and favour'd with his Protection: Whereupon you tell us, That having been inform'd of their Wants by their Confessors

went to visit them, reliev'd them, and gave them
convenient Lodgings in the Palace of *Monterey*, up-
on no other motive than a generous Charity. I am now,
Lord, oblig'd to own that you have Reason to tax
me with Ingratitude: You might have added, that the
Guardians were very imprudent to drive away from him
a Minister, who made it his chief Business to relieve
Gentlewomen and give them Portions to marry
in; but God will reward him for these good Actions,
if it be true that a Guardian, who makes use of his
Pupil's Estate to maintain him, does not in that Respect
exercise Charity but Justice. The force of this Expression
is easily understood; but to speak in general, Pray what
of the Spaniards at that time, but the Cardinal's Pupils?
Is their Revenue in better Hands than Guardians are
commonly suppos'd to be? His Charity is commendable,
own it, but not so much as you represent it. His Emi-
nence never gave less than a *Julio* (a certain Piece of Mo-
ney) to every Poor he met in his Way, and how many
do you believe he gave every Day? How many
could weekly have Access to his Eminence? He was
seldom to be spoke with at his own Palace, and Beggars
were not allow'd to go into the same. He went out and
came in with so much Haste, that the Courtiers had scarce
time to speak a Word to him as he slept in or out of his
Coach. If the Cardinal did not bestow his Alms but to the
worthy, who begged his Assistance, to whom did he give it
then, since there was no Access to his Person? But suppose
whatever you say thereupon is true, Things of this Na-
ture ought to be buried in Silence, instead of being made
publick in News-Papers: For in short, is it an Excess of
Charity in a Man, who has at his Disposal all the Reve-
nue of a great Monarchy, to give to the Poor above 20
Mils a-day? If this Minister relieved privately Persons in
Distress, he did nothing but what the Gospel requires, and
these Persons could not without Ingratitude conceal what
he had done in their Favour: And yet we never heard but
of one who has revealed his Charity, tho' it is evident he
ruin'd and reduced a World of People to Mendicancy.
I lay no great stress upon the Rumours of a dissipated Peo-
ple, because I am satisfy'd Resentment is more common
noisy than Gratitude; and to shew you that I love
Truth, I will publish a Favour bestow'd by his Eminence
on several Inhabitants of *Madrid*. They enjoy'd as a
Reward for Services acknowledg'd by the Crown, certain
Annuities for Life, which were distributed into six Classes,
but

but had not been paid for several Years because of the War: Our Cardinal, always intent to procure the Esteem of the People, order'd that 200000 Crowns being Part of the Product of the Tax upon stamp'd Papers, should be yearly appropriated towards paying those Annuities, without any undue Preference, and accordingly Warrants were issued in Favour of the Proprietors of those Annuities, but at the same time the Treasury never paid any, because as I have observed it, there are every where Bank Bills; and in the Regency of the Cardinal, Spain did not want Projective Schemes like those of Mr. Law. (The Writer of this Letter means the Bank Bills in France which were good for nothing.) But notwithstanding all this, that Decree, though ineffectual, deserved some Gratitude, and from this you may see, that I am not so far blinded by my Resentment as not to see the little Good the Cardinal did in Spain.

I am glad to do Justice to all Mankind, and therefore cannot bear that in Order to render Spain odious, and to excite your Readers Compassion in Favour of Cardinal Albornoz, you should advance that he has been deprived of every Thing, after having served without any Regard to his private Interest. But pray what has he been deprived of? Slanderers might insinuate that his Eminence carried away more than was his own, and to prove it, would show you of certain Jewels and rich Furniture that had been confiscated, which appears by a List delivered by Don Michael Nugnez to Secretary Duran. I am willing to believe that this is a Calumny contrived by the incensed People, out of their Hatred for the disgraced Minister. But pray compare the Equipage he had upon his first arrival at Madrid, which he easily carried behind his back on a Mule, with the Equipage he had upon his setting out for Italy. As soon as he had received Orders to return, several Joiners were employed to prepare his Trunks, and during the whole twelve Days that were allowed him to continue at Madrid, People were employed to fill them, some publicly, and some in private. As soon as the Trunks were made ready, they were sent away under a Guard of the Troops of the Household, to hinder the Mob from running upon the same. These Trunks were carried to Alcala where 'tis true they were opened and search'd, but it was only for a certain Paper which he ought not to have carried away, and as soon as the Governour had made the Search in Presence of Witnesses, the Trunks were resealed, shipped off, and sent away. Could the King give stronger Proofs of his Favour and Clemency, and is it not to be wondered

condemned at, that a Minister who had in his Possession all the important Papers of the Monarchy, and who had had the Disposal of so many Millions, should be suffered to depart the Kingdom without giving an Account of his Administration, and without examining whether the immense Sums which the Treasurers had paid by his Orders, though in the King's Name, had been appropriated to the Uses his Majesty had designed them for? Nothing like this was done; but on the contrary, the King out of an Excess of Goodness contented himself to signify to him by Don Michael Duran, to deliver up all the Writings or Papers he had in his Disposition, belonging to the Cabinets of the Offices of the Secretaries of State; yet the Cardinal withheld all these Proofs of Moderation, and the Sense of the numberless Favours he had received, which gave Occasion to the Search that was made in which they found several Things which did not belong to him, and could no ways serve for his Justification. It was this Perquisition made according to all the Formalities of Law, which furnished the Cardinal's Friends, and others interested in his Fortune, with a favourable Pretext to say as you do, that his Effects had been seized by the King's Orders. But pray, my Lord, what are the Effects you speak of? Do you mean his Banks and Coffers filled up at *Madrid*, which arrived safe at *Alicant* and were afterwards embarked? The greatest part of them are already arrived at *Rome*; and that you may be entirely undeceived, I hope that as soon as this Fair is adjusted, you may see in his Eminence's Palace certain Trifles, which *Spain*, who is so ungrateful in your Opinion, has given him; and I know, upon my certain Knowledge, that that Present is at least one hundred forins, which according to the Promises of the Gospel is the temporal Reward of those *Julios* the Cardinal gave to the Pope, and which you lay so much stress upon. (A *Julio* is a Coin at *Rome* and *Italy*, worth about five-pence, so called from the Popes who have taken upon them the Name of *Julius*.) I am ashamed to talk of these Trifles, but to make you sensible by the Way, that the *Spaniards* are not so ungrateful as you represent them, I shall tell you, that the Money arising out of the Sale that was made of the Wine and Chocolate belonging to the Cardinal at his Departure, was more than sufficient to defray the Expences of his Journey, and had he continued fifteen Days longer at *Madrid*, he would have received by the Post a Bill of 50 Pistoles, with which a Friend wished him a merry Christmas, which Sum was paid by the King's Orders to

the Government of *Madrid* to be employed for the Benefit of the Publick.

Notwithstanding what I have said, I am highly persuaded of the Disinterestedness of his Eminence, because he never gave Credit to a Report said to have been spread at *Madrid*, and other Parts by Secretary *Stanhope*, that in the Accounts delivered to the Parliament of Great Britain the Company concerned in the Commerce of the *Indies* (he means the *South-Sea*) there was a Sum of 60000 Pistoles given to the Cardinal in Consideration of the new Advantages he procured to them in the Contract of the *Indies* into in the Year 1715. I will likewise believe that 50000 Pistoles which were found after his Departure at the Bank of his Confidants *Pitri* and *Seminati*, were either designed for some secret Expedition, or to pay the Ship he had sent abroad to inform him of the proper Time to send out a Fleet of Egg-Shells to disturb the *English* Fishery. As to the Pasture-Grounds of *Truxillo* which he begged of the King as soon as that Town had yielded them 80000 Ducats, and which were granted him in full Pardon in *October* 1719; I am inclined to believe his Eminence designed to give them to some religious Community. I believe likewise that he designed to employ the Revenue of the Archbishoprick of *Terragona* for supporting the poor Orphans of the Palace of *Monterrey*, and if he accepted the Bishoprick of *Malaga* and the Archbishoprick of *Seville* it was only because he had made no Manner of Interest to obtain these rich Benefices, and would have Satisfaction to distribute those immense Revenues to the Poor. I will say farther, that tho' it cannot be denied that he was exceedingly mortified at the Refusal of Bulls for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, and that to revenge himself he embroiled the two Courts, yet he had always his private Interest in View in this Quarrel, and only the Rights of the King which he held so sacred, that he would not suffer the least Incroachment thereupon, to bring his Ministry. The great Disinterestedness of your Minister will also piously induce me to believe, that he gave the Viceroyalty of *Pern* to the Marquis *Valera*, as a Reward of an uncommon Merit, without any selfish View as you assure it. I congratulate you upon your upright Intentions, but I dare say, the *Spaniards* will laugh at you, and chiefly when they will see in your Epistle, That in order to prove that it is the Custom of the *Spaniards* to be ungrateful and inconstant towards their Ministers and Benefactors, you bring in, as Instances of Truth, Cardinals

Portugal

Portocarero, the Marquess *de Rivas*, the Duke *de Montellano*, Father *d'Aubenton*, the Cardinal *d'Estrees*, and his Nephew, Father *Robinet*, the Princess *Ursini*, the unfortunate *Acadia*, a French Physician, *Orry*, *Bergeyck*, the Archbishop of *Taboada*, the Duke *de Noailles*, and the zealous Don *Francisco Ronquillo*; but I will shew you, my Lord, that you can draw no Advantage from this long Enumeration. If Cardinal *Portocarero* and the Marquess *de Rivas* have themselves any Trouble to preserve in the Testament of the late King, the Succession of the Crown to those it lawfully belong'd, were they not well rewarded for their Pains? The Marquess had a new Title, and was made Member of the Council of *Castille*, and of the Chamber of the *Indies*, and the Cardinal had the Promise of the first Viceroyalty that should happen to be vacant, for his Nephew the Count *de Palma*, who became thereby Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and had for five Years together the greatest Share in the Administration of the Government, in so much that he was trusted with the most important Affairs, to the great Dissatisfaction of the Grandees. If the Dead could be call'd as Evidences, I would produce the Admirante of *Castille*, but you may read the Letter he wrote from *Portugal* to the Queen *Marie Louisa*, in which he openly complains of the too great Authority that had been given to the Cardinal in the Administration. The King has continually heap'd his Favours on the Duke *de Montellano*, in Consideration of the great Zeal he had express'd for his Service. He made him a Grandee, and continu'd him the Dignity of Counsellor of the Cabinet Council, till his Indisposition made it impossible for him to attend any longer in the Functions of that Place. The Cardinal *d'Estrees* and his Nephew took a Journey to *Madrid*, by Order of the Most Christian King their Master, and continu'd there, till they were recall'd. As to the Duke *de Noailles*, he commanded the Army in *Roussillon*, and after having done his Duty, return'd to *Paris*. How can you conclude from these Facts, that the Spaniards are ungrateful towards their Benefactors, and inconstant towards their Ministers?

But let us proceed further: This is the Cream of the Jest: Who turn'd out the Archbishop of *Taboada* from his Place of President of *Castille*; was not this the Work of your Cardinal alone? All the World knows that this was an Effect of the little Confidence the Cardinal plac'd in that Prelate, ever since he voted in Council against the Naturalization requested by his Eminence, to enable him

to enjoy Pensions and Benefices in *Castile*, according to the Laws of that Kingdom. Who was the Cause of the Disgrace of *Lotadia*, but the Cardinal alone? Who procur'd the Dismissal of the *French* Physician, but that Prelate? And who in *Madrid* can be ignorant of the Artifices that were used to effect it? The Cause of the Exile and Removal of Father *Robinet*, *Orry*, and *Bergeyck*, are as well known, and the Cardinal, who knows very well that a *Spaniard* had a Hand therein, can never clear himself of those Facts which you object against *Spain* as unpardonable Crimes. The King did not dismiss Father *D'Aubert*, nor no Body wish'd his Retreat, which that Father desir'd himself, upon some Motives that are not altogether unknown, which there is no need to take Notice of in this Place.

The Princess *Ursini* fell into Disgrace; but all the World knows the King knew nothing of it till the Plot was executed. She is now at *Rome*, and may tell you what she thinks of the Cardinal, who alone manag'd that Affair in all its Circumstances. You may enquire of other Persons, who were Eye-Witnesses of these Transactions, and they will tell you, That no Abhor was seen at the Queen's Feet; to obtain the Respite of the Execution of that Resolution, till the Day following, as you would make us believe. The zealous Don *Francisco Ronquillo*, losing the Presidentship of the Council, did not lose the King's Favour, but incurr'd the Displeasure of the Cardinal, who, after the Year 1717, refused to pay him the Pension of 12000 Ducats his Majesty had granted him, in Consideration of his great Services. It was in vain he presented several Petitions, he could never be heard, and he was included in the rigorous Decree publish'd about that Time for suppressing all Pensions granted to reformed Officers. 'Tis certain, that the King could never have suffer'd that Injustice, if he had been rightly inform'd of it; and that it ought solely and entirely to be charg'd upon the Minister, who arbitrarily dispos'd of every Thing, and not on the *Spanish* Nation. I think this sufficient to convince you, that you had no Manner of Reason to accuse the *Spaniards* of Inconstancy, and that the Instances you have brought prove quite the contrary. Cardinal *Alberoni* was the only Cause of the Downfall of several Persons of Note, and you pretend to conclude from thence, that the *Spaniards* are ungrateful. A fine Consequence indeed! For my Part, I could never have fancy'd that a Roman Prelate could be so bad a Logician, and that one who by

the Duty of his Place, is obliged to give his Vote in several Affairs depending before the Tribunal, of which he is a Member, would alledge, to prove and justify his Opinion, some Reasons which entirely overthrow the same.

Let us now proceed to the Capital Article, which was, the Removal and Dismission of the Cardinal. You are pleas'd to own, that the first Cause thereof, was the Umbrage he gave to Foreign Princes, by his great Talents, and his indefatigable Application for rendering *Spain* the most flourishing State of *Europe*, as he used to express himself, when suffering himself to be carry'd away by a prosperous Gale, he let his deluded Fancy ramble about. It be true, as you tell us, that my Lord *Peterborough* digg'd in *Italy* the Mine that was afterwards sprung at *Madrid*; and if it be true, as you assure us, that the *Spaniards* set it on Fire by a Hand known to all the World; why do you impute his Downfal to the Inconstancy of the Court of *Spain*, and the Ingratitude of the *Spaniards*? You will perhaps pretend that they deserve that Charge, because that prudent Nation did not think fit to engage in the Defence of this Minister, after having so long groan'd under him: But after all, 'tis the Cardinal himself who pronounc'd his Sentence, since he has often publicly declar'd, That the *Spaniards* were to erect him a Statue in case he succeeded, or a wooden Pile to burn him if he miscarry'd. You must therefore own, that the *Spaniards* were very merciful, in not executing the Sentence he had pass'd upon himself, Believe me, my Lord, it was enough to offend and injur'd and oppress'd People to keep a respectful Silence, and to convince you of that Truth, I will give you a short Account of what the *Spaniards* beheld with their Eyes, since the Year 1715, and if you take the trouble to read it with Attention, you will be obliged to acknowledge the Fidelity and Respect of that illustrious Nation for their Sovereign in the Person of his Minister.

They saw first of all with Surprise, the Dignity of Prime Minister given to an Abbot of the *Retinue* of the *King* of *Vendosme*, without being so much as his Chaplain, and a Foreigner made supream Arbiter of a vast Monarchy: A Person so little known in the World, that the *Spaniards* had never known that he was a Priest, if he had not been made a Bishop. They saw, that as soon as he had seiz'd upon the Government, he abolish'd the Council of the Cabinet, and that of State, and remov'd from

from the King's Person all the *Spaniards* who had merited the Honour of his Majesty's Confidence, which was soon follow'd by a Reform of all Sorts of Officers both Civil and Military, as it has been already observ'd. Spain saw the wise Decrees and Resolutions of her ancient Councils, and namely, that of *Castille*, slighted and expos'd to Contumacious; and a greater Confidence plac'd in a single Man, who had not had Judgment enough to regulate his own Conduct, than in the Sentiment of so many wise Counsellors, who fill'd the first Places in the several Tribunals. The *Spaniards* beheld several *Grandeess* exil'd the Kingdom, as the Dukes de *Villeua* and *Naxera*; others confin'd in Dungeons, as *Veraguas* in the Castle of *Alicant*, and others threaten'd with the Confiscation of their Estates, upon chimerical Pretences of certain Debts to the Crown, call'd in *Spain Lanzas*, which had been remitted and forgiven by their ancient Kings above a Thousand Years ago: They saw the King's faithful Servants remov'd from the Palace, because the Cardinal would not suffer any Body to approach his Majesty: They saw the King and Queen's Household reduc'd, upon Pretence of OEconomy, to the Foot of Gentlemen's Houses: They saw a War declar'd, for the Conquest of the *Italian* Provinces, without consulting whether it was likely to succeed: They saw a numerous but weak Fleet sail from their Harbours, with the choice Veterans Troops, that made all the Strength of the Kingdom, and which consequently were in great Danger of being made a Sacrifice, if their Valour had not made them triumph in the Middle of the Dangers they were expos'd to by the Temerity of the Cardinal: They saw immense Treasures extorted from the People, sent out of the Kingdom: They saw another Fleet with the rest of the Troops sail from *Cadix* for the North Sea, in a most dangerous Season contrary to the Sentiment of Admiral *Guevara*, which for the greatest Part, perish'd in Storms: They saw about the same Time 200 *Spaniards* sail from the Ports of *Biscay* with a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition, to alarm the Coasts of *Great Britain*, upon a foolish Presumption, that the Fleet from *Cadix* would arrive there at the same Time, the Cardinal flattering himself that like *Megasthenes* he might rule the Sea with his Trident.

These are Adventures truly worthy Don *Quixote*; but the Actions of Admiral *Castagneta* do no ways deserve that Character.

This is not all, my Lord, the *Spaniards* saw the French taking by Force the Places of *Biscay*, which made little Resistance

stance, and their Ships burnt in their Harbours without any Opposition. They saw their King in *Navarre*, seduced by the Delusion of a charming Dream, to the mortification of seeing an important Place taken in his Kingdom, without being able to relieve it. The *Spaniards* afterwards inform'd that their King was dangerously ill within some Leagues of *Madrid*; that the *Grandees* and others were not permitted to see him, and were even deny'd the Consolation to be told that he was upon the recovery; and which was still more surprizing, they found that no publick Prayers were put up for the Re-establishment of his Health, which was a great Scandal to a Nation that has been always distinguish'd by their Piety. By Word, you can scarce imagine any Extravagance that was not put in Practice, nor any Calamity that did not befall the *Spaniards* during that Time. They saw nothing about them but Precipices: All their Enterprizes were carry'd, because it evidently appear'd that they made use of Means that either were not sufficient, or else were wholly contrary to the End they seem'd to propose to themselves. To conclude, Things were manag'd with so much Disorder and Confusion, that several great Politicians were perswaded the Enemies of *Spain* had procur'd the Advancement of that Minister, in order to destroy the Monarchy, under the specious Pretence of rendering the most flourishing State in the World. This was the unfortunate Condition to which *Spain* was reduced. Every Thing was in Confusion, and the People over-tax'd, overwhelm'd in Misery; and the whole Nation was irrecoverably lost, if God, who has always been merciful to them, because of their Piety, and the Purity of their Religion, had not blessed them with plentiful Harvests. Such was then the Disposition of Affairs in *Spain*, and the People were amazed to see Gold and Silver vanish'd away from a Court, which in two Years Time, after a long and expensive War, had so well re-establish'd their Affairs, that nothing was more common than Money. 'Tis certain, that in the Year 1716, the Publick Credit was flourishing, and there was Plenty of Money; whereas three Years after, there was such a Scarcity of Coin, that there was scarce one Pistole to be seen, notwithstanding the Exchange was excessively high, at the very Time that the same Minister, like the God in the Fable, pour'd plentiful Rains of Gold upon foreign Countries, and in a particular Manner upon our own, where, since that Time, we have seen nothing but *Spanish* Coin. But what were the

Spaniards doing in this Extremity? Martyrs of their Liberty, they suffer'd every Thing with Constancy, because all these Proceedings were colour'd over with the King's Name.

The Cardinal set out at last, and all the *Grandes* and other Persons of Distinction made him Visits, as you observ'd, not out of a Sense of any Obligation they were under, seeing he had disoblig'd most of them, but because that Nation is so generous, that whatever injustice they may have receiv'd, they forgive it, and favour the Offenders as soon as they see them in a State of Humility. What Reason therefore have you to charge them with Want of Gratitude for the Memory of a Cardinal? All the *Spaniards* in *Italy* talk of his Eminence with a profound Respect, because they are so jealous of the Reputation of their Nation, that they think it a Disgrace to see those who have govern'd them, slighted and retain a singular Esteem for those who have liv'd in their Country, which Truth I know by my own Experience. Alter therefore your Sentiments, and offer no more impertinent Apologies, which may entirely ruin the Affair of your Hero, especially if you continue to complain of that Part of the Nation, which by Countenance you call inconsiderable, and yet has at this Day the Administration of the Government. This Reason obliges me to caution you to forbear for the future those peevish Epithets of Tyrannical, Unjust, Ambitious, and the like; unless you are resolv'd to insult them, and thereby give a new Turn to the Fortune of your disgraced Minister. Your Pen, my Lord, takes too much Liberty, striking with the same Stroke you wound in a most unbecoming Manner, the Ministry of *Vienna*.

To what Purpose do you threaten us, that other Prince will offer him advantageous Conditions? Let him say whither he pleases, the *Spaniards* will not trouble their Heads about it, and before-hand I congratulate the Prince who shall have that good Luck. The *Spaniards* need not fear his Abilities, nor the Menaces of any Power whatsoever. If you design to fright us, because of the Secret your Cardinal may divulge, whenever he becomes Minister of any Power jealous of *Spain*, the Advice I give us is very useless, because all the Secrets he was endued with, have been long ago reveal'd to all the World. This new Proof his Eminence's Gratitude will not surprise his Catholick Majesty, who is certainly informed that the Cardinal was no sooner out of his Kingdom, than

in Order to reconcile himself to a certain great Man, whom he had highly offended during his Ministry, he offer'd to discover to him all the Mysteries of State, an Action which, I am sure, does not agree with the Character of an honest Man. The best Advice, my Lord, I can give you is, to keep Silence; Time and Prudence alone can appease this Storm, especially at your Court of Rome, where Indulgences are so cheap.

This is, my Lord, what I thought fit to impart to you at this Time, and that will be sufficient to undeceive you; but if it should prove otherwise, I promise to send to you in Print certain secret Advices of curious Passages, that are come to the Knowledge of few People, and of which I was inform'd at *Madrid* from a very good Hand. And because it is not reasonable to talk sincerely with People who will not be convinc'd by Truth, it comes into my Mind to dedicate unto you the History of the *New Don Quixote of Spain*, which is printing at *Lyons*, in which you will see a Parallel between the Adventures of that Cardinal, and those of that famous Knight, the *Glorious of La Mancha*.

Pray excuse the Length of this Answer: But as to me, I should think the Pains I have taken to write it, sufficiently rewarded, if I could flatter myself, that it will persuade you of two material Truths, first, That I wish your Cardinal all manner of Prosperity; and that the Court of *Madrid* will grant him the Pension he desires, tho' I hear he has little Occasion for it, our Bankers having engag'd that he will live honourably at *Rome*. One may likewise believe, that our Republick (*Genoa*) has given by Way of Hospitality, the necessary Funds for that pious Work. The next Thing I wish is, that you may be fully persuaded, that *Spain* suffer'd very much during the Ministry of Cardinal *Alberoni*, whose Conduct could not be more repugnant to the true Interest of that Monarchy, and that the Faults or Mistakes of his Eminence were more than sufficient to oblige the Court to dismiss him.

Before I conclude, I will tell you a Story of a certain Lay-Brother of *St. Francis*. The Superior of his Convent sent him to Market to sell a certain Sort of Merchandise, which I shall not name for fear of disparaging the Comparison. Some Persons offering to buy it, ask'd the honest Brother, whether there was any Fault in it; and he ingenuously answer'd, That if there was not some Defect in it, the good Fathers would not part with it. You may

think me, if you please, as simple as the Lay-Brother provided you believe that I am still, my Lord, &c.

Genoa, Dec. 7, 1721.

Thus we have given the *Pro* and *Con* in the Affair of Cardinal *Alberoni*, whose Name will be famous in History to the End of Time. Who was the Author of this Piece is uncertain, but he appears to be a *Spaniard*, who to conceal himself, affects to be thought a *Genovese*. Was it not for occasional Pieces of this Nature, the present Age would be in the Dark, and Posterity but ill informed in the true Springs of the Actions of these Times; for which Reason they ought to be carefully preserv'd, and thereby merit a Place in this Collection.

M A L T A.

THE *Ottoman Porte* having the last Spring made great Preparations of War, the *Maltese* were perswaded that the Armament was design'd against them, and therefore made all possible Preparations for a Defence. There are, it seems, but three Places in that Island where a Descent can be attempted, viz. *Georgio*, *Marsa Sirova*, and *Cala*; in each of which Places they posted a strong Body of Troops, and cast up Intrenchments, defended by a numerous Artillery.

While the Great Master *Zondodari* was thus preparing a vigorous Defence, and had sent to all the Princes of the Communion to desire their Assistance, he was taken very ill, by Reason of his too great Application and Fatigues, that on the 17th of June he departed this Life. Upon which, the Knights of the Order assembled on the 22d of that Month, and according to the Constitution of their Order, elected Great Master Don *Antonio Manuel Vilhena*, a *Portuguese*.

The Island *Malta* being so little known to common Readers, and it being highly probable that next Spring will be the Scene of a War, the following Account of that Island will not, we presume, be unacceptable.

Description of Malta.

THE Island of *Malta* lies in the Middle of the Mediterranean, between the Coasts of *Italy* and *Sicily*, about 60 Miles South of *Sicily*, and as much in Comp

26 Parish-Churches, about 40 large Villages, a Magazine of Arms for 35000 Men, and is reckon'd able to raise 5000. The Order of their Knights is of above 600 Years standing. They were first of *Jerusalem*, which (when taken by the *Saracens*) they abandon'd, and retir'd to *Phoenicia*, from whence they were forc'd to *Ptolemais*, and from thence to *Cyprus*, where they staid till they took the Isle of *Rhodes*, from whence the *Turks* afterwards forc'd them to *Sicily*, and from thence they came hither in 1530, when the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them this Island in Fee. The Order is divided into three Estates, viz. Knights, who are to be noble by four Descents on both Sides; the Chaplains, who are to be noble, or at least of a considerable Family; and the Servants at Arms the like, or at least a Family arriv'd above the Vulgar. Their Government is a Mixture of Monarchy and Aristocracy. Their Grand Master, who represents a Monarch, coins Money, grants Pardons, and confers Benefices, but has only the Title of Eminence. Their Aristocracy consists in what they call their Sacred Council, where the Grand Master has only two Votes, and can determine nothing without the Advice of this Council. There is another call'd the Compleat Council, which consists particularly of two of the eldest Knights of each of the 7 Nations of which the Order is compos'd, viz. *Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, and Castile*, and before the Reformation, *Great Britain* made the 8th. Each of the 7 Nations has a College or Hall, where they dine and sup; and the Head of those Halls is Grand Prior of the Nation, and a Member of the Privy-Council, being distinguish'd from the rest by a large White Cross embroidered with Silk on their Breasts. The *Maltese* Corsairs take a great Number of Prisoners from the *Turks*, whom they condemn to Slavery. They have a large Prison, where they lodge at Night. There were 2000 not long ago belonging to the Order, besides those abroad in the Gallies, and 200 belonging to private Persons.

Mr. Ray, who was here, says, that the Rule of the Knights Precedency is the Time of their Admission. When the Great Master appears abroad, he is attended by some Knights, and two or three Pages, of whom he has 24. All the Knights uncover before him, except those of the Great Cross. He wears a black short Gown, with hanging sleeves. When the Knights are at Home they wear what habit they please, but when abroad with the Gallies, wear the Habit of the Order. There's an Hospital for the Knights, where they are attended by other Knights, and

and serv'd in Plate. The Government, says Mr. R., very easy, which makes the Inhabitants flourishing and courteous to Strangers. The chief Product of the Island is Oil, Olives, Figs, Annis and Currants, Cotton, Melons, Roses, and as good Honey as any in the World.

As to the Island of Gozzo, it lies four Miles West of Malta, is thirteen Miles long, and seven broad. In the Year 1565 the *Turks* took it, and carry'd off 6000 inhabitants. It has been repeopled since, and they reckon about 500 Houses, and 3000 Souls. It is subject to Malta, and 'tis said, has only one Fort on the Eastern Shore, that Island is defenceless, no Doubt but the Inhabitants have remov'd their Effects, and quitted it, except those who have retir'd into the Fort, which is in a Conditio to make a long Defence by Reason of its Works, and natural advantageous Situation. All our Advisors in Sicily say, That 4000 Imperialists hold themselves in Readiness to embark upon the first Warning for Malta, so that the *Turks* will find that Enterprize more difficult than they imagine. All the *Romish* Princes are much concerned to defend that Island; for notwithstanding the Knights of that Order are but Corsairs, as the *Turks* are, and in that Respect ought not to be encouraged, it is of a great Advantage to their Subjects. The young Sons of the Nobility find there Employments, and a Nursery of Sea-Officers for Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy.

Into the Chanel of this Island the *Turks* came, about the Beginning of July last, with a Squadron whose Strength was variously reported; but according to our best Accounts consisted only of about five *Sultana's*, or Men of War, a few small Vessels, which shews they only came to the View of the Island, rather than to make any actual attempt upon it. Accordingly, after a few Days spent in that Chanel, their Admiral sent the following Letter to Malta, and then sail'd for the Coast of Tunis.

LETTER of the Admiral of the *Turkish* Squadron to the Maltese.

THIS is to signify to the Governor and Chiefs of Malta, to the Heads of the Senate, and to the Chiefs and Knights of the Nations of the Messiah, the Germans, and Venetians, and others in that Island, that we are expressly sent by the Sultan, Lord of the Universe, and King of the World, to demand that all the Slaves, being

Knights of St. John at Malta, as well as others, to the number of 6000, who are held under their wicked Government, be deliver'd, and restor'd, in order to present themselves before his illustrious and sublime Throne: This being his Will and Command, he has therefore arm'd out his Fleet, and hereby requir'd us to notify to you our Arrival by this Letter, to cause you to deliver up the Slaves: which in Case you make Difficulty in performing, you shall stand for it hereafter, and have Cause to repent. You may send to Tunis your Answer to this Letter.

In this Letter the Grand Master retain'd the following Answer.

Most Excellent Lord,

THE Letter your Excellency sent us, dated the 28th of June past, was read before our venerable Council. We were in it the Zeal of the Grand Seignior your most puissant March, and applaud his pious Design in sending your Excellency to these Seas, to demand Restitution of all the Turkish Slaves in this Island, and all other Places dependant on it. Without doubt, your Excellency knows that the Law of our Institution does not engage us to make Slaves, but to serve with all our real Force, the Christian Navigation and Commerce; yet if happens that we meet Corsairs in our Cruising, we make them slaves, as being taken according to Military Law: And as the Number of Pyrates is much greater than that of Christians, who carry on a legal Trade, so it is not to be wonder'd that we have a great Number of such Slaves, exceeding that of Christians with you, whom we desire from our Hearts to redeem. I do assure you, that the Proposal you make us from the Grand Seignior your Master is perfectly agreeable to us, and writes in us the like Purpose of redeeming Christian Slaves. As that great Work of Charity cannot be done upon the Spot, and the Means are not possible, but by pursuing the Methods usually practis'd among Princes of our own Communion, we offer to you either an Exchange, or Redemption, as being the Method most practis'd and convenient. We expect his Highness's Answer with Impatience, and rejoyce with your Excellency in the Choice he has made of your Person to execute so praise-worthy a Design, provided it be accomplish'd in a convenient Manner.

Given at our Convent at Malta, August 2, 1722.

V E N I C E.

V E N I C E

ON the 12th of *August* dy'd the Doge *John Crispo*, in the 84th Year of his Age; and it being the custom of this Republick, never to elect a new Doge till the Deceas'd is interr'd, his Death was not made publick to the People till the 15th, that there might be Time to make the necessary Preparations for his Funeral Obsequy, which were perform'd with all the Magnificence becoming his Dignity, and in the following Manner:

They embalm his Body, and for three Days together expose it in a spacious Chamber, upon a Bed of State Cloth of Gold, with the Sword girt on to the wrong Side, and the Spurs put on with the Rowels towards the Tail. This Time of exposing him is allow'd, not only to give the People an Opportunity to pay the last Duties to their deceased Prince, but is particularly appointed to receive all Complaints, if any should happen to be made against his Conduct; as also to give his Creditors Time to demand their Debts, which his Heirs are obliged to satisfy without Delay, or otherwise they would deprive the Body of the Funeral Ceremonies, which are always solemniz'd at the Charge of the Republick. For this Reason, immediately after the Doge's Decease is notify'd to the Senate by one of his chief Domesticks, the Great Council assembles, and elects three Inquisitors out of the Senate, to examine into his Conduct, to hear all Complaints that may be made against his Manner of Life, and to do Justice to all, even in the least of his Concerns, at the Expence of his Heirs; and what is peculiar to this Commonwealth is, That the Servants and Relations of the Deceas'd are allowed to be in Mourning, the Senators attend the Funeral in their Scarlet Robes, to denote that the Government still lives in them; and that, as the Republick is truly free, it becomes her duty, on such Occasions, to shew any Mark of Affliction.

The Election of the New Doge is attended with so many remarkable Ceremonies, that the Manner of it cannot be unacceptable to the Reader.

THE Obsequies of the Duke or Doge are no sooner over, but all the Nobility, above thirty Years of Age, meet in the Grand Council, where they elect five Correctors, who are to correct the *Ducal Promissions*, i. e. the Statutes, to the solemn Observation of which, the Duke

to swear immediately after his Election : And these Noblemen have Power to add or abstract whatever they shall think requisite for the Good of the State.

As for the Duke, he is elected after this Manner. The Grand Council being assembled at the Hour prefix'd, at St. Mark's Palace, the Door is shut, and after they have counted the Number of those in the Hall, they throw into a Box, or Urn, an equal Number of Balls, all white, except thirty which are gilt; and when they are well shaken and mixt, every Gentleman goes and takes one. Then thirty who have the Golden Balls meet together in another Room, where there are ready prepar'd thirty little Balls, of which there are nine gilt. Those of the thirty Gentlemen whose Chance it is to light upon the nine gilt Balls, chuse out 40 Gentlemen of the Assembly, which 40 reduced to 12 by Lot; and those 12 elect 25, the first elector naming three, and the rest two apiece. These are by Lot also reduced to nine. Those nine chuse out 45, by naming five apiece, and they are again by Lot reduced to 15, who chuse out 41 Gentlemen, and they elect the Duke, who must be approv'd by the Grand Council; or if they be not, the same Method must be repeated. This Way of Ballotting prevents the Effects of Parties and Factions. When these Electors are approv'd by the Grand Council, they are shut up in the Palace of St. Mark, and must not stir till they have elected the Duke. And 'tis to be observ'd, that the Election cannot be authentick, unless it be corroborated by 25 Suffrages; and while the Electors are thus shut up, they are carefully guarded and diligently look'd after, almost like the Cardinals in the Conclave. When the Suffrage is declar'd, the Doge-elect is carry'd on Men's Shoulders, like the Burgees of an *English* Corporation, from the Church round the Square of St. Mark, in a Machine, in which he is attended by two or three Noblemen his Friends, and sometimes by the Boy that drew out the Ball at his Election. When crown'd by the Procurator-Treasurer, he generally makes a short Speech to the People. The Evening uses to be concluded with Illuminations and fireworks in the City, and a Ball at the Palace; and for two or three Nights successively, there are Masquerades, and other Entertainments, and Plenty of Bread and Wine distributed among the People, who us'd formerly to chuse the Doge by their Acclamations; but it being attended by tumults and Confusions, it was abolish'd after the Death of Michael, in 1156, and the present Method was introduc'd upon, to prevent all Intrigues, which would otherwise

otherwise be almost impossible ; and it cannot be so for all the Nobles, because every one of them has a Share in the Election.

It was formerly a fundamental Law of the Republic that no Nobleman could be elected to this Dignity if he was married ; which tho' not kept inviolably, yet it's strictly serv'd, unless there be some emergent Reason to the contrary. This a late Author observes, was an Effect of the Venetians Policy ; who understanding the Ambition of the Female Sex, and their eager Thirst after Rule, together with the violent Passion of their Countrymen for War, thought it best to avoid as much as may be the chusing of marry'd Men for their Princes ; believing that a Man, be he never so valiant and brave, never so zealous and well-affected to the Interest of his Country, may be constrain'd sometimes to surrender to the Attacks of an ambitious enterprising Wife.

To make this Account the more compleat, we shall add what Sir Henry Wotton, our Ambassador at Venice, saw two or three Elections, has left of this Matter in valuable Remains.

' The Election, says he, of the Duke of Venice, is one of the most intricate and curious Forms in the World, consisting of ten several Ballotations : Whereupon it currerth a pretty Question, *What Need there is of so much deal of Sollicitude in chusing a Prince of such limited Authority ?* And it is the stranger, for having been long in Use, the ancient Forms being commonly the most ample. To which Doubt this Answer may serve the Purpose. True it was, as the Tradition runneth, a Monk's Invention of the Benediction Order. And in Truth, the whole mysterious Frame therein doth much favour of the Cloister. For first, a Boy must be snatch'd up below, and a Child must draw the Balls, and not themselves, as in all other Elections : Then is it strangely intermingled Half with Chance, and Half with Choice ; so that it tune, as well as Judgment or Affection, hath been in it, and perhaps the greater. One Point (as now it then happeneth, even in the most curious Web of Nature) seemeth somewhat unequal, namely, that the 41, who are the last immediate Electors of the Duke, must be all of several Families, and of them 35 at least must concur to this Nomination. For hereby the old Families, which are but 24, cannot make a Duke without Help from some one of the new. And the

are easily gotten through Emulation between them; as among perhaps as publick Respect.

The late Dr. Burnes, Bishop of Sarum, thought it a wonder to see the Dignity of a Duke so much courted, and says the Bishop, he is only a Prisoner of State to such and such Rules, and as severely restrain'd and kept up as it were in an Apartment of St. Mark's Palace, it is not strange to see some of the greatest Families in it. All the Family, adds the Bishop, if ever so numerous, must retire out of the Senate, when a Duke is taken out of it, only one that is nearest of Kin to him will, but without a Vote. The Bishop too observ'd, they had not chose a marry'd Man to be Doge for many Years, because the Coronation of a Dutchess is extremely chargeable, and has cost sometimes above 100,000 *l*. Besides, as another Writer remarks, the Republick has no Need of two mock Sovereigns at once.

The Author of *Les Delices de l'Italie* says, The Procurators of St. Mark are never admitted into this Council, but the Election of a Doge; and that, tho' the same is very tedious, yet it has sometimes lasted six Months.

Mr. Laffels observes, That the Doges are generally elected by the Procurators of St. Mark, who are 25 in Number, and are usually employ'd in Embassies to foreign Princes.

To these Remarks we shall add the following Account of the Election and Coronation of Signior *Alvise Mocenigo*, present Doge of Venice.

On the 23d of August the Grand Council approv'd of a Nomination which was made the Day before, of the Nobles that were to proceed to the Election of a new Doge, who afterwards shut themselves up, according to custom; and the next Morning, after having heard the voice call'd *del Spirito Santo*, they unanimously elected for Doge, Signior *Alvise Mocenigo*, who has been in his Time Lieutenant-General at Sea, twice a General in *Dalmatia*, Ambassador at *Constantinople*, and last of all a Commissioner to regulate, with those of the Ottoman Porte, the Limits between the two Dominions on the Frontiers of *Dalmatia* and *Albania*. This Election was immediately declar'd to the People, by ringing the Bells of St. Mark's Cathedral, and all the other Churches of this City, which was continu'd the two following Days. On the 24th, the Great Chancellor went to the Doge's House, with a Secretary carrying the Ducal Habit and Cap; and his Serenity

renity being embark'd in a magnificent *Gondola*, or Boat, was conducted to *St. Mark's Palace*, with a Train of about 200 *Gondola's* richly adorn'd, on Board of which were the Nobles his Relations and Friends. His Serenity was saluted as he pass'd the Great Canal, by several discharges of Cannon from all the Ships, and from above a little Mortar-pieces, which were planted for that Purpose on both Sides the Canal. When his Serenity landed at *Mark's Palace*, he went into the Great Hall, where 41 Nobles who had elected him, complemented him on his new Dignity, with the usual Formalities. After this, the Doge din'd with them, having a particular Seat by himself. In the Afternoon they conducted him to the Great Council, where being seated on a Throne surrounded by all the Nobles his Kindred, who were dress'd in their Robes of Senators, all the Regency in a Body complemented him as usual, on his new Dignity.

On the 25th, his Serenity, accompany'd by the said Electors, went to *St. Mark's Church*, and was carry'd thence in a large Chair, which they call *Bigona*, to the Square of *St. Mark*, with Signior *Mocenigo* his Brother, one of his Nephews, the little Boy, call'd *Adamo* because he drew the Balls for his Election, and the Admiral of the Arsenal. From thence his Serenity, and those that were with him, threw among the People a great Number of Pieces of Gold and Silver newly coin'd, then return'd to the Ducal Palace. He went up the Great Stairs, call'd the *Giants Stair-case*, and when he came to the Top of it, was there crown'd with a Ducal Bonnet set with Diamonds and other precious Stones; after which one of the 41 Electors, viz. the noble *Angelo Maria Badoer*, made a Speech to his Serenity on his Advancement.

On the 26th; his Excellency, accompany'd by the Senate in a Body, went to *St. Mark's Church*, where Sole Mass was celebrated, with a *Te Deum* sung by the Patriarch, while the Trumpets sounded, and the great Cannon were discharg'd from all the Ships at Anchor before the Square of *St. Mark*. There was a great Ball upon this occasion at the Ducal Palace, and very splendid Collations three Nights successively; and there were very fine Works let off in the Square of *St. Mark*, and before the Palaces of all his Serenity's noble Kindred.

The last Doge but one was of the same Name as was his Family, who was elected in *July*, 1700, and dy'd in 1709.

R O M E.

HAVING in several of the former *Registers*, taken Notice of the late Pope *Clement XI's* famous Constitution *Unigenitus*, which has made so much Noise in the World, and caused so great Disturbance and Animosities amongst the *Romish* Clergy, especially in *France*, we are not omit the following Brief or Letter from the present Pope to the most Christian King, which discovers not only the Sentiments of the present Pope on that Affair, but likewise the true Genius of the Court of *Rome*, and the fatal Artifices they have often used to support the Power of the *Roman* Pontiff.

To our very dearly beloved Son in Christ, Lewis, the most Christian King of France, Pope Innocent XIII. Greeting, and our Apostolical Benediction.

WHEREAS the God of all Consolation, who never forgets Mercy, has made your Piety a strong Support of the Churches of your flourishing Kingdom, which have long groan'd under Dissensions, it was incumbent on us, as soon as we were call'd to watch for the Welfare of all, and to prevent the Dangers that threaten the Flock of the Lord, to thank him for having placed us on this lofty Watch-Tower of the Apostolical Chair, at the auspicious Beginning of your Reign; for nothing can serve to restore the Peace of the Churches, and secure the Power and Authority of *St. Peter*, but we expect it from your filial Veneration for the Holy Chair, especially when we consider the excellent Instructions already imprinted in your Royal Mind, and the great Prudence of our very well-beloved Son in Christ, *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, and his very particular Zeal for the Catholick Religion. We are firmly perswaded, that all this will be an effectual Means, by God's Providence, for us to defend the Cause of God with Intrepidity and Confidence; and that you, very beloved Son, will consecrate and apply the first Fruits of your Reign (which are due to Christ and the Church) in such a Manner, as may merit the Divine Assistance for the Safety of your Person and Government.

Your Majesty cannot but know what Mischiefs the famous Book printed in the *French* Tongue, introduced into
your

your Kingdom, and that the Tares sown in the Lord's Field are not yet eradicated. This Book, under the insidious Shew of Piety, obtruding erroneous Doctrines, caused terrible Commotions; for which Reason, your Great Grandfather the most Christian King, *Lewis XIV.* and most of the excellent Bishops, used their utmost Endeavours to put at once an End to that Affair, and the Errors and Contests which ensu'd; nor was our Predecessor Pope *Clement XI.* less diligent in striving to compose all Differences, and defend the Catholick Religion against Errors, by Means of the Constitution beginning *Unigenitus Dei Filii*. But all Efforts for that Purpose were frustrated by some few *French* Bishops, who refused a due Submission to that Holy Constitution. Thro' their imprudent Disobedience it happen'd, that some of the unfaithful Children rebelled against the Lord, and his Anointed, misinterpreted and perverted the plain Sense and Tenour of the Constitution, blended their pernicious Errors with sound Doctrine, and boldly traduced the Censurers of their Errors. However, that the very vigilant supreme Priest might confute their false Positions and Fictions, he declar'd in the Constitution, that great Watchfulness ought to be used against the Wolves dressed in Sheep's Cloathing, against the Poison mixed with Honey, and Juggles set off by abused holy Expressions. The Constitution does not explode the laudable Maxims of the ancient Fathers, nor the innocent Sentiments of Universities about Doctrines of Morals, but only the most pernicious Errors covered over with false Colours.

And though he heard that many Councils had been held in *France*, to restore the Union of the Church; yet he intimated, that the only Way of recovering and preserving such a Peace, was an unlimited, sincere, and impartial Obedience to the Constitution, in pursuance of the ancient Custom of the Believers, and indeed, such a Submission as the whole Church had shewn to *St. Peter*, by the Mouth of Pope *Clement XI.*; but he dy'd, and could not effect his Intentions, and left it to us; and though, considering the Fatigues of our Apostolical Office, we are unequal to so laborious a Task; yet we have undertaken to prevent the imminent Dangers which threaten God's Glory, all Christendom, and the Salvation of our own Soul, if we decline this important Work.

Altho' the Posture of these Affairs must needs be known unto your Majesty, yet we thought it necessary to make Mention of it, because we cannot acquit our selves in this Matter,

Matter, which endangers the Union of the Catholick Faith and the Church, without your Royal Power and Assistance, who are the Heir of the Faith and Vertues of your Ancestors; so that we hope for that Protection, which is due to the Mother of the Church, and all Christendom.

Whilst we endeavoured to consult with our dear Son *Armand de Rohan*, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, who was then at *Rome*, how to silence all farther Contentions about the Constitution, the Workers of Iniquity had the Boldness to add Affliction to Affliction, by sending to us a Letter full of Gall, and sign'd by some French Bishops, who therein asperse the Memory of our Predecessor, deride the Apostolical Constitution, and in an heretical Manner confound Things divine and humane: And that their poisonous Insinuations might spread every where, they were not ashamed to print that Letter, and disperse it among the common People; and what is worse, they would make our Authority the Support of their Impiety; as if it were warrantable to reform the Apostolical Doctrine, and the Faith, taught by the Mouth of *Peter*, and which the whole Christian Church stedfastly profess.

By this it appears, very dear Son, that such like Pastors ought no longer to feed, or rather ruin Christ's Flock.

Our Pastoral Care obliges us not only to suppress Schisms, but also to have at Heart your Welfare, and that of your Kingdom; for we fear that he, whose religious Service is violated, will be provoked to Wrath, and that the Scandals which disturb the Church, will draw down the Divine Vengeance on your People.

Your Great Grandfather knew very well how exasperated the Enemies of the common Peace were, when they were just going to withdraw themselves from the Apostolical Jurisdiction, and when he, at the Approach of Death, recommended it in the strongest Terms to promote Union, and extirpate all Differences about Religion. Therefore we demand of you by our Paternal Authority, that Protection, which the Cause of God, the Rights of the Church, and the pious Examples of your Forefathers require.

Exert your self, very dear Son, and let us fight the Lord's Battle with united Endeavours; compel those by the Arm of your Power, who obstinately have stood out against us, to obey, lest they perish without the Ark when the Deluge comes; and that others may not be ruin'd with the Infection of their Disobedience and Errors. Let the Fortune of your Reign begin with this Triumph of the Holy

Holy Religion, and Christian Peace. The Riches of the French were multiply'd by Christian Religions Worship, and God augmented the Strength of those who fought his Honour. It is your Duty to encrease your Power by that Means, that the Lord of Hosts may be your Protector. Let it then be your chief Endeavour to destroy those who are for creating Disturbances, and pervert the Ways of the Lord. *Hearken, very dear Son, to the Discipline of your Father, and reject not the Law of your Mother.* All this we heartily wish, from him by whom Kings reign, expecting the Fruits worthy of your Wisdom.

We give to your Majesty the Apostolical Benediction. Done at Rome, under the Fisher's Ring, March 24, 1722, in the First Year of our Reign.

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

Proceedings of the Parliament.

ON the 9th of October, the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain being met at *Westminster*, pursuant to a late Proclamation for that Purpose, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House and choose a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty the Thursday following. The Commons being return'd accordingly, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Motion for chusing *Spencer Compton*, Esq; their Speaker, as a Person of known Abilities, and consummate Experience, and in all Respects qualify'd for so arduous and important an Employment, which he had already discharg'd with universal Applause, in the last Parliament. This Motion was immediately seconded, and supported by a great many Voices, and only one Member having rais'd some Objections to it, he was unanimously chosen Speaker.

October 11, His Majesty being come again to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, they presented their Speaker, who modestly endeavour'd to disqualify himself; but his Majesty did not allow of his Excuse.

by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, signify'd his approbation of the Choice the Commons had made of a Speaker. Then his Majesty was pleas'd to say from the Throne, that he had commanded the Lord Chancellor to lay the Causes of calling this Parliament, in his Majesty's Name and Words : Whereupon the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am concern'd to find my self oblig'd, at the opening of this Parliament, to acquaint you, that a dangerous Conspiracy has been for some Time form'd, and is still carrying on, against Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

The Discoveries I have made here, the Informations I have receiv'd from my Ministers abroad, and the Intelligences I have receiv'd from the Powers in Alliance with me, and indeed from several Parts of Europe, have given me most ample and concurrent Proofs of this wicked Design.

The Conspirators have, by their Emissaries, made the strongest Instances for Assistance from Foreign Powers, but were disappointed in their Expectations : However, confiding in their own Numbers, and not discourag'd by their former ill Success, they have resolv'd once more, upon their own Strength, to attempt the subversion of my Government.

To this End, they provided considerable Sums of Money, engag'd great Numbers of Officers from abroad, secur'd large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought themselves in such Readiness, that had not the Conspiracy been timely discover'd, we should, without Doubt, before now, have seen the whole Nation, and particularly the City of London, involved in Blood and Confusion.

The Care I have taken has, by the Blessing of God, hitherto prevented the Execution of their traiterous Projects : The Troops have been encamp'd all this Summer : Six Regiments (though necessary for the Security of that Kingdom) have been brought over from Ireland : The States-General have given Assurances, that they would keep a considerable Body of Troops in a Readiness to embark on the first Notice of their being wanted here, which was all I desir'd of them, being determin'd not to put my People to any more Expence than what was absolutely necessary for their Peace and Security.

Some of the Conspirators have been taken up, and secur'd ; Endeavours are us'd for the apprehending others.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having thus in general laid before you the State of the present Conspiracy, I must leave to your Consideration what is

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proper

proper and necessary to be done for the Quiet and Safety of the Kingdom. I cannot but believe the Hopes and Expectations of our Enemies are very ill grounded, in flattering themselves, that the late Discontents, occasion'd by private Losses and Misfortunes, however industriously and maliciously fomented, are turn'd into Disaffection, and a Spirit of Rebellion.

Had I, since my Accession to the Throne, ever attempted an Innovation in our establish'd Religion; had I, in any one Instance, invaded the Liberty or Property of my Subjects, I should less wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the Affections of my People, and draw them into Measures that can end in nothing but their own Destruction.

But to hope to persuade a free People, in full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to them, to exchange Freedom for Slavery, the Protestant Religion for Popery, and to sacrifice once the Price of so much Blood and Treasure, as have been spent in Defence of our present Establishment, seems an Insatiation not to be accounted for. But however vain and unsuccessful these desperate Projects may prove in the End, they have at present so far the desired Effect, as to create Uneasiness and Dissidence in the Minds of my People; which our Enemies labour to improve to their own Advantage. By forming Plots they depreciate all Property that is vested in the publick Funds, and they complain of the low State of Credit: They make an Increase of the National Expences necessary, and then clamour at the Burden of Taxes, and endeavour to impute to my Government, as Grievances, the Mischiefs and Calamities which they alone create on occasion.

I wish for nothing more, than to see the publick Expences lessen'd, and the great National Debt put in a Method of being gradually reduc'd and discharg'd, with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith; and a more favourable Opportunity could never have been hoped for, than the State of profound Peace which we now enjoy with all our Neighbours. But publick Credit will always languish under daily Alarms and Apprehensions of publick Danger: And as the Enemies of our Peace have been able to bring this immediate Mischiefe upon us, nothing can prevent them from continuing to subject the Nation to new and constant Difficulties and Distresses, but the Wisdom, Zeal and vigorous Resolutions of this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the Accounts to be made up, and laid before you, of the extraordinary Charge that has been incurred this Summer, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and have been particularly careful, not to direct any Expence to be made greater or sooner than was of absolute Necessity.

I have likewise order'd Estimates to be prepar'd, and laid before you, for the Service of the Year ensuing; and I hope the further Provisions, which the reasonable Practices of our Enemies have made necessary for our common Safety, may be order'd with such Frugality, as very little to exceed the Supplies of the last Year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, that this Parliament should, on this Occasion, exert themselves with a more than ordinary zeal and Vigour. An entire Union among all that sincerely wish well to the present Establishment, is now become absolutely necessary. Our Enemies have too long taken Advantage from our Differences and Dissentions. Let it be known, that the Spirit of Popery, which breaths nothing but Confusion to the civil and religious Rights of a Protestant Church and Kingdom, never abandon'd some few may be, in despite of all Obligations divine and human, has not so far possess'd my People, as to make them ripe for such a fatal Change. Let the World see, that the general Disposition of the Nation is no Invitation to foreign Powers to invade us, nor Encouragement to Domesick Parties to kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of the Kingdom. Your own Interest and Welfare call upon you to defend yourselves. I shall wholly rely upon the Divine Protection, the Support of my Parliament, and the Affections of my People, which I shall endeavour to preserve, by steadily adhearing to the Constitution of Church and State, and continuing to make the Laws of the Kingdom the Rule and Measure of all my Actions.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, and the Commons retir'd to their House, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took notice of the horrid Conspiracy lately form'd, and still carrying on, against his Majesty's sacred Person and Government; shew'd the Necessity of strengthening the Hands of his Majesty's Ministers, in order to a full Detection and entire Suppression of those pernicious Designs and Practices; and thereupon, with the leave of the House, presented a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government, for the Space of one Year. After the first reading of the said Bill, a Motion was made for reading it a second Time immediately, which was strenuously oppos'd; but after a long and warm Debate, the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd by a Majority of 67 Voices against 24. The Bill being accordingly

cordingly read a second Time, and committed, the House adjourn'd during Pleasure, and being quickly after resumed they went into a Committee upon the said Bill, the Duke of Wharton being in the Chair. The Committee, after some Speeches, went through the Bill, and fill'd up the Blank for the Continuance of the Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act with the Words, *until the 24th Day of October 1723*. The House being resum'd, the Duke of Wharton reported the said Bill, with the Amendment made thereon, which occasion'd another very warm and obstinate Debate, but the Question being put, *Whether to agree with the Committee in the said Amendment?* It was resolv'd in the Affirmative. Whereupon 19 Peers † enter'd a Protest. Then the Bill with the said Amendment was read a third Time, and pass'd without dividing; but 16 Peers ‡ enter'd their Dissent against it.

The principal Opponents of the Bill were the Earls of Anglesey, Cowper, Strafford, and Coningsby, and the Lords Trevor, Bathurst, and Bingley, who represented, That the *Habeas Corpus* Act being, on all Hands admitted to be the greatest and strongest Bulwark of *English Liberty*, it could not consist with the Wisdom of Parliament, to suspend it without an absolute Necessity. That indeed, in Case of actual Rebellion, or intended Invasion, that Act had been, at Times before, suspended; but yet this was done sparingly, by Degrees, and never for above the Term of Six Months. That this Consideration put them under a very melancholy Apprehension, for the very Being or Effect of that excellent Law; since the Suspension of it for a Year, might be as good a Precedent for the suspending it, on another Occasion, for the Term of two Years, as any former Precedent was now for the present Suspension. That the horrid and detestable Conspiracy, which occasion'd this Suspension, having been discover'd and notify'd to the City of London above five Months before, and the Leaders of the Conspirators imprison'd for it, a considerable Time past, it was very unreasonable to suppose, that the Danger of this Plot, in the Hands of an able, faithful

† W. Ebor, Craven, Litchfield, Ashburnham, Cowper, Strafford, Guilford, Scarsdale, Anglesey, Osborn, Trevor, Bingley, Fran. Cest. Hay, Bathurst, Aylesford, Masham, Uxbridge, Gower.

‡ Scarsdale, Osborn, Anglesey, Masham, Cowper, Litchfield, Gower, Uxbridge, Guilford, Bingley, Bathurst, Hay, Ashburnham, Craven, Strafford.

and diligent Ministry, would continue for a Year or more
 yet to come; and that in so high a Degree as to require a
 Suspension of the Liberty of the Subject, for so they took
 the *Habeas Corpus* Act to be. That indeed their just Appre-
 hensions would, in a great Measure, be remov'd, if they
 could flatter themselves with the Hopes, that his Majesty,
 on whose known Equity, Goodness, and Clemency, they
 entirely depended, would remain among us during the
 whole Time of this Suspension: But that his Majesty not
 having visited his Dominions abroad these two last Years,
 would very probably leave the Kingdom the next Spring
 to that End. That in his Majesty's Absence, this great
 Power of suspecting and imprisoning the Subjects at Will,
 and detaining them in Prison till the 24th of *October* 1723,
 and for as much longer Time as till they can, after that,
 take the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, (if they could
 then do it at all) would be lodg'd in the Hands of our
 Fellow Subjects, who could not be supposed to be above all
 Prejudices and Partialities, as their Lordships were sure
 his Majesty was; and who, besides, might have private
 Piques and Resentments to gratify. That this Bill did in
 Effect vest the Ministers with an Authority almost as arbi-
 trary and extensive as that of a *Roman Dictator*, since they
 might inflict, even on innocent Persons, (who should
 have the Misfortune to displease them) a Punishment of
 above a Year's Imprisonment, which comes little short of
 Death, and which oftentimes occasions it. That the
Dictatorian Power among the *Romans*, was always ended or
 laid down immediately after the Occasion for which it was
 given, was over; and it was remarkable, that it was never
 continu'd much longer, 'till a little before the *Roman Com-*
mon-wealth (from which all other States draw so many
 Maxims of Government) lost its Liberty. That so long
 a Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, weakens the Provi-
 sion made in the Bill for the Members of either House of
 Parliament, that *they shall not be committed or detain'd, sit-*
ing the Parliament, until the Matter be first communicated and
the Consent obtain'd of the Houses respectively, since it is very
 probable, the Parliament will not be sitting the greatest
 Part of the Time for which this Bill was enacted, and
 would continue a Law. That such is the Weakness of
 Human Nature, that the Apprehension of what might
 befall a Member of Parliament while the Parliament is
 not sitting, might have some Influence on the Freedom of
 Parliament. And, upon the whole Matter, since so long
 a Suspension was liable to so many Inconveniencies, they
 thought

thought it adviseable, and consistent with the usual Precedence of that August Assembly, to reduce it to the Term of Six Months; at the End of which, if there appeared to be a necessity for it, it might be continu'd Six Months longer; as was done before in this very Reign, during the late Rebellion.

The Lords Viscounts *Harcourt* and *Townshend*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Dukes of *Argyle*, *Grafton*, *Wharton*, and *Newcastle*, with some other Peers, remov'd the Objections raised either against the Bill itself, or the Continuance of it for a whole Year. The Substance of their Arguments was a few Days after, publish'd as follows.

In the present Uneasiness, which is very natural to *Englishmen*, upon every Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and which is industriously and artfully heightened upon Occasion of the Act just now pass'd to that Purpose, it is not enough to tell them in general, that it is an Act absolutely necessary to secure them from Ruin, and from the total Loss of all other Acts, and of this *Habeas Corpus* Act itself. But it is necessary for us all, before we can be ought to be satisfy'd in so important a Point, to enter carefully into the particular Questions, which naturally arise upon this Subject; and which must be sifted and debated, before any one, who loves his Country and his Liberty, can acquiesce.

1. *Whether it be fit, upon any Occasion, to suspend the ordinary Operation of the Habeas Corpus Act?*
2. *Whether there be any Reason sufficient to make it fit to do it now?*
3. *Whether, if it ought now to be done, it ought to be done for so long a Time as a Year?*

These take in every Thing relating to the Point in Hand.

The first of these Questions has been resolv'd constantly without any Hesitation, in the Affirmative, by the Wisdom of all Parliaments, ever since the making that Act. Their Behaviour, and the Laws made by them, have ever shew'd, that it was a determin'd Case with them, that upon Occasion of any Conspiracy against the State, (the Execution of which, always depends upon the Persons of the Conspirators, and the Liberty they enjoy to advise and to act) it was absolutely necessary to grant to the executive Power, for a Time, a Right to apprehend and detain the Persons of such as should be suspected to have a Part in it. Otherwise, they always argu'd, there must soon be an End to our Establishment, and all our Liberties

and that without this, the *Habeas Corpus* Act itself must be much worse than mere dirty Parchment, or Waste-Paper; for it must be itself the very Instrument and immediate Occasion of that Ruin, and Loss of Liberty it was design'd to prevent. Accordingly, seven Times, since the Revolution, has that Act suffer'd Suspension, as absolutely necessary to the Preservation of the Act itself, and all the Privileges of it. Seven Times have our Predecessors, with one Voice in Parliament, decreed such a Power to the Crown, for the preventing total Ruin. And this, with the highest Reason of State, allow'd of and practis'd upon, by all States and Kingdoms; and by none more, than where the greatest Liberty has flourish'd, which has caus'd the greatest Dread of losing it.

But there need not Examples; the Reason of the Thing explain: For what indeed avails it to have a good Constitution, if there be not in that Constitution somewhere lodg'd a Power of preserving itself by extraordinary Methods, upon extraordinary Occasions? What imports it, to have a Roll of Parchment, call'd an *Act of Parliament* for the Liberty of the Subject; if, at the Call of imminent Danger, which threatens the Destruction of this Act, and all Acts, there be not a Power lodg'd and exerted, to confine the Persons of some, that the Persons of all may not suffer by that Liberty, which such Conspirators enjoy, merely by Virtue of this Act? To what Purpose will it afterwards to ask, Why did not they who knew of these conspirators, and who were to guard against them, at last confine them where they could do no Mischief? The answer must be, Because they had no Power by Law to do it. The Question then will be equally in vain, Why did they not ask and demand it of the Parliament? Why, because they had a Veneration for the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Darling and Defence of the People. The next Voice will then be this, Why do you tell us of our Darling and Defence? Call it no longer by those Names; it is our Ruin and Destruction, if a Regard to that has brought Destruction upon us, and prevented the Measures which alone could have sav'd us. We are now dead, for fear of Death; and have lost this Act, and all the Effect of it for ever, out of a superstitious Dread of suffering Traitors to lose the Benefit of it for a Season.

The second of the foregoing Questions is answer'd under the first. It only depends upon this, Whether there be in this Act a Design of introducing a Popish Prince, at the Hazard of all that is valuable to Britons and Protestants, now going

going on. Whoever doubts of this in his own Soul, I am free to give him Leave to be entirely and for ever dissatisfied with every Thing done to prevent it; because I am confident no one can doubt it, who has Eyes, or Ears, or common Understanding. Whoever does not doubt it, can no more doubt of the Reasonableness of following the usual Method chalk'd out to us by all preceeding Parliaments, and by all free Governments in the World. After what the King has, with the utmost Solemnity, laid before the Parliament, it had been, in my poor Opinion, much more sincere and becoming, to have address'd him in humble Manner, and begg'd of him to return in Peace to his own People abroad, than to have delay'd one Hour to give him that Testimony of their Confidence, and those Assurances of their Zeal, which every Parliament since the Revolution had upon much less Declarations, given to his Predecessors. In what a Condition indeed, had his and our Affairs appear'd to all abroad, if they had seen the Parliament of Britain itself cold and indifferent in such a Cause, and denying their present King the Powers necessary even for the Preservation of his own Life against Violence, as well as of the whole Constitution against Ruin?

But the third Question creates the Difficulty, *Why for so long a Time as a whole Year?* Upon this it is worth remembering, That there was no formal Contest, as I am inform'd in Parliament, about the doing the Thing itself. It was by most allow'd, or supposed, to be right and necessary; though, at every proper Place, Arguments were thrown in, which plainly enough shew'd, that there lay the Grief, *That it should be done at all.* However, to gain a greater Number, that was given up. Some would consent to it for three, some for four, and some for Six Months. But they could not possibly (such was their Love to their Country!) consent to it for twelve Months. When I heard this, I presently thought with myself, What can these Persons trust themselves and us, and all their Fellow-Subjects in the Hands of the Ministers for six Months; and is it so terrible a Thing to do it for six Months more? If they can be safe and secure in this for the first six Months, and the Condition of Affairs requires it, surely they may be safe for the last six Months: If such Misery and Calamity be in the Matter; such Horror and Dread, that the Government by the Bow-String is better, Why is it consented to for six Months? Why for four Months? Nay, why for one? But if six Months can be reasonably allow'd, let us try whether another six Months may not be as reasonable.

able. No: It is too much; it is too long to trust such power. I grant it; twelve Months is too long a Time; six Months; so is four Months; so is four Days. If twelve Months be necessary; if the Occasion requires and demands such a Time, it is just as fitting as twelve Days, or twelve Hours. It is a Pain and a Grief to think of doing it at all. No *Englishman* can consent to it but with Reluctance: But to none can it be half so urgent, or half so uneasy, as to those who are to execute (if Necessity calls them to it) unless they are Monsters, and of all Concern, and harden'd into Stone.

If this were the Spring Time of the Year, there is no one, I believe, who would have ask'd, and no one who would have consented to give, more than six Months; because that Space of Time would take in all the Summer, and reach down towards the Meeting of the Parliament in Autumn; and the Summer being the Time always of the greatest Danger, would be provided for; and the Sessions would come on time enough to make farther Provision, if necessary. This is the Case at present. There is a Certainty of a more resolute Design, (with several Persons of Quality actually embark'd in it) than perhaps has ever yet been known. There must be a Provision at present, because the Design is at present working, and far from being at an End. Put the Case now, that this new Law were to take Effect but for four or six Months, and that at the End of that Term, the Ministers were to represent the Necessity of prolonging it, (as was propos'd by some) any such Necessity should then appear. Not to mention the Difficulties, the Cavils, Objections, and Outcries, which would then be rais'd afresh: Are we such Strangers to the Cunning and Dexterity of such Conspirators, as to doubt that all Care would be taken to hush every Thing into Peace and Quiet? That every Mouth would be taught not to open too loud, much more every Hand not to stir, during that four or six Months; and that there might be such a Discipline and Management exercis'd, that, if it were fit to keep or to call the Parliament together, the Ministers should not have it in their Power to demonstrate early that there was any such Mark of Disturbance stirring, or any such Treasons still visible, as would be sufficient to urge the Continuance of this Act? But as soon as that Term expir'd, and the Time for Action came, What would they do, or what would they not do, when it would be safe for them to exert themselves again, and they could

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could have the Benefit of this *Habeas Corpus* Act, to elude any Confinement?

But it is said, Precedents are against you: This Suspension never yet was made for so long a Time. It may be so; tho' one was continu'd nine Months, pretty near this. But Precedents are on the Side of this material Part of the Provision, that the Season in which the Parliament was not sitting, was always the Season taken Care of. In the Precedents lead us. And the Reason is, because the Execution of such Designs is generally in that Season. No one ever pretended that a Suspension for six or nine Months was a Precedent for a Suspension for twelve Months; and therefore can the present Suspension for one Year, ever be a Precedent for a Suspension hereafter for two Years; some would seem to fear, tho' there be an Absurdity in the very Supposition. But the Care in former Suspensions to guard against Danger in that Part of the Year when the Parliament would not be sitting, was justly affirmed to be a Precedent for the same Care in the present Suspension, which could not have been shewn, without extending the Term through the Summer. Accordingly, it is impossible that extending the present Act to the Summer, can be a Precedent any farther, than for taking Care of the Interval between Sessions and Sessions.

Seven Times has this Act, in the same Form, passed, but never with more certain and undoubted Necessity than at Present. It always guarded against the Danger of the Summer; and this cannot do the same, without remaining in Force for a Year. If it be a melancholy Thing to think of such a Suspension, Whom must *Englishmen* thank for such an Evil, but those who by their repeated Designs make it absolutely necessary? Whom must they curse, if such Designs had prevail'd for want of a Suspension, but an Administration that would not contend against it? It may be abused, without Doubt; there is a Possibility of that: But there is a Probability it will not, because it never has made Matter for so much as one Complaint under the seven foregoing Tryals; and for a strong Reason, because it is evidently personal Destruction to the Ministers who attempt to abuse it. But the Possibility of such Abuse is no Argument against the Necessity of extraordinary Methods; and is greatly outweigh'd by the certainty or high Probability of Confusion first, and Ruin afterwards without it. Nor can I compare this Dread of preventing a present Ruin by a Method which has in it the bare Possibility of being abus'd, to any Thing better

an to the Temper of a Man, who, hearing the main
of his House orack, and seeing it all yielding and
bling on his Head, resolves not to escape out of it too
ily, because it is barely possible that a Tile may fall
om the Top of the House upon his Head. Something
ust be hazarded to save all; and when the Whole is in
nger, a Part must not have all our Care. A Power to
e is always in some Degree a Power to hurt. A Power
do good, always carries with it a Power (tho' not a
ght) to do evil. But Power must be trusted somewhere,
on such Occasions; and they trust it most reasonably,
ho trust it for a Season of Necessity only, where Self-
erest, and Self-Preservation forbid the Abuse of it. I
y, Self-Preservation; for it is at their own Peril, that
Ministers act under such a Law; and they must know
uredly, that if there be the least Abuse of the Power
ven them, thro' Malice or Wantonness, at their Hands
will be required; and at the End of the Term allow'd,
e Men themselves, who vested this Power in them, will
et together with as great an Indignation against them,
d Resolution to destroy them, as they now have shewn
th Regard to the Conspirators. There is a Day of Re-
ning. This is Security enough, even in the Opinion of
se who can think a Ministry vile enough without it,
be wicked merely for Wickedness Sake. And the Secu-
y is the same, as well in the Absence of his Majesty,
hich some have been pleas'd unnecessarily to suppose, to
highten their Argument) as in his Presence. For as a
ing of *Great Britain*, tho' present, is never suppos'd to act,
at by his Ministers, and they are accountable for all that
done; so, in his Absence, if there can be a Difference,
ey are much more (but without Doubt, equally) account-
le; no other Character that can be given them, alter-
g at all their ministerial Office, or rendring them at all
e less free from the Apprehension and Awe of a Parlia-
mentary Enquiry.

But why so much Zeal against this Length of Time,
hen it can't shew itself without gross Self-Contradiction?
ey who make this Objection from a suppos'd Absence,
emselves profess a Readiness to continue this Act into
e Summer, if necessary; which is liable to the same
jection. And they who think this Act so secure from
use, whilst a Parliament is sitting to keep the Power in
we, cannot but know, that the Parliament must meet
ain at the End of this Term; and that there is, in
uth, as effectual and as beneficial an Awe from the

Certainty that it must meet then, as from the seeing met now.

On the 12th Day of *October*, the House of Lords presented the following Address to his Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly return your Majesty the Thanks of the House for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament of dangerous Designs form'd, and still carrying on, against your Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

We cannot sufficiently express our Detestation and Abhorrence thereof, or our just Indignation against all those who have, by any Means whatsoever, traiterously endeavoured to alienate the Affections of your Majesty's good Subjects, or by maliciously fomenting any of their late Discontents, however occasion'd, to raise them to a Spirit of Rebellion.

We think ourselves in Duty bound, on this Occasion to declare our very great Satisfaction in the wise Measures taken by your Majesty, which, by the Blessing of God, hath hitherto disappointed the treasonable Projects of your Enemies, and happily preserv'd the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom.

Could the Enemies of our Peace have procur'd a foreign Force to invade us, and by such Assistance a Rebellion have been rais'd in the Heart of your Kingdom, (though we assure our selves so desperate an Attempt must have ended in their own Destruction) it is not yet to be doubted, but that the City of *London*, whose Wealth and Influence have been so constantly employ'd in opposing Popish and arbitrary Power, would have felt the utmost Effects of their Fury, and the Kingdom been made a Scene of Bloodshed and Confusion.

Such of your Majesty's good Subjects, as may have been unwarily misled at so critical a Juncture, must now plainly discern the Difference between those great Calamities from which, by the Blessing of God, they have been hitherto preserv'd, and the imaginary Dangers with which they have been industriously amus'd.

We cannot but acknowledge, with most grateful Hearts, the inestimable Blessings we have enjoy'd under your Majesty.

Majesty's Government, during the whole Course of your Reign ; and return your Majesty our most unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Declaration, on which we entirely depend, that your Majesty will steadily adhere to our Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of all your Actions. And we humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty of our most unshaken Fidelity ; and that we will, to the utmost of our Power, on all Occasions, stand by and assist your Majesty against all your Enemies whatsoever, both at Home and Abroad, in Maintenance of your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of ~~this~~ Realm.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. So seasonable a Mark of your Zeal and Affection, will be of the greatest Service at this critical Juncture, and lay me under the strictest Obligation to use the Confidence you repose in me to no other Ends, than the Preservation of the publick Tranquility, and of the Rights and Liberties of my People.

The Speaker of the Commons, and the other Members, having spent the Sittings of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October, in qualifying themselves, by taking the Oaths, and making and subscribing the Declaration, and Oath of Abjuration, according to the Laws made for those Purposes, the House began, on Monday the 15th, to enter upon Business, appointed and order'd the Sitting of the Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections ; and made the usual standing Orders and Regulations. When they came to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, Mr. *Hutcheson* mov'd, that it should consist of 36, or such other Number of Select Members as the House should think fit, who should be empower'd to hear, try, and determine the Merits of Elections ; and that no other Members but such as were chosen by the House, might have Votes in the said Committee. He was seconded by Mr. *Winnington Jeffreys*, who, in a long Speech shew'd, that this had been the constant Usage and Practice both before and after Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, and that it had never been otherwise, till the long Parliament in 1641, when all Things were in Confusion ; but nevertheless Mr. *Hutcheson's* Motion was dropt.

Mr. Speaker

Mr. Speaker having afterwards reported the King's Speech to both Houses, *William Pulteney*, Esq; stood up, and made a lively Representation of the dismal Consequences of the horrid Plot, if it had pleas'd the Divine Providence that it had not been timely discover'd; and mov'd for an Address of Thanks, on the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech, particularly to congratulate his Majesty on the timely Discovery of the dangerous and unnatural Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person and Government; to express the just Detestation and Abhorrence his faithful Commons had of all such traitorous Practices, and their Indignation and Resentment against the Authors and Contrivers of them, &c. This was seconded by Mr. *Doddington* Esq; and by the general Assent of the House; only Mr. *Shippen* mov'd, that to the Paragraph, *Assuring his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would enable him effectually to suppress all remaining Spirit of Rebellion*, these Words might be added, *with due Regard to the Liberty of the Subject, the Constitution in Church and State, and the Laws now in Force*. He was seconded by Sir *William Wyndham*; but Mr. *Pulteney* reply'd, That such a Clause would be injurious to the King, since it would look like making a Condition or Bargain with his Majesty, and tacitly imply, either that the Laws had already been infring'd, or that the Commons were jealous lest his Majesty should, for the future, break in upon the Constitution: Therefore, instead of the said Clause, he propos'd, that at the latter End of the Address, they should return his Majesty their Thanks for his most gracious Declaration, that he would preserve the Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm, the Rule and Measure of all his Actions. This was seconded by Mr. *Yonge*: And then the Question being put, which of the two Clauses should be made Part of the Address, it was carry'd for Mr. *Pulteney*'s Clause, without any Division. After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address; which being, the 16th, reported, and agreed to, was, on the 17th, presented to his Majesty by the whole House, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with Hearts full of Joy we approach your sacred Person, to congratulate your Majesty, that, by the Blessing

ing of God, the Designs of your Enemies have hitherto been happily frustrated and disappointed.

We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's Care and Vigilance, and the wise and prudent Measures you have taken for our Safety, in ordering the Encampment of the Troops, and sending for such others from *Ireland*, as were thought further necessary for the Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom. And it is the greatest Satisfaction to us, to see the Readiness of your Majesty's good Friends and Allies, the States-General, to assist you with a good Body of Forces, if there had been Occasion.

But among all the Steps taken for the Safety of your Majesty and the Kingdom, none can possibly equal that of the speedy calling your loyal Commons together in Parliament; who are met determin'd with the utmost Unanimity and Zeal, to do every Thing in their Power for the Preservation of your Majesty's most sacred Person: Nor can less be expected from the Gratitude and Affection of a free People, sensible that thro' the whole Course of your Reign, no Innovation has been attempted in our holy Religion, nor the least Encroachment made upon the Liberty or Property of any of your Subjects, and that the full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to them, is entirely owing to your Majesty's Government.

Tho' the Enemies to our happy Establishment should have Malice and Boldness enough, still to be carrying on their traiterous Designs, yet we are perswaded that all Uneasiness and Apprehensions will vanish, when your faithful Commons assure your Majesty, that they will enable you effectually to suppress all remaining Spirit of Rebellion.

If neither the sacred Obligation of the most solemn Oaths, nor the certain Misery they must bring upon their Country, who would attempt to overturn this Government, can deter them from such desperate Undertakings: If there be any of your Majesty's Subjects, who are so abandon'd, as to be ready to exchange the Protestant Religion for Popery, and Liberty for Slavery; yet we hope, the vigorous Resolutions of a loyal and dutiful Parliament, will convince them of the Danger as well as Folly of such an Attempt; and shew the whole World, that the Generality and best Part of your People are so far from giving any Invitation to foreign Powers to invade us, that they will, with their Lives and Fortunes, support your Majesty against all your Enemies at Home and Abroad.

We

We cannot therefore express too great an Abhorrence of such unnatural Practices, nor too great an Indignation against those who would have made the Capital of this flourishing Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Desolation. Wicked Men! whilst they have the Malice to revile your Government, and attempt to overturn it, at the same Time have the Insolence to depend upon the Clemency of it for their Security: While they are endeavouring to destroy all Liberty, they are clamouring that a few of them are, for the publick Safety, confin'd: Whilst they are attempting to destroy all Property, they are murmuring at the necessary Taxes given to your Majesty for the Security of it: And whilst they act against all Law themselves, they trust, and are Confident, that even in their own Cases, the Laws of the Realm will be the Rule and Measure of your Actions.

We beg Leave to acknowledge, with great Gratitude, your Majesty's Goodness, in assuring us, that notwithstanding the traiterous Practices of your Enemies, have made the Increase of the annual Expence necessary, yet Care will be taken, that the Supplies to be ask'd for the Year ensuing, shall very little exceed what was given for the Service of the last.

And we assure your Majesty, that we will not only make good the extraordinary Expences that have been already incur'd, but will, with all Cheerfulness, grant whatever shall be necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom; being entirely convinc'd, that we can by no other Means restore publick Credit, and enable ourselves to attempt the gradual Reduction of the great National Debt, (with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith) than by doing every Thing in our Power for the Support of your Majesty's Government, and our happy Establishment in your Royal Family.

And we do with all Humility return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Declaration, on which we entirely rely, that your Majesty will steadily adhere to our Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of your Actions.

To this Address the King return'd this gracious Answer.
Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and loyal Address. The seasonable Declarations of your Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, will, I doubt not, contribute

tribute very much to the Tranquillity and Safety of the Kingdom; and as I shall always look upon my own, and the Interest of my People, to be inseparable, you may be assur'd I make no Use of any Power or Confidence that my faithful Commons shall place in me, but in Support of the Constitution, in Maintenance of the Rights and Liberties of my People.

On the 15th, after the Commons had agreed to Mr. Pulteney's Motions for the Address, several Orders were made Warrants to be issu'd out for the electing new Members; and then Mr. Justice Tracy, and Mr. Baron Price, brought down from the Lords to the Commons the Bill intitled, *An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against Person and Government*: Which, upon Mr. Walpole's Motion, was immediately read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time, the next Morning.

Accordingly, on the 16th, the Bill was read a second Time, and a Motion being made, and the Question put thereupon, that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, the same was oppos'd by Mr. Caesar, who, in a long Speech, represented the dangerous Consequences of a Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, to the Rights and Liberties of Englishmen. He was seconded by Mr. Hensford; but Mr. Bromley said thereupon, That, the chief Objection against this Bill being in Point of Time, whether the Suspension was to continue Six or Twelve Months? It was more proper to debate it in a Committee in a House, and therefore he was for committing it; which, after some small Opposition, was carry'd without dividing. The House being immediately resolv'd into a Committee, and the Earl of Hensford plac'd in the Chair, Mr. Spencer Comper stood up, and open'd the Debate, suggesting, among other Things, That he, and all his Family, had come as early and as readily into the Revolution, and on all Occasions, had appear'd as zealous for the present happy Settlement, as any one: But yet he could not be of Opinion to trust the Liberties of the People in the Hands of any Ministry, for so long a Time as above ten Years. That neither in King William's nor Queen Anne's Reigns, nor since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, even in Times of open and actual Rebellion, the Habeas Corpus Act had ever been suspended for above Six Months; and therefore he mov'd, that the present Suspension might be limited to that Term. He was seconded by Mr. Smith, and Sir Joseph Jekyll Master of the Rolls, who added,

added, That if, at the End of those Six Months, the appear'd to be a Necessity for a farther Suspension, should, and he doubted not but the whole House would readily come into it. They were answer'd by the Attorney-General, who, to shew the Necessity of the Suspension for a whole Year, said, among other Things, That the present Conspiracy being laid deep, spreading far and wide, and consisting of several Branches, it requir'd great deal Time to unravel, and make a full Discovery of it. Mr. Worsley having answer'd him, he was reply'd to by Sir Wilfred Lawson, after which the Debate was continued between Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Winnington Jeffrey, Mr. Hutcheson and Mr. Sloper, who stickled for Mr. Compton's Motion, and Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Yonge, and Mr. Boscawen, who were for agreeing to the Bill without Amendments. At last, Robert Walpole, Esq; laid before the Assembly the Particulars of the detestable and dangerous Conspiracy which for some Time past had been, and was still carrying on, for the utter Subversion of the present happy Settlement. He said, among other Things, That the wicked Design was form'd about Christmas last; that the Conspirators had at first, made Application to some potentates abroad, for an Assistance of 5000 Men: That being deny'd, they afterwards (about the Month of April) made further Application and earnest Instances for 5000 Men: That being again disappointed in their Expectations from foreign Assistance, they resolv'd desperately to go on, confiding in their own Strength, and depending on the Disaffection in England; and that the first Attempt was to have been the seizing of the Bank, the Exchequer, and such other Places where the public Money was lodg'd: That the Government had undoubtably Informations of this Plot ever since May last; but nevertheless thought fit not to take up any Body, because the being then two Terms coming on together, the Conspirators would have had the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and so the Apprehending them was put off till the next Vacation. He added, That the traiterous Designs against his Majesty's Person and Government, had been carrying on ever since the Death of the late Queen; and that he could prove that there had been a Meeting of some considerable Persons, one of whom was not far off, wherein had been propos'd to proclaim the Pretender at the Royal Exchange. That an exact Account of this detestable Conspiracy would, in due Time, be laid before the Parliament: And as to the Business now before 'em, tho' it

...ue, that the *Habeas Corpus* Act had never before been suspended for above Six Months; yet, considering the Lords had made this Suspension for a whole Year, if the Commons should go about to alter it, the same might occasion Difference between the two Houses, which, at this time of Jealousy and Danger, might sound ill in foreign Courts.

After this Speech, about seven a-Clock in the Evening, the Question being put, that the Bill do pass (as it was sent down from the Lords) it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 246 Voices against 193. Then the Speaker resum'd the Chair, and the Earl of Hertford having immediately reported the said Bill to the House, without any Amendment, the said Bill was read the third time, and pass'd without dividing.

Oct. 17. The King came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill, an Abstract of which is as follows:

Abstract of an Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government.

Whereas there has been a traiterous and detestable Conspiracy form'd and contriv'd, and is still carrying on by Papists, and other wicked Persons, for invading this Realm, and to raise Insurrections and Rebellions within this Kingdom, to the utter Ruin and Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom: For the better Preservation of his Majesty's sacred Person, and for securing the Peace of this Kingdom, in this Time of imminent Danger, against all Attempts and Conspiracies whatsoever; Be it enacted, That every Person or Persons, that are or shall be in Prison within the Kingdom of Great Britain, upon the 10th Day of October, 1722, or after, by Warrant of his said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, sign'd by Six of the said Privy-Council, for High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, or Unreasonable Practices; or by Warrant sign'd by any of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, for such Causes as aforesaid, may be detain'd in Custody, without Bail, until the 24th Day of October 1723; and that no Judge, or Justice of the Peace, shall Bail or Try any such Person, without Order from his said Majesty's Privy-Council, sign'd by Six of the said Privy-Council, the said 24th Day of October, 1723.

That the Act made in Scotland in the Year of our Lord 1700 entitled, An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonments and against undue Delays in Tryals, in so far as the same may be construed to relate to Cases of Treason, and Suspicion of Treason, be suspended until the said 24th Day of October 1723, and that until the said Day, no Judge, Justice of Peace, or other Officer of the Law in Scotland, shall liberate, try, or admit to Bail, any Person that is or shall be in Prison within Scotland, for such Causes, as aforesaid, without Order from his said Majesty's Privy-Council, sign'd by Six of the said Privy-Council.

Provided, That from and after the said 24th Day of October, 1723, the Persons so committed, shall have the Benefit of all Laws providing for the Liberty of the Subjects of the Realm; and that this Act shall continue until the said 24th Day of October, 1723, and no longer.

Provided, that nothing in this Act shall extend to invade the ancient Privileges of Parliament, or to the Imprisonment of any Member of either House of Parliament, until the Matter be first communicated to the House, and the Consent of the said House obtain'd.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, the Lord Carter acquainted the House of Peers, that the Bishop of Rochester, the Lord North and Grey, and the Earl of Ormby, were committed to the Tower for High Treason, having enter'd into a dangerous Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person and Government; his Majesty desir'd the Consent of the House to detain the said Lords Prisoners in the Tower, by Virtue of the Act abovemention'd; to which the House readily consented.

To return to the Commons. On the 15th and 16th October, new Writs were order'd for electing Members of Parliament for the following Places, viz. for the County of Wilts, in the Room of Robert Hyde, Esq; deceas'd: For the County of Suffolk, in the Room of Sir Robert Darcy, Bart. deceas'd: For the City of Oxford, in the Room of Sir John Walter, Bart. deceas'd: For Stamford in Lincolnshire, in the Room of Brownlow Cecil, Esq; (now Bishop of Exeter) call'd up to the House of Peers: For Andover, in the Room of Alexander Denton, Esq; now one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common-Places: For the Town of Cambridge, in the Room of Sir John Cotton, Bart. who had made his Election to serve for the County of Cambridge: For Borough Bridge, in the Room of the Honourable Conyers Darcy, Esq; who had made

Elect

Election to serve for *Richmond* in *Yorkshire* : For *Eastlow* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Horatio Walspole*, Esq; who had made his Election to serve for *Great Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*.

On the 17th and 18th, other new Writs were order'd for the Borough of *Leskard* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Edward Elliot*, Esq; deceas'd : For the County of *Huntingdon*, in the Room of *Edward-Richard Montague*, Lord *Hinchinbroke*, deceas'd : For the Borough of *Agmondesham* in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of *Montague-Gerrard Drake*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for the said County of *Bucks* : For the Borough of *Lymington* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of the Lord *Henry Rawlet*, who had made his Election for the said County of *Southampton* : And lastly, for the Borough of *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of the Earl of *Hertford*, who had made his Election to serve as Knight of the Shire for the County of *Northumberland*.

October 19, another new Writ was order'd for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Charles Lenos*, Earl of *March*, who had made his Election to serve for the City of *Chichester*.

On Monday the 22d, a new Writ was also order'd for the Town and Port of *Winchelsea*, in the Room of *George Dodington*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for the Borough of *Bridgewater*, in *Somersetshire*.

On Thursday the 25th, other new Writs were order'd for the Borough of *East-Grinstead* in *Essex*, and the Borough of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Spencer Compton*, Esq; Speaker of the House, who had made his Election for the County of *Suffex* ; as also another new Writ for the Borough of *Eye*, in the Room of *Edward Hopkins*, Esq; who since his Election for the said Borough, had accepted the Office of Master of the Revels in *Ireland* ; and another for the Borough of *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for *Preston* in *Lancashire*.

On the 26th, another new Writ was order'd for the Borough of *Old Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of *Robert Pitt*, Esq; who had made his Election for the Borough of *Oakhampton* in *Devonshire*.

In the mean Time, from the 18th till towards the End of *October*, the Commons proceeded to the Reading of several Petitions, that had been lodg'd with the Clerk of their House, complaining of undue Elections and Returns for the following Places, viz.

Wotton-

Wotton-Basset, Borough of Stafford, Taunton, Dunwich, Minehead, Iwelchester, Tamworth, Malmesbury, St. Albans, Lyme-Regis, Haslemore, Borough of Hereford, Whitechurch, Caln, Cricklade, Steyning, Great Grimsby, Shrewsbury, Wells, Great Marlow, Bramber, Town of Northampton, Westbury, County of Edinburgh, Reading, Bridport, Wareham, New Woodstock, Coventry, Malden, Shafton, Ryegate, Chester, Westminster, Boston, Colchester, Abingdon, Gloucester, Bristol, Newburgh, Beaumarts, Ludgershall, Radnor, Clitherow, Litchfield, Lestwithiel, Callington, Great Wenlock, Bodmyn, the Shire of Stirling, St. Mawes alias St. Mawdit, Truro, Dorchester; the District of Boroughs of Sanguhar, Dumfreis, Kirkudbright, Annan, and Lochmaben; Bishop's Castle, St. Ives, County of Anglesey, County of Durham, the District of Boroughs of Linlithgow, Lanerk, Selkirk, and Peebles; the District of Boroughs of Inverness, Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose; the District of Burghs of Inverbervie, Aberdeen, Monrois, Breichen, and Aberbrothick; Linlithgow; the District of Burghs of Dysart, Burntisland, Kirkealdie, and Kinghorn; the District of Burghs of Kilenrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Pittenweem, and Crail; the Borough of Flint; County of Lancaster; the District of Burghs of Inverurie, Kintyre, Elgin, Cullen, and Bamf; Shire at Linlithgow; Burghs of Forfar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Coupar; the Shire of Dumbarton, the Shire of Lanark, County of Brecon, County of Carmarthen, Chipping-Wicomb, the Shire of Ross, the Shire of Sutherland, the Borough of Carnarvon, County of Denbigh, County of Leicester, County of Berks, Oxford, Queenborough; the District of Burghs of Lauder, Haddington, Jedburgh, Dinbar, and North-Berwick; Liverpool, County of Renfrew; the District of Burghs of Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, and Wick; Wallingford, University of Oxford, Weobly, Stewarty of Orkney, Carlisle, Great-Bedwyn, Banbury, County of Middlesex, Preston, St. Edmundsbury, Durham, Town of Brecon, Christ Church, Twineham, and Westminster. The Matter of some of these Petitions was immediately determin'd, others order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House; and most of them referr'd to the Grand Committee of Privileges and Elections.

On the 19th of *October*, the Commons took into Consideration his Majesty's Speech, at the opening this Session, and a Motion being made for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, the same was referr'd to the Grand Committee on Monday the 22d, when it was unanimously carry'd.

Oct. 23. The said Resolution being by Mr. *Farrer* Chairman of that Committee, reported to the House, was with like Unanimity agreed to; and the several Estimates and Accounts, relating to the Navy, Land-Forces, Half-Pay Officers, South Sea Fund, &c. were order'd to be laid before the House.

The same Day Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that that Morning, one Mr. *Martin Harold* came to him, and told him, that he had receiv'd a Letter from *Paris*, from an unknown Hand, dated the 28th of *October* Instant, with one enclosed, directed to the House of Commons, which Letter he thought it his Duty to deliver to the Speaker; and the said Letter being directed to the House, Mr. Speaker said he did not presume to open it, but desired to know the Pleasure of the House how the same should be dispos'd of. Hereupon it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker be directed to open the said Letter, and to acquaint the House the next Morning with the Contents, if it contain'd any thing proper to be communicated to the House.

Accordingly, on the 24th of *October*, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that he had open'd and perus'd the said Letter, which was subscrib'd with the Name of *Foreman*, and import'd in Substance, That he had had frequent Opportunities to be acquainted with the Designs of the Pretender's Friends, against King *George* and his Government; and if that honourable House would grant him their Protection, allow him Charges for coming over, and make good the Losses he had sustain'd in the *Mississippi* Company, he would do a great deal of Service to the Nation, in discovering several Things relating to the present Conspiracy; and in particular, that he could make it appear, that two Persons in high Stations (naming the Lord C——, and Mr. W——) had been remiss in their Duty, since they might have nipp'd the present Plot in the Budd. The House did but laugh at the Impertinence and Extravagance of this Letter, which, it seems, was written by one *Foreman*, an *Irishman*, formerly an Under-Clerk at the Office of the Secretary at War, who being turn'd out for a Misdemeanor, went over to *France*.

The same Day (*October* 24) the Commons in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolv'd, 1st, That 10000 Men be allow'd for the Sea Service, for the Year 1723; and 2dly, That 4*l.* per Man per Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said 10000 Seamen for 13 Months, including the

the Ordnance for Sea Service : Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House.

On the 26th, the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd further on the Supply, and Mr. *Treby*, Secretary at War, having represented the Necessity, at this Time of Danger, from the traiterous Designs and Conspiracies that were still carrying on by the Enemies of the Government, to increase the present Standing Forces, having mov'd for an Augmentation of about 4000 Men, the same occasion'd a very long and warm Debate. The chief Opponents to the Motion were, Mr. *Shippen*, the Lord *Morpeth*, Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *Bernard*, Mr. *Crowley*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and Mr. *Hutcheson* : But they were answer'd by Mr. *Sandys*, Captain *Vernon*, Mr. *Eversfield*, Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Doddington Bubb*, Lord *Stanhope*, Counsellor *West*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Walpole*, Lord *Middleton*, and Mr. *Pulteney*; and the Question being put upon Mr. *Treby's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 236 Voices against 164. After this, it was resolv'd, without dividing, 1st, That the Number of effective Men for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1723, (including 1859 Invalids) be 18294 Men, Commission, and Non-Commission Officers included. 2dly, That the Sum of 653,932*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted for defraying the Charge of the said 18294 Men, for the Year 1723 : Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House.

On the 29th, the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant several Sums, viz. 1st, 150,743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1732. Secondly, 216,388*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for the Ordinary of the Navy in the Year 1723, including Half-Pay for Sea Officers. Thirdly, 74048*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* for the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1732 : And 4thly, 5951*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for several extraordinary Expences of the said Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1722, not provided for by Parliament. These Resolutions were reported, and agreed on, on the 31st Day of *October*, to which the House had adjourn'd on the 29th, by Reason of the Birth Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, which fell on the 30th.

The same Day (*October* 31) the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply,

supply, and upon Mr. *Walpole's* Motion, seconded by Mr. *Gore*, it was unanimously agreed, to lay two Shillings in the Pound upon all Lands, Tenements, Pensions, Offices, &c. Mr. *Walpole*, on that Occasion, acquainted the House, that he hoped that Tax, together with the Duty on Malt, and the Million in Exchequer Bills which the *South-Sea* were to repay to the Government, would go near to answer all the necessary Expences for the next Year's Service; and in order to make up what might be deficient he intimated the laying an extraordinary Tax of five Shillings in the Pound, on the Estates of all Roman Catholics and *Perjurors*; which could not be thought either unjust or unreasonable, considering the ill Use they made of the Saving out of their Incomes, which most of them laid out in maintaining the Pretender and his Adherents abroad, and promoting Sedition and Rebellion at home. The farther Proceedings of the Parliament must be deferred till the next Session.

On the 9th of *August*, the Funeral of his Grace *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*, was performed with the greatest Solemnity and Magnificence.

At *Marlborough* House at *St. James's* the first Room was hung with Bays; the second with Cloth, where was a Chair of State at the upper End with a Majesty Scutcheon over it; the third was hung with Velvet, floor'd with Bays, having at the upper End an Ascent of three Steps, where stood a Bed of State of black Velvet properly adorned with black Plumes at the Corners of the Tester; at the Head of the Bed a Majesty Scutcheon; the Coffin was covered with Crimson Velvet, over which was a fine *Holland* Sheer, and on that a Pall of black Velvet, upon which was laid a compleat Suit of Armour gilt, with a General's Truncheon in the right Hand, the great Collar of the Order of the Garter about the Neck with the *George* pendant, and the Garter on the left Leg, a rich Sword in a crimson Velvet Scabbard, being buckled to the Side with a like Velvet Belt; on one Side of the Head was laid a Cap of a Prince of the Empire, and on the other Side a Ducal Coronet, under the Head a crimson Velvet Cushion with gold Fringes and Tassels; the Feet resting on a Lion couchant holding a Banner, being his Grace's Crest; and about the Body were placed the several Ensigns which will be afterwards mentioned in the Procession, with several Scutcheons on the Columns of the Bed properly disposed. The said three Rooms were adorned with a great Number of Scutcheons of several Sorts, with Cyphers and Badges interspersed, and with Silver Sconces

and large Silver Candlesticks, having Wax Tapers burning in them. Two other large Rooms were hung with Cloth and adorned in the like Manner, for the Reception of the Nobility and others, who were invited to the Funeral.

About half an Hour after Twelve the Procession began and passed along the Road through *St. James's Park* and the upper Park to *Hide Park Corner*; thence through *Piccadilly* down *St. James's Street*, through the *Ballmall*, and by *Charing-Cross* through *King Street* to *Westminster-Abbey*.

A proper Disposition had been made of such of the Forces as were drawn from the Camp in *Hide Park*, to attend the Funeral: The first Regiment of his Majesty's Foot Guards was drawn up in the upper Park, with their Right next to *Buckingham House*; the rest both Foot and Horse Guards and Horse Grenadiers, were drawn up facing the Road through that Park, on the Left of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Order they were to file off and march each other; a Train of Artillery (consisting of 13 Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars, with the great Kettle Drum belonging to the Artillery on a Carriage drawn by two Horses) and the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers were drawn up in *Hide Park* near the Gate towards *Piccadilly*; and a Detachment of the second and fourth Troops of Horse Guards was drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's Park*, in order to close the Procession.

This Disposition being made, the March was in the following Manner.

The Detachment of Horse Grenadiers; commanded by Colonel *Fane*.

The Detachment of the first and third Troops of Horse Guards; commanded by the Lord *Newburgh*.

The Artillery with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers; commanded by Colonel *Bourgard*.

The Detachment of the third Regiment of Foot Guards; commanded by the Earl of *Denmore*.

The Detachment of the second Regiment of Foot Guards; commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*.

The first Regiment of Foot Guards; in the Rear of which came Major General *Tatton*, as Major of that Regiment.

The General Officers, viz. Brigadier *Honeywood*, Brigadier *Crofts*, Brigadier *Munden*; Brigadier *Stanwin*, Brigadier *Bowles*; Major General *Wightman*, Major General *Walpole*; Lieutenant General *Maccartney*, Lieutenant General *Wills*.

The Earl of *Cadogan*, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, Master General of the Ordnance

and Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards; attended by Colonel *Otway*, as Quarter-Master General, (in the Place of Colonel *Armstrong*, who being Surveyor General of the Ordnance was obliged to attend at the Tower) Colonel *Williamson*, Adjutant General; and by his Lordship's Aids de Camp, Colonel *Manning*, Colonel *Husk*; Colonel *Morton*, Colonel *Morgan*; Captain *Macartney*, Lord *Armel*.

They were followed by the eldest Company of Gentlemen of the first Regiment of Guards.

All the Officers were in such close Mourning as the Military Profession admits, the Colours furled and wrapped in Cypress, the Drums and Kettle Drums covered with black Cloths and Scutcheons, and Trumpets covered with Cypress, and having Banners of the Arms of the deceased, the Officers and Soldiers bearing their several Arms turned in a Funeral Posture.

Next came on Foot, the Porter of the Herald's Office in a Gown of Cloth, with a black Staff in his Hand.

Eight Conductors in like Gowns, with black Staves in their Hands.

Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, in Number seventy three, (answerable to the Years of his Grace's Age) in like Gowns, with the Badge of his Grace's Crest on one Arm; two and two.

Trumpets and Kettle Drums on Horseback, having Banners with the same Arms as on the following Standard.

The Standard on a Lance carried by Major *Gardiner*; supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Standard, with Plumes before and behind, led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in mourning Cloaks, on Horseback, two and two.

Trumpets having Banners with the same Arms as the following Guidon.

Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms.

The Guidon on a Lance, carried by Major *Keightley*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The second mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Guidon, with Plumes, led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in mourning Cloaks on Horseback.

Trumpets having Banners with the same Arms as the Banner of Woodstock.

Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms.

The Banner of Woodstock on a Lance, carried by Lieutenant Colonel *Parcell*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The third mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth caparisoned with the same Arms as on that Banner, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Trumpets, having Banners of the deceased as a Prince of the Empire.

Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms.

His Grace's Banner as Prince of the Empire, on a Lance carried by Lieutenant Colonel *Petit*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The fourth mourning Horse, covered with Cloth, caparisoned with the Arms of Prince of the Empire, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in mourning Cloaks on Horseback.

Mr. *Smith* Secretary to the deceased.

The Reverend Mr. *James* and Mr. *Cole*, Chaplains to the deceased.

Two Trumpets in his Majesty's Livery, with Banners of the Order of the Garter.

Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.

The Banner of the Order of the Garter, on a Lance carried by Colonel *Pendelbury*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The fifth mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Banner of the Garter, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in mourning Cloaks on Horseback.

Mr. *Hodges*, Mr. *Lambert*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Forster* Chamberlain, Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller, of the deceased, with the white Staves of their Offices, abreast.

Three Trumpets in his Majesty's Livery, having Banners with the same Arms as on the great Banner.

Chester Herald of Arms.

The great Banner of his Grace's full Arms, on a Lance carried by Colonel *Hopkey*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The chief mourning Horse, covered with Velvet, caparisoned with the said Arms, led by an Equerry, assisted by a Groom.

The Spurs and the Gaunlers, carried by *Somerset* Herald of Arms.

Helmet and Crest, carried by *Lancaster* Herald of Arms.

The Targe and the Sword, carried by *Windsor* Herald of Arms.

His Grace's Surcoat of Arms, carried by *Norroy* King of Arms.

The Body, with the Suit of Armour, &c. as on the Bed of State, in an open Chariot, with Mr. *Ridley* and Mr. *Mitchel*, two Officers of his Grace's Bed-Chamber, sitting at the Head and Feet, in close Mourning, bare-headed. The Chariot had four Columns which bore up a black Velvet Canopy lined with black Taffeta, with deep gold Fringe, and Tassels at each Corner, on the Top were several black Plumes with Trophies of War intermixed; the lower Part of the Chariot was adorned on both Sides with several Shields, representing his Grace's Victories and Conquests, under which was a Scroll with this Motto, *Bel-lo hac & plura*. The Chariot was drawn by eight Horses covered with Velvet, the two first Horses caparisoned with the Arms of his Grace as Prince of the Empire, the next two with his Grace's full Arms surrounded with the Garter, with the Supporters, surmounted with the Ducal Coronet; the next two with the same Arms as the first; and the two next his Body, with his full Arms surrounded with the Garter as before. On each Side of the said Chariot were five Captains, in their Military Mourning, each carrying a Bannerol of the Arms of the Descent and Lineage of the deceased; each of the eight Horses was led by a Groom, the Coachman in deep Mourning.

Immediately after the Chariot came a Horse of State, caparisoned with Cloth of Gold, led with a Silken Rein by Captain *Read* his Grace's Master of the Horse, in his Military Mourning, walking on Foot, assisted by two Grooms on Foot.

Garter King of Arms with the Rod of his Office in his right Hand, and as Director of the Funeral.

His Grace the Duke of *Montague* chief Mourner, in deep Mourning, with the Collar of the Order of the Garter and the Star of the Order on his Cloak, in a Coach, Sir *Robert Koch* his Train-bearer sitting over against him.

The Earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin*, in the next Coach, as being Supporters to the chief Mourner.

In five other Coaches followed, the Duke of *Somerset*, the Duke of *Newcastle* Lord-Chamberlain; the Duke of *Grafton*, the Duke of *Cleveland*; the Duke of *Montrose*, the Duke of *St. Albans*; the Duke of *Dorset*, the Duke of *Kent*; the Earl of *Strafford*, the Earl of *Peterborough*.

All (except the Duke of *Montrose*) having their Collars and Stars as Knights of the Garter. These ten being Assistants to the chief Mourner.

In the two next Coaches came, the Earl of *Cardigan*, the Earl of *Leicester*; the Earl of *Bristol*, the Earl of *Barlington*. Who were to support the Pall in the Church.

A Horse of Honour, richly caparisoned, led with a Silken Rein by Captain *Fish* in his Military Mourning, walking on Foot, assisted by two Grooms on Foot.

His Majesty's Coach.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*'s Coach.

Then followed the Coaches of the Nobility, &c. according to their several Precedencies and Degrees.

Being arrived at the *West Door* of the Abbey of *Westminster*, only those Persons who bore the Standard, Guidon, and Banners above-mentioned, and their Supporters, as also the Heralds, with his Grace's Secretary, two Chaplains, and his four white Staff Officers, and those who carried the Bannerols, entered the Church. The Chariot coming to the Door, the Armour was taken off, the Body was carried into the Church and rested near the Entrance, while the chief Mourner, his Supporters and Assistants, the Pall-bearers, and the Nobility and others attending, alighted out of their Coaches, the Organ playing during that Time. Having all entered into the Church, a Velvet Canopy being held over the Body, and the Pall-bearers having taken up the Corners of the Pall; the Prebends in their rich Copes and the Choir in their Surplices placed themselves after the great Banner and before the Heralds who carried the Trophies, and sung the Sentence in the Office for Burial, *I am the Resurrection and the Life*, with the two following Sentences, and continued Singing till the Body was placed in King *Henry the VIIth's Chapel*.

Garter King of Arms.

The chief Mourner, with his two Supporters, *Sir Robert Rich* bearing his Train.

The ten Assistants.

The Nobility according to their several Precedencies.

In this Manner they proceeded through the *South Isle* of the Church till they came near to the Choir, and then crossing into the *North Isle* went up to King *Henry the VIIth's Chapel*, where the Body was rested on a Stand prepared for it in the Middle of the Area: The Pall-bearers were seated on Stools at each Corner of the Body; at the Head the chief Mourner, with his two Supporters, one on each Hand; and his ten Assistants were seated five on each

Side

Side of the Body; the Nobility placing themselves in the Stalls. During the whole Solemnity, in the Church and also in this Chapel, the Bannerols were held over the Body.

An Altar by the Dean's Order was erected at the Head of King Henry the VIIIth's Tomb. After the Body was set down in the Chapel, an Anthem was performed with Vocal and Instrumental Musick, the Performers being placed on a Scaffold, hung from Top to Bottom with Mourning, erected for that Purpose cross the Chapel at the Entrance.

The Anthem being ended, the Body was carried to a Vault at the Foot of King Henry the VIIIth's Tomb, the Choir singing, *Man that is born of a Woman*, and the three following Sentences, and continued singing them till the Body was deposited in the Vault. Then the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, in his Cope, read, *Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, &c.* Then the Choir sung, *I heard a Voice from Heaven, &c.* The Service being ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed the Scile of the deceased; and then his Grace's Officers breaking their Staves, delivered the Pieces to Garter, who threw them in upon the Coffin.

During the Procession and till the Body was deposited, the Guns at the Tower fired, one every Minute.

The Detachments of the Horse Grenadiers and of the first and third Troops of Horse Guards, having passed by the West Door of the Abbey, went through *Turbil* Street to Buckingham House, and entering *St. James's Park* at the Gate there, marched to the *Parade* and drew up. The Artillery, with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers made the same March, and drew up also on the *Parade*. The Detachments of the third and of the second Regiment of Foot Guards, and the first Regiment of Foot Guards, having marched by the said Abbey Door, passed through *Queen's Square* into *St. James's Park*, and drew up on the *Parade*. The Detachments of the second and fourth Troops of Horse Guards, commanded by the Lord Forrester (which closed the Procession,) after they came to the said Abbey Door, returned by the Way they went, marched into *St. James's Park* through the great Gate at the Horse Guards, and drew up also on the *Parade*.

All the Troops and Artillery being drawn up on the *Parade* in *St. James's Park*, at a Signal given that the Body was deposited, fired three Volleys. Then they returned to the Camp in *Hide Park*, the Horse first, the Foot next, and after them the Artillery.

September

September the 3d, the Lords of the Admiralty receiv'd the following Letter from Captain *Ogle*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Swallow*, dated from *Cape Coast Road* in *Aprica*, April 5, 1722.

IN mine bearing Date the 6th of *November* last, I gave an Account that his Majesty's Ship's Company under my Command were on Recovery, and that I intended in a few Days to ply to Windward, and cruize between *Cape Palmas*, and *Cape Three-Points*; I sail'd accordingly, the 10th ditto: The *Weymouth* I left here, (most of her Men being sick) with Orders, when she was in all Respects fit for the Sea, to proceed and cruize between *Cape Mouns* and *Cape Three-Points*, 'till the 30th of *December*.

On the 30th of *November*, I spoke with a Ship belonging to the *African* Company, come from *London*, by which I receiv'd Mr. Secretary *Burchett's* Letter, dated the 3d of *August*, acquainting me that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had order'd me three Months Provisions, and Wine in Proportion, to be sent for the Use of his Majesty's Ships here; the Master of the said Company's Ship inform'd me, he had the Proportion of Beef, Pork, and some of the Bread aboard, and that the other Provisions, with the Wine, I might expect very soon, by a Ship that was to leave *England* soon after he sail'd. The 7th of *January* I return'd hither, in Hopes to find the said Provisions and Wine all arriv'd; but was disappointed, for neither the Wine, nor dry Provisions were come. The Sickness aboard the *Weymouth* was not at all abated; but the dry Season being come, hinder'd her being further supply'd with Water at this Place; so that Captain *Heardman*, with his small Number of Men that were in Health, and some Soldiers borrow'd from this Castle, ply'd up to Windward, to water at *Cape Three-Points*. I took in a Month's Beef, Pork, and Bread, which, with the Provisions I had on Board, compleated me to three Months of all Species, Pease and Oatmeal excepted.

On the 10th, ditto, the Governor here receiv'd Advice from the *Dutch*, that on the 6th, two Pirate Ships had taken a *French* Ship off of *Axim*; I left Orders here, for Captain *Heardman*, at his Return with his Majesty's Ship the *Weymouth*, to cruize (as soon as she was in a Condition for the Sea) between *Cape Three-Points* and *Cape Palmas* till the 25th of *March*, and I forthwith got under Sail, and ranged down the Coast for *Whydah*, but could gain no Intelligence of the Pirates 'till I arriv'd there, though I

met

et with several Ships trading on the Coast, in my Passage down. On my Arrival at *Whydah*, I was inform'd, that two Pirate Ships, one of 40, and another of 24 Guns, commanded by one *Roberts*, had been there, and had sail'd about 26 Hours before. I found 10 Sail of Ships in the Road, two of which were *English*, three *French*, and five *Portuguese*, they had all ransom'd at the Rate of eight Pounds Weight of Gold each; an *English* Ship, for refusing to ransom, the Pirates burnt, with a considerable Number of Negroes on Board. The Pirates being inform'd that a *French* Ship they had taken sail'd well, and had formerly been a Privateer of *St. Malo*, did, notwithstanding a Ransom paid for her, carry her away, with a Design to fit her for their Service, and quit their 24 Gun Ship: Therefore I judg'd they must go to some Place in the Bite, to clean and fit the *French* Ship, before they could think of cruising again; which occasion'd me to stretch away into the Bite, and look into those Places which I knew had Depth of Water sufficient for his Majesty's Ship.

On the 5th of *February*, at Daylight, I saw *Cape Lopez* bearing W. S. W. about three Leagues, and at the same time discover'd three Ships at Anchor under the Cape, which I believed to be Pirates, two of them having Pennants flying. I was oblig'd to haul off N. W. and W. N. W. to clear the *Frenchman's Bank*, the Wind at S. S. E. and in less than an Hour, one of the three got under Sail, and gave me Chace; and I, to give her a fairer Opportunity of coming up with me without being discover'd, kept on the same Course, with the same Sail abroad I had when I first saw her. About Eleven that Morning she got within Gun Shot of me, and fir'd several Chace Guns, under *English* Colours, and a Black Flag at her Mizzen-Peck; soon afterwards, being come within Musket Shot, I Starboarded my Helm and gave her a Broadside, and in an Hour and an Half's Time she struck and call'd for Quarter, she having disabled her very much, and shot down her Main-Top-Mast. She prov'd to be the *French* Ship they had taken out of *Whydah* Road, and had put into her 32 Guns, and 123 Men, 23 of whom were Blacks; she had 5 Men kill'd and wounded; the Captain's Name was *John*, who had a Leg shot off: The Prisoners inform'd me, that the two Ships they left at Anchor under the Cape, were *Roberts* in the 40 Gun Ship, and the other the 24 Gun Ship they had that Morning quitted for the Prize.

The 6th *ditto*, in the Night, I left the Prize, having put her into the best Condition for sailing so short a Time would allow of, and order'd her away to the Island *Princes*. I made the best of my Way to Windward again in order to descry the two Ships that remain'd at Anchor under *Cape Lopez*.

On the 9th *ditto* in the Evening, I made the Cape, and saw two Ships stretching in under the Land, about five Leagues Distance, but not having Day-light enough, I was obliged to stand off and on all Night, and in the Morning I stretch'd in under the Cape, where I saw an Anchor three Ships, the biggest of them with Jack, Ensign, and Pendant flying, whom I lay up with till I was within random Shot, when the Wind took me a-head and I made two Trips, in which Time she slipp'd and got under Sail, and came down upon me with Ensign, Ensign and Jack, and a Black Pendant flying at her Main-Top-Mast Head, and I shewing her a French Ensign when she came within Pistol Shot I hoisted my proper Colours, and gave her a Broadside, which she returned and endeavoured to get from me by making all the best she could; but in less than two Hours I shot her Main-Mast down, and then she struck, her Mizzen-Top-Mast being shot away some Time before: The Captain, whose Name was *Roberts*, was kill'd; his Prize (formerly call'd the *Onslow*, and since by the Pirates, the *Royal Fortune*) had 40 Guns mounted, and 152 Men, 52 of whom were Negroes. The next Day I ply'd back again for the Cape in order to take out the 24 Gun Ship the Pirates had captured, and to restore to the third (which was a Ship freighted by the *African Company* — *Hill*, Commanded by such Provision as the Pirates had robbed him of, together with his Surgeon and four Men, *Roberts* having seiz'd her the Day before I took him, as she was coming to, under the Cape to water; but anchoring again under the Cape the 12th *ditto*, I found there only the Pirate Ship of 24 Guns without any Body aboard her, all the Men being broke open and rifled; which occasions me to believe that by the speedy sailing of the above-said *Company's* hir'd Ship, which had but a very small Quantity of Water or Provisions aboard two Days before, they must have robbed her, otherwise could not possibly have sailed so soon. The Pirates inform'd me that they had left their Chests a-board a considerable Quantity of Gold, not above 10 Ounces were found a-board her: The Quantity of Gold I have got of all the Prizes will amount

about 3000 l. and I beg the Lords of the Admiralty will use their good Offices with his Majesty that the Prizes may be shar'd among the Captors.

The 18th of *February* I compleated watering, and sail'd for *Princes*, from whence I took out the Prize, and then proceeded directly for *Cape Coast*. The three Prizes lost Company with me in a *Tornado* near *St. Thoma*.

The 15th of *March* I arriv'd here, where I found the Provisions and Wine, which arriv'd not here before the latter End of *February*.

The 26th of the same Month, the *Weymouth* anchor'd here, and then proceeded to the Trial of the Pirates, Captain *Hardman* sitting as President of the Court; I being Captor, was disqualify'd from sitting.

The 3d of *April* the three Prizes arriv'd. As soon as the Court has made an End of trying the Pirates, I shall have no Time, but according to my Instructions, shall proceed by the Way of *Barbadoes* and *Jamaica*, to *Great Britain*.

P.S. Since my last, I bury'd my first Lieutenant, Mr. *Went*, who came out of *England* Second.

On Tuesday the 28th of *August*, in the Morning, his Majesty set out from his Palace at *Kensington*, and being arriv'd on the Way by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, who accompany'd his Majesty throughout his Progress, went that Day to his Grace the Duke of *Bolton's* seat at *Hackwood*, where many Persons of Quality waited to pay their Duty to his Majesty at his Arrival. The Sheriff of *Hampshire* met his Majesty at his Entrance into that County, and attended him till his Majesty passed into *Wiltshire*. His Majesty lay that Night at *Hackwood*, and was pleased to order 50 Guineas to be given to the Poor of *Basingstoke*.

On Wednesday the 29th, his Majesty proceeded to *Salisbury*, being receiv'd at the Entrance into *Wiltshire* by the Sheriff of that County. Arriving at *Salisbury* in the Evening, his Majesty was met by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and complimented on their Duty by Sir *Robert Eyre*, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, their Recorder. The Mayor presented to his Majesty the Keys of the City, and a Purse with 100 Guineas in it, and another Purse with 50 Guineas in it to the Prince. His Majesty was conducted to the Bishop's Palace, where his Majesty supp'd in publick, in a Room where were two Tables equally serv'd; as many Gentlemen

men of the Country as there was Room for at his Majesty's Table being admitted to sup with him, and others at the Table of the Nobility attending his Majesty. His Majesty lodg'd in the Bishop's Palace that Night and the next.

Thursday the 30th, being the Day appointed for the Review of the Forces encamp'd within two Miles of *Salisbury*, his Majesty went first to Divine Service in the Cathedral Church, and proceeded from thence to the Camp, where being on Horseback, his Majesty review'd the following Regiments :

Regiments of Horse.

Lord *Londonderry's*.

Major-General *Wade's*.

Regiments of Dragoons.

Major-General *Evans's*.

Brigadier *Gore's*.

Regiments of Foot.

Lieutenant-General *Wills's*.

Colonel *Cadogan's*.

Colonel *Pocock's*.

Brigadier *Stanwix's*.

Brigadier *Grove's*.

Colonel *Montague's*.

Colonel *Clayton's*.

And his Majesty was pleas'd to declare his Satisfaction with the excellent Order in which they all appear'd. The Concourse of People from all Parts, to see his Majesty this Review, was exceeding great. His Majesty return'd to the Bishop's Palace at *Salisbury*, was attended by the Lord Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, the Clergy of the Town, and many of the neighbouring Clergy ; and the Bishop made the following Speech to his Majesty.

YOUR Majesty having been pleas'd to honour Part of your Kingdom with your Royal Presence we beg Leave upon this Occasion to present our most humble Duty, and to express our Part of the common Joy which seems so great and so universal, that we trust your Majesty's Enemies who have been plotting against your Government, did not expect any Succour from hence, or at least will find none, should they attempt put their wicked Projects in Execution.

Give us Leave, Sir, upon this Occasion, to express utmost Indignation, that neither the Justice, nor Wisdom

nor Clemency, nor the good Success of your Majesty's Reign, nor the frequent signal Interpositions of Providence in its Favour, have yet been able to hinder wicked Men from sowing Discontents, by vile Misrepresentations, Lies, and Slanders, among your Subjects, and from forming Plots in Consequence of them, to ruin your Majesty's Government, and the Religious and Civil Rights of their Native Country.

We do not much wonder, that those of the *Roman Communion* among us, (notwithstanding the Tranquillity they enjoy) should no more be Friends to the Government of your Majesty, than they were to that of *Queen Elizabeth*, or *King William*, two of your most glorious Predecessors, because your Majesty is now what they were in their Times, the Great Preserver of this Church, and Bulwark of the Reformation; and the only visible Means, under God, to hinder Popish Tyranny from oppressing all *Europe*.

But it is Matter of Amazement, that any Members of this Church, should venture to perjure themselves, to hazard their own Lives, and to involve their Native Country in all the Blood and Misery that must attend a Rebellion, only to bring in a Popish Pretender to be Guardian and Protector of a Protestant Church.

This Church has hitherto been esteem'd the Glory of the Reformation, and the great Support of it; and we trust in God that it will ever continue so, under the Protection of your Majesty, and of your Royal Posterity.

But we dread to think how she must become vile and contemptible, and the Scorn of all the World, if her own Sons concur to destroy her, by calling in a Pretended Protector from *Rome*; one who must esteem her *Articles* to be *Heretical*; her *Communion* to be *Schismatical*; her *Clergy* to be without *Holy Orders*, and only *Perjured Deceivers*; her *People* to be in the Way of *Damnation*; and her whole *Religion* to be a Crime worse than *High Treason* or *Witchcraft*.

This is the Opinion which they have of us at *Rome*; and such must be the Guardian of our Church, if we should ever be so unhappy as to have one from thence; the very Thought of which must be so affrighting to all that love her, that we cannot but hope, that your Majesty's Enemies vainly deceive themselves in the Opinion of their Numbers; and that the Discontents which they have raised, cannot hold long, when Men think of the Consequences of them; as we are satisfy'd they cannot hold, unless

unless God, as a Punishment for our other great Sins and Provocations, suffers us to be infatuated, in order to bring utter Destruction upon ourselves.

The *Jews* were once so foolish, as to desire to shake off the Government of a Person, who, after a long Administration, could appeal to them, *Whose Ox have I taken, or whose Ass have I taken?* But we do not read, that they were ever so much out of their Wits, as when they had a King of their own Religion, they would hazard all the Evils of a Rebellion, only to procure one from among the *Philistines*.

I am afraid Sir, that my Zeal has made me trespass too much upon your Majesty's Patience; but the Meaning of all this is to let your Majesty see, that we think ourselves bound to seek the Prosperity of your Government, not only out of the Duty that we owe to your Majesty as our Sovereign, and a wise and good Prince; but also because our own dearest Interests are so link'd with it, that they must stand or fall together.

We shall therefore make it our constant Prayer to God, that he would be pleased to continue both your Person and Government under his gracious Protection; that as he has hitherto made all Opposition both at Home and from Abroad, to fall before you, so he would be pleased at last to bless you with the Conquest of the Hearts of all your Subjects, the most desirable Victory to a Prince so good and merciful; and that your Majesty and your Royal Posterity may from Age to Age make this Church and Kingdom happy, in a legal, wise, and religious Government; and that you may mutually be made happy in an obedient, dutiful, and Affectionate People.

To which, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Take very kindly these Expressions of your Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government; and do assure you, that the Church, as by Law established, shall always have my Protection and Encouragement:

And then the Bishop and Clergy had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

A very great Number of Persons of Quality and others, of both Sexes, had also the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand. His Majesty din'd in Publick. His Majesty was pleased

pleased to give Order for discharging out of the County Goal of *Wiltshire*, and out of that of the City of *Salisbury*, all such Criminals as were represented to be proper Objects of his Royal Clemency, and also for releasing at his own Expence all the Prisoners for Debt in those Goals, viz.

To release all the Debtors in the Town-Prison	114	19	0
To release all the Debtors in the County-Prison	1643	12	0

According to the Accounts of their Debts given in.

His Majesty was graciously pleas'd likewise to order to be given at *Salisbury*, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Workhouse	100	0	0
To the Poor of three Town Parishes	150	0	0
To the Poor belonging to the Close	50	0	0
To the Poor of <i>Fisherton Anger</i>	50	0	0
To the Cathedral	100	0	0
To the Foundation for Clergymens Widows	100	0	0

The two Nights his Majesty staid at *Salisbury*, the Houses of the Streets in that City were illuminated.

On Friday the 31st, his Majesty went from *Salisbury*, and being met again at the Entrance into *Hampshire* by the High Sheriff of that County, proceeded to *Winchester*, where his Majesty was receiv'd at the first Gate by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities; and by the Lord William Powlett, and George Bridges, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament. His Majesty was graciously pleased to give the like Orders there as at *Salisbury*, for releasing from the County Goal of *Hampshire*, and that of the City of *Winchester*, all such Criminals as were recommended to his Majesty's Compassion, and for discharging by his Bounty all the Debtors in those Goals.

When his Majesty had gone through the City, at his coming out upon the Downs he was met by the Lord Bishop, the Dean and Prebendaries of the Church, the Warden and Fellows of the College, and others of the Clergy; where the Bishop address'd himself to his Majesty in the following Speech.

Most

Most Gracious Sovereign,

I Beg Leave in my own Name, and in the Name of my Brethren of your Majesty's Cathedral Church, and your College of *Winchester*, and the rest of my Brethren, to congratulate your Majesty's safe and much desired Passage through your ancient City of *Winchester*; and to express the great Sense we have of the Honour that is done us even by this transient Visit, how much higher sorrow we had suffer'd our Hopes to run.

An Honour in which we take the more Satisfaction, because it has been always found where-ever your Majesty goes, you raise the Affections of your Subjects, and give them new Desires of your Prosperity.

It is with the utmost Concern and Abhorrence that we reflect on the late traiterous Conspiracies which have been carry'd on against your Majesty's sacred Person and Government; and we adore the good Providence of God, who has enabled your Majesty so far to penetrate into these wicked Designs, as to have prevented, we trust, the Execution of them; Designs which could not have taken Effect, but in the utter Ruin of this Church and Kingdom, and the entire Overthrow of the Protestant Interest in *Europe*.

May that merciful God, who have hitherto preserv'd your Majesty, be still your Defender and Keeper, and continue to us and our Posterity the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, by lengthening your Reign, and upholding a constant Succession of Princes in your Royal House.

We beseech God to give your Majesty a prosperous Journey, and a safe Return to your own Palace.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for the Affection and Concern you express for my Person and Government; and you may depend upon my having a constant Regard to the Welfare of the Church as by Law establish'd.

After which, the Bishop and Clergy had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

His Majesty in his Way to *Portsmouth* was met at the Entrance of the Forest of *Bere* by Mr. *Norton*, Warden of that Forest, accompany'd by a good Number of Gentlemen and others, and at his Invitation his Majesty was pleas'd

alight at his Seat at *Southwick*; Mr. Norton had prepar'd very handsome Entertainment, but it being late, his Majesty thought fit to proceed to *Portsmouth*, after having view'd the House and Gardens. His Majesty arriving about five that Afternoon at *Portsmouth*, went directly to the Dock, where he was receiv'd by Sir *John Norris* and *Charles Wager*, Commissioners of the Admiralty, and representatives for the Borough of *Portsmouth*, by the Commissioners of the Navy there, by all the Officers of the Dock, and by a great Number of Officers of the Fleet. His Majesty having view'd the Yards and Magazines, went on Board the *Canterbury* Man of War, and there view'd the *Lancaster*, a new built Ship of 80 Guns; which, the Tide not serving then, could not be launched till the next Day.

As soon as his Majesty appear'd on the Quarter-Deck of the *Canterbury*, the Crews, and a Multitude of People, who fill'd the Decks and Shrouds of all the Ships in the Harbour, gave several Shouts, and his Majesty was saluted by the Guns of all the Ships as well in the Harbour, as without at *Spithead*.

His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Isaac Townshend*, Esq; Commissioner of the Navy there, and on *Jacob Ackworth*, Esq; Surveyor of the Navy; and to order 500*l.* to be distributed among the Workmen in the Dock.

His Majesty having view'd the Dock, and the Shipping, proceeded into the Town, where he was receiv'd by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, the Garrison at that Place, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Maccarty*, the Governour, being under Arms, and the Cannon on the Ramparts firing. His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to give the like Orders as at *Salisbury* and *Winchester*, for the discharge of Criminals and Debtors out of the Goal of *Portsmouth*, and for giving 100*l.* to the Poor of the Town. His Majesty passing through the Streets, which were all fill'd with People, alighted at Mr. *Rydge's* House, where the Rooms were fill'd with Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies, who had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Late in the Evening his Majesty left *Portsmouth*, the Guns of the Place firing at his Departure; and being met at his Entrance into *Sussex* by the High-Sheriff of that County, went to *Stanstead*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarborough*, the Houses of every Village on his Passage thither being illuminated, and Bonfires kindled. Many Persons of Quality waited at *Stanstead*,

and paid their Duty to his Majesty on his Arrival there. An humble Address of the Canons, Residentiaries, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*, and others the Clergy of that Part of the Diocese, was presented to his Majesty at *Stanstead*, by the Reverend Dr *Hayley*, accompany'd by others of the Clergy, introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarborough*. Also an humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *Chichester*, was presented to his Majesty by the Mayor, &c. introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarborough*. At *Stanstead* his Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Peckham*, Esq; High Sheriff of *Stafford*.

On Saturday the 1st Instant, in the Morning, his Majesty left *Stanstead*; came by *Guilford*, where his Majesty order'd 50*l.* to be given to the poor Prisoners for Debt; and at Night arriv'd in perfect Health (God be prais'd) at his Palace at *Kensington*.

Throughout this his Majesty's Progress, the People gathered together in great Numbers, at all Places on the Road through which he pass'd, and express'd their Duty and Loyalty by Acclamations, and other Demonstrations of Joy, which, with his like joyful and loyal Reception and Entertainment at those Places where his Majesty made any Stay, was to his Majesty's entire Satisfaction.

The Dissenting Ministers Address to the King.

May it please your Majesty,

WE have so often return'd Thanks to Almighty God, for your Majesty's peaceable Settlement upon the *British* Throne, and so heartily pray'd for the Continuance of your happy Government, that we must of necessity be the most inconsistent with ourselves, if we should not be very sensibly affected with the Kindness of Divine Providence, in discovering the vile Designs of those, who, in Defiance of all even the most sacred Engagements, have been, and are still fighting against their own Happiness, and striving to make themselves and the whole Nation miserable.

It grieves us that our Native Country should produce such Monsters of Ingratitude and Perfidiousness. We are at a Loss to express how much we abhor their Practices; and as for the Principles that lead into them, we cannot but account them as foolish as they are impious.

To imagine that a Protestant Kingdom should flourish under the Influence of Popish Councils, or our Religious and Civil Liberties be best secur'd, by sacrificing them to the avow'd Enemies of both, are Absurdities too gross to be digested by any that know the Value of either.

We assure your Majesty, that we, as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, are fully determin'd always to recommend Loyalty and Fidelity to your Majesty and your Government: And it is no small Satisfaction to us, that we are engaged with a People so well dispos'd in this Respect, as the Body of Protestant Dissenters; of whom we can with Safety declare, that in all Parts of the Kingdom, they adhere most inviolably to your Majesty, as their only rightful and lawful Sovereign, and are very sensible of the many Blessings of your auspicious Reign, which is not only just and equal at Home, but glorious Abroad, through the tender Concern which your Majesty upon all Occasions is pleas'd to discover, for the Liberties of *Europe*, and for our Protestant Brethren in foreign Parts.

And we please ourselves with the Hopes, that the restless Attempts of a disappointed Party, to make their Country a Scene of Blood, by bringing in upon us a Popish Pretender, will contribute to the fixing your Majesty the firmer, if possible, upon the Throne; and will endear you the more to all your People, and the better to secure to them and their Posterity, the happy Establishment of the Protestant Succession.

Inclination, Great Sir, as well as Duty, will lead us to continue our ardent Prayers, that your Majesty's invaluable Life may be long preserv'd; that your Councils may be prosper'd, to the full Detection of the traitorous Designs of your Enemies, and the strengthening of our common Security; and that the Crown may flourish in your Majesty's Royal House, in all succeeding Ages.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. Your steady and constant Adherence and Affection to my Person and Government give you a most Title to my Protection, on which you may always depend.

F I N I S.

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T H E
Chronological Diary
For the Year 1722.

Containing

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, *viz.* Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.



L O N D O N,

Printed by H. MEERR in *Black Fryers*, 1722.



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The Chronological Diary, &c.

Omitted in the last Diary, towards the End of the Year 1721.

Dec. 7. **T**HE Hind Man of War, a sixth Rate, of 20 Guns, Capt. *Furner*, Commander, struck on a Rock on the Coast of *Fersey*, and was lost. The Captain, his Son, and his Brother, his Clerk, and Cook, and 16 others, were drowned; but the rest of the Crew, 55 in Number, and 11 Passengers, got a-shore in the Island.

The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill for the Year 1722; and to three private Bills.

Dec. 8. Dy'd Mr. *Samuel Walters*; chief Accomptant to the East-India Company.

William Delaune, of *Doddington* in the County of *Kent*; Esq; Knight of the Shire for that County, marry'd to Mrs. *Swift*.

Charles Butler, Lord Butler of *Weston*; and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*, appointed *Henry Watkins*, Esq; Student of *Christ-Church*, to be his Secretary, as Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, in the Room of *Dr. William King*, who resign'd.

Dec. 11. Dy'd Sir *John Shaw*, of *Eltham* in the County of *Kent*, Kt. Collector of the Customs inwards in the Port of *London*; and was succeeded in that Office by *Henry Hare* and *Robert Man*, Esqrs. by Virtue of a Reversionary Grant to them and their Heirs, pass'd in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *George*, during the Lives of *Robert Walpole, jun.* and *Edward Walpole*, Esqrs. Sons of *Robert Walpole*, of *Houghton* in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq; First Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c.

A 2

Dy'd

Dy'd Mr. *Edward Cordell*, City Carpenter, in which Place he was succeeded by his Nephew Mr. *John Cordell*.

Dec. 13. The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, where eleven Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Nathaniel Haws*, *John Jones*, and *James Wright*, for robbing on the Highway, *Robert Walton* and *Samuel Laws* for Felony, *George Baker*, alias *Graves*, for returning from Transportation, *Arthur Gray* for Burglary, in breaking into a young Gentlewoman's Chamber with Design to ravish her, *Christopher-Samuel Graff* for a Rape, *Elizabeth Mob*, *Sarah Herbert*, and *Mary Bostock*, for picking of Pockets. *Christopher-Samuel Graff* was pardon'd, and *Arthur Grey* repriev'd. The two first pleaded their Bellies, but *Mob* only was found Quick with Child. At the same Sessions, 36 Felons Convict were order'd for Transportation, seven were burnt in the Hand, and two were sentenc'd to be whipt.

The Company of *Mercers* chose Mr. *Robert Swinburn* Master of their School, in the Room of Mr. *Baxter*, who resign'd.

Dec. 14. In Pursuance of an Order of a General Court, the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, waited on the King with an Address, humbly praying, That his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to recommend to the Parliament the Remission of the Two Millions, or such other Relief as his Majesty, in his great Goodness and Wisdom, should think fit, in Consideration of the Sufferings of the unhappy Proprietors by the Execution of the *South-Sea Scheme*. To which the King return'd an Answer to the following Effect, That he could not think it reasonable, in the present Circumstance of Affairs, with Regard to the Publick, and their Company, to recommend the Matter of their Address to his Parliament.

Dec. 15. Dr. *Middleton* chosen Upper Librarian to the University of *Cambridge*.

Dec. 16. Dy'd the Lord *George Manners*, Brother of *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*.

Dec. 17. Dy'd suddenly of an Apoplexy, *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Baron and Viscount *Lumley* of *Lumley-Castle*, and Viscount *Lumley* of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, &c. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Richard Lord Lumley* of *Lumley-Castle*.

Dec. 18. A Proclamation publish'd for altering the Stamp on Hides and Skins imported.

Richard

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Northumberland, and of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the Room of his Father Richard Earl of Scarborough, deceased.

Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Durham, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Durham, in the Room of Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, deceased.

Thomas Farmer, Lord Leimpster, created an Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl of Pomfret, alias Pontefract, in the County of York.

Dec. 21. Dy'd John Cecil, Earl of Exeter. He was first marry'd to Annabella Bennet, Sister of Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, by whom he had no Issue. His second Wife was Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton in the County of Lincoln, Bart. and Viscount Wrennall of the Kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had five Sons, and one Daughter, viz. John Lord Burghley, who succeeded him in Honour and Estate, Brownlow, William, Francis, Charles, and Elizabeth.

Dec. 21. Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, and Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, elected and sworn Governors of the Charter-House, in the Rooms of Dr. Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, and Sir Nathan Wright, some Time Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who deceased.

Dy'd Theophilus Parsons, Esq; Justice of the Peace for Westminster, and Agent to the first Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Dec. 22. The following Malefactors executed at Tyburn, viz. Nathaniel Hawes, John Jones, George Baker, alias Graves, and James Wright. [See Dec. 13.]

Dec. 23. Dy'd Sir Paul Whichcot of Qui in the County of Cambridge, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son Francis Whichcot, Esq; Member of Parliament for that County.

Dy'd Mrs. Cadogan, Mother of William Earl Cadogan.

Dy'd Dr. Musgrave, M. D. and F. R. S.

The Lord Fontenagh having resign'd his Place as one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, Mr. Peter Haldane was presented by the King to succeed him; but the Advocates and Lords of Session rejected him.

Dec. 25. Dy'd the Lord William Johnstone, Brother of James Johnstone, Marquess of Anandale.

Dec. 28.

Dec. 28. Dy'd the Lady *Keyte* of *Teddington* in *Gloucestershire*.

Dy'd suddenly Mr. *John-Peter Nucella*, Preacher to the Dutch Congregation at *St. James's*.

Dec. 30. Dy'd Sir *Thomas Rous*, Bart. one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt.

JANUARY 1722.

Jan 1. Between the Hours of ten and eleven at Night *Edward Crisp*, of *Bury St. Edmund's* in the County of *Suffolk* Esq; was knock'd down in the Church-yard there, by Persons unknown; who dragg'd him to a *Dunghill*, where they slit his Nose, cut one of his Cheeks to Pieces, laid bare his Teeth and Jawbone, wounded him to the Bone in one of his Shoulders, and cut his Throat in two Places.

Dy'd the Lady *Nightingale*, Wife of Sir *Robert Nightingale*.

Jan. 2. Dy'd Knight, Esq; of the *Ipswich* Wight.

Jan. 5. Dy'd Mr. Martin, Rector of *St. Mildred's* in the *Poultry*.

Dy'd the Lady *Benner*, Wife of Sir *John Benner*, Sergeant at Law, and Judge of the *Marshalsea* Court.

Dy'd the Lady *Wood*, Widow of Sir *Edward Wood*, and Sister of Dr. *John Robinson*, Bishop of *London*; above 80 Years of Age.

Jan. 7. *James O'Hara*, Esq; eldest Son of *Charles Law* Tyrawley of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created a Baron of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style, and Title of *Baron Kilmaine*, of *Kilmaine* in the County of *Mayo* in the said Kingdom.

Jan. 8. A Fire broke out at the House of Mr. *Rowland Turner*, in the *Old-Change*, which consum'd the upper Part of that House, and damag'd several others.

Dy'd the Lady *Russel*, Widow of the Lord *Robert Russel*, Great Uncle of *Wriothesley Russel*, Duke of *Bedford*.

Dr. *Henry Egerton*, Brother of *Scroop Egerton*, Duke of *Bridgewater*, appointed Chaplain to the Princesses; Daughters of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of Dr. *Joseph Wilcox*, promoted to the See of *Gloucester*.

Jan. 10. Dy'd of an Apoplexy Mr. *Thomas Pyrran* of the Six-Clerks Office in *Chancery*.

Mr. *Thomas Garnier* appointed Apothecary to *Chelmsford* Hospital for Life.

Annals

Arundel Coke, Esq; Barrister at Law, and *Woodbine*, a Labourer, committed to the Goal of *Bury St. Edmund's* in *Suffolk*, for an Assault made on *Edward Crispe*, Esq; whose Sister the said *Coke* had marry'd. [See p. 1.]

Dy'd Dr. *Vigors*, Lord Bishop of *Leighlin* and *Meath* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Jan. 11. Dy'd *Nicholas Carew*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties.

Jan. 12. Dy'd *Maximilian Misson*, Esq; Author of the Voyage to *Italy*, in four Volumes.

Jan. 14. Dy'd *William Wood*, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Dy'd at *Ploen* in *Holstein*, *Joachim-Frederick*, Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*, in the 54th Year of his Age, leaving no Issue; but his Wife, a Princess of *East-Friseland*, whom he marry'd about eight Months before his Death, big with Child.

Jan. 15. Dy'd *Banister Maynard*, Esq; Brother of the Lord *Maynard*.

Jan. 16. Dy'd the Lady *Newbourg*, Wife of *George Cholmondeley*, Lord *Newbourg*, of the Isle of *Anglesey*.

George Townshend, jun. Esq; appointed Commissioner of the Stamp-Duties, in the Room of *Nicholas Carew*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dy'd *Power*, Esq; one of the establish'd Clerks of the Treasury.

Jan. 17. The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, where five Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *George Nicholson* for Felony, in altering a Bank Bill, *Jonas Burgis* for Felony in robbing a House, *William Colthurst* and *James* for robbing on the Highway, the last of them for Murder likewise of Mr. *Potts*, [See June 24, 1721] and *John Smith* likewise for Murder; four were burnt in the Hand, and nineteen Felons Convict were order'd for Transportation.

Nicholas Penny, of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, made a Rector of *Norwich*, in the Room of Mr.

Marin, Rector of *St. Mildred's* in the *Poultry*, deceas'd.

The *Mercers Company* elected Mr. *Carter*, Rector

St. Mildred's in the *Poultry*, in the Room of Mr.

Marin, deceas'd.

Dy'd Mr. *Charles Brent*, Student, and Library-Keeper of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*.

The Officers of the *Hind Man of War* were all try'd and acquitted by a Court-Martial, except the Pilot, who receiv'd

receiv'd Sentence of three Years Imprisonment, and Loss of Pay. [See Dec. 7, 1721.]

Jan. 18. Dr. *Josiah Hort*, Dean of *Ardagh* in *Ireland*, made Bishop of *Leighlin* and *Fernes* in that Kingdom, in the Room of Dr. *Vigors*, deceas'd.

Le Hoop, Esq; made one of the Clerks of the Establishment of the Treasury, in the Room of *Power*, Esq; deceas'd.

The Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, and prorogu'd the Parliament of that Kingdom to the 13th of *February*.

Jan. 19. The Marquess of *Constance*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, notify'd to his Majesty the Marriage concluded between the Prince of *Rome* and *Louisa*, youngest Princess Palatine of *Sulzbach*.

Edward Stanley, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of *William W...* Esq; deceas'd.

Jan. 20. Dy'd *Charles Cornwallis*, Lord Cornwallis of *Essex* in the County of *Suffolk*, Pay-master General of his Majesty's Land-Forces. He marry'd the Lady *Charlotte Butler* (Daughter and Heir of *Richard Butler*, Earl of *Armagh*, second Son of *James Duke of Ormond*, Grandfather to the late Duke) by whom he left Issue, living at the Time of his Death, nine Sons, and one Daughter. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Charles Cornwallis*, Esq;

The same Day dy'd *Charles Mountague*, Duke and Earl of *Manchester*, Viscount *Mandeville*, and Baron *Mountague* of *Kimbolton* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of that County, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majesty. He marry'd *Doddington*, youngest of the two Daughters, Coheirs of *Robert Brook*, Baron *Brook* of *Beauchamps-Court*, by whom he left Issue two Sons and four Daughters. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *William Viscount Mandeville*.

The same Day also dy'd *Robert D'Arcy*, Earl of *Holderness*, Baron *Darcy*, *Menil*, and *Conyers*, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre on the North Side of *Trent*, and Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of *York*. He marry'd the Lady *Frederica Schomberg*, eldest Daughter of *Meinhardt*, Duke of *Schomberg*, by whom he left Issue one Son and one Daughter, viz. *Robert*, by whom he is succeeded in Honour and Estate, and the Lady *Maria Carolina D'Arcy*, both very young.

William Fultency, Esq; appointed Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and Town of Kingston, upon Hull, and County of the same.

Jan. 21. Dy'd *Charles Paulet*, Duke of Bolton, Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron St. John of Basing, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Privy Counsellor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Dorset and Southampton, Warden of the new Forest, &c. He was thrice marry'd, 1st, to *Margaret*, only Daughter of *George Coventry*, Lord Coventry, by whom he had no issue. His second Wife was *Frances*, Daughter of *William Ramsden* of Byrom in the County of York, Esq; by whom he had issue two Sons and two Daughters, viz, *Charles* Marquess of Winchester, the Lord *Henry Paulet*, and the Ladies *Mary* and *Frances*, by the eldest of which Sons, viz, *Charles* Marquess of Winchester, he was succeeded in Honour and Estate. His 3d Wife was *Henreitta Crofts*, natural Daughter of *James Scott*, Duke of Monmouth, (who was beheaded on Tower-Hill for High Treason in the first Year of the Reign of *James II.*) by *Eleonora*, youngest Daughter of *Sir Robert Nedham* of in the County of Surrey, by whom he left Issue one Son, viz. the Lord *Nassau Paulet*.

A Proclamation publish'd in Ireland, against listing Men in that Kingdom, on Pretence of entring into foreign Service, there being Information given, that they were design'd to serve the Pretender.

Dy'd Dr. *Baron*, Master of *Baliol College* in *Oxford*, and one of the *Prebendaries* of *Bristol*.

Mr. *George Berkley*, one of the Senior Fellows of *Trinity College* in *Dublin* appointed *Dean* of *Ardagh* in the Room of Dr. *Hort*, promoted to the Bishoprick of *Leigh'en* and *Furnes* in *Ireland*.

Jan. 23. The Lord *Polwarth*, appointed *Embassador Extraordinary* and *Plenipotentiary* at the Congress to be held at *Cambray*.

Mr. *Henry Green* of *Derby*, made a *Prebendary* of the Cathedral Church of *Linco'n* in the Room of Mr.

Martin, Rector of *St. Mildred's* in the *Poultry* deceas'd.

Dy'd Mr. *Thomas Brookes*, Curate of *St. Bartholomew's* behind the *Royal Exchange*, and Lecturer of *Allhallows Bread-street*, and *St. John the Evangelist*.

Mr. *Pierce*, Mr. *Cecil*, Mr. *Alix*,
Gilbert, Mr. *Whitworth*, and Dr. *Alix*,
 appointed Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Rooms of Dr. *Thomas Green*, promoted to See of *Norwich*,
 B Dr.

Dr. Reynolds to that of Bangor, Dr. Joseph Wilcox to that of Gloucester, and of Dr. Talbot, deceas'd. *Thwart and*

Jan. 25. Dy'd suddenly Mr. *Marsh of the*
Six Clerks Office.

Charles Paulet Duke of Bolton, chosen high Steward of the City of Winchester, in the Room of his Father deceas'd.

Dy'd at Zell, Elenora Dutchess Dowager of Zell. She was Daughter of Alexander Desinieres, Baron of Olbrenche in France, and marry'd to George-William Duke of Zell, by whom she had one Daughter Sophia Dorothy, born in 1696, and marry'd in 1682, to George-Lewis, than Electoral Prince of Hanover, now King of Great Britain.

Jan. 26. Thomas Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, marry'd to the Lady Napier.

A Fire broke out at the Lord Dillon's House in Conduit-street near Hanover-Square, which consum'd that House and another adjoining, together with most of the Furniture: A Man Cook, belonging to the said Lord, perish'd likewise in the Flames.

Charles Paulet Duke of Bolton, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Southampton and Dorset, and of the Towns and Counties of Southampton and Poole; also Custos Rotulorum of the said Counties, Vice-Admiral of the County of Southampton, Warden and Keeper of the new Forest in the said County, and of the Duchy there; and also of the Manor and Park of Lindhurst and the Hundred of Rudberg; all in the Room of the late Duke his Father.

Jan. 29. Dy'd Dorothy Countess of Gainsborough, Relict of Baptist Noel Earl of Gainsborough, in the 80th Year of her Age. She was second Daughter of John Manners, the first Duke of Rutland.

Dy'd suddenly of an Apoplexy, Mr. *Stocker Curate*
of St. Mildred's in the Foulry, and Lecturer of St. Antholin's.

Mr. Williams, an Attorney, shot himself, and dy'd immediately.

Dy'd Dr. *Wichart*, Dean of Winchester, and one of the Prebendaries of Windsor.

This Day 84 Felons convict were taken out of Newgate, and put on Board in Order to be transported.

Deal, Esq; appointed Common Hunt in the Room of John Barton, Esq; made Sword Bearer of the City of London.

Jan. 30

Jan 30. Dy'd John Hanbury, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and one of the Judges in Wales.

Dy'd James Carnegie, Esq; Son of the Earl of Southesk. Mr. Morton, a Surgeon found murder'd near

Newington-Green by Islington.

Dy'd Mr. William Greenwood, one of the Land-Waiters of the Customs in the Port of London.

Dy'd Sir John Wittewrong of Stantonbury Hall in the County of Bucks, Bart.

Jan. 31. Mr. Middleton, of Merton College in Oxford, chosen Lecturer of St. Bride's in the Room of Dr. Waugh, Dean of Gloucester, who resign'd.

Dy'd Dr. Thomas Dent, a Prebendary of Westminster.

Feb. 1. The Prince Palatine John Christian de Sultzbach, marry'd at Berg-op Zoom to the Princess Henrietta d' Auvergne Marchioness of Berg-op Zoom.

Feb. 2. William Montague Duke of Manchester, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the Room of his Father Charles Montague Duke of Manchester, deceas'd.

Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Suffex, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the Room of Robert d'Arcy, Earl of Holderness, deceas'd.

Edward Montague Lord Hinchinbroke, only Son of Edward Montague Earl of Sandwich, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum of the County of Huntingdon, in the Room of Charles Montague, Duke of Manchester deceas'd.

Dr. Trimuel appointed Dean of Winchester, in the Room of Dr. Wickart deceas'd.

Feb. 3. Two Bailiffs, Tranter and Reason, try'd at the King's-Bench-Bar, for the Murder of Edward Luttrell, Esq; and found Guilty of Man slaughter; for which they were burnt in the Hand.

Dy'd Sir John Houston of Glasgow in Scotland, Bart.

Joseph Hucks, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Grimstone, Sister of the Lord Viscount Grimstone.

Feb. 4. Dy'd in Scotland Mary Dutche's Dowager of Beaufort, Relict of Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort, and marry'd after his Death to William Cockran Earl of Dondonald. She was Daughter of Peregrine Osbourn Duke of Leeds.

Sir George Browne, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Thorold, Sister of Sir George Thorold, Bart.

Feb. 5. Dy'd Michael Richards, Esq; Brigadier General in the Army, and Master Surveyor of the Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War.

His Majesty granted in Commendam to Dr. John Wynn Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the Place and Dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, which became vacant by the Death of Dr. Thomas Dent.

Feb. 6. Dy'd Sir Thomas Abney, Kt. Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Without, and Senior Alderman of London, aged 82 Years.

Feb. 7. Dy'd at Paris, Charlotte Amelia of Hesse Rheinfeldt Wansfried, Wife of Prince Francis Leopold Ragotski, in the 43d Year of her Age, having been born the 8th of March 1679. She was Daughter of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse Rheinfeldt Wansfried, and of Alexandrina Juliana Countess of Loeningen.

Dy'd Pinfold, L. L. D.

Dy'd John Hungerford of Harborough in Leicestershire, Esq;

Feb. 8. The following Malefactors executed at Tyburn, viz. John Smith, for Murder, John Burgess, for Felony and Burglary, William Colhurst for robbing on the Highway, and James Shaw alias Thompson, for robbing and murdering Mr. Philip Potts near Pancrass. This last was hung in Chains near the Place where he committed the heinous Fact. John Burgess cut his Throat dangerously in Newgate the Day before, but liv'd to be hang'd.

Richard Lee of Winslade in the County of Devon, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Eyre, only Daughter of Robert Eyre, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Kings's-Bench, and Chancellor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Dy'd Charles Howard Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Baron Howard of Walden, and Baron of Chesterford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex, in the 26th Year of his Age; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Uncle Charles Howard, Esq;

Feb. 9. Colonel John Armstrong, Quarter-Master General of his Majesty's Forces, and chief Engineer of Great Britain, appointed Master Surveyor of the Ordnance, within the Tower of London, the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and all other his Majesty's Dominions, in the Room of Brigadier Michael Edwards, deceased.

Robert Sutton, Esq; Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, appointed Secretary of the Embassy at the Congress to be held at Cambray.

Colonel

Colonel *Peter Laffels*, appointed chief Engineer in the Room of Colonel *John Armstrong*.

Arthur Annesly Earl of *Anglesey*, unanimously elected Lord high Steward of the University of Cambridge, in the Room of *Charles Montague* Duke of *Manchester*, deceas'd.

Sir Samuel Garrard, Alderman of *Aldersgate Ward*, made Use of the Privilege of senior Alderman, and quitted the Ward of *Aldersgate* for that of *Bridge-Without*, which became vacant by the Death of *Sir Thomas Abney*.

Feb. 10. Dr. *Hunt*, chosen Master of *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Baron*, deceas'd.

Feb. 11. Mr. *Aspin*, Curate of *St. Antholin's*, chosen Lecturer of that Church, in the Room of Mr. *Stocker*, deceas'd.

The Court went into Mourning for the Death of the *Duchess of Zell*.

Feb. 12. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt-Bill, and to several other publick and private Bills.

Hancock, Esq; appointed Yeoman of the Robes, in the Room of *Hymworth*, Esq;

James Waldegrave, Lord *Waldegrave*, having abjur'd the *Romish Religion*, took his Place in the House of Lords.

Dy'd *Sir Edward Boughton* of *Lawsford*, near *Rugby* in *Warwickshire*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Edward* about 3 Years of Age.

Dy'd the Lady *Diana Cavendish*, Daughter of *William Cavendish* Duke of *Devonshire*.

Dy'd Prince *Fredrick William Adolphus* of *Nassau Siegen*, of the Protestant Branch of that Family, in the 42d Year of his Age almost compleat, being born the 20th of February 1682. His Son Prince *Fredrick William*, born the 11th of November, 1706, of his first Wife *Juliana-Frances* of *Hesse-Hoatambourg*, succeeded him in all his Honours and Estates.

Feb. 13. Dy'd Mr. *Randolph Church*, Assistant Surgeon to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

Mr. *Richard Rogerson*, elected Carpenter to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in the Room of Mr. *Sandford*, deceas'd.

M. *Head*, made Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Bristol*, in the Room of Dr. *Baron*, deceas'd.

Dy'd Mrs. *Heysham*, Wife of *Robert Heysham*, Esq; Merchant and Alderman of *London*, and one of the Representatives of that City.

Feb. 14.

Feb. 14. Mr. Stanley, made a Land-Waiter in the Port of London, in the Room of Mr. Greenwood, deceas'd.

Feb. 15. Edward Minshull of Stoke in the County of Cheshire, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Bramber in the County of Sussex, try'd and convicted at the Sittings in Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, upon an Indictment for cheating Mr. Keate, Goldsmith and Banker, of Bank-Bills to the Value of 350l.

Richard Levett, Esq; a Tobacconist, unanimously elected Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, in the Room of Sir Samuel Garrard. See Feb. 9.

Feb. 16. About this Time dy'd of a Diabetes, at the Bath, Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. as did also his Lady, of the Small Pox.

Conyers Darcy, Esq; appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North-Riding of the County of York, in the Room of his Brother Robert Earl of Holderness, deceas'd.

Feb. 17. Died suddenly of an Apoplexy Yarr,
Esq; of Islington, Justice of Peace for Middlesex.

Feb. 18. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Richard Manningham, M. D. Son of Dr. Thomas Manningham, Bishop of Chichester.

Dy'd Richard Seabright, Esq; Uncle of Sir Thomas Seabright, of in the County of Hertford,
Bart.

Feb. 21. Dy'd Sir Mountague Nelthrop of
in the County of York, Bart.

Mr. Franks, one of the Mates belonging to the East-India Man call'd the Devonshire, running after a Coach, to oblige the Coachman to take him in, fell against the Wheel, and dy'd immediately.

Mr. Lucas, Clerk to Mr. Edwards a Brewer, who had been missing from the 20th Instant, was found murder'd in Windmill-Fields, his Throat being cut from Ear to Ear.

Feb. 22. The Countess of Halifax, Wife of George Montague Earl of Halifax, brought to Bed of a Son.

Feb. 23. Mr. Henry Bull chosen Assistant-Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Room of Mr. Randolph Church, deceas'd.

Feb. 27. Mr. Day, of St. John's College in
Oxford, chosen Lecturer of *Albhallows Breadstreet*, in the Room of Mr. Brook, deceas'd.

Feb. 28. Dy'd Colonel Nathaniel Blackstone.

March

March 1. Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt. and Alderman of London, chosen President of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Abney*, deceas'd.

Leigh, Esq; Son and Heir of *Theophilus Leigh* of *Chandos*, marry'd to Mrs. *Lloyd*.

Molyneux, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Daughter-in-Law to Dr. *John Robinson*, Bishop of London.

Dy'd *William Kerr*, Marquess and Earl of *Loshian*, Knight of the Order of the Thistle, &c. One of the 16 Peers elected to sit in Parliament for the Peerage of Scotland. He marry'd the Lady *Jane Campbel*, Daughter of *Archibald Campbel* Earl of *Argyle*; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *William Lord Jedburgh*.

Dy'd the Lady *Bladen*, Widow of Dr. *Bladen*, and Daughter of Earl of *Blaney* in the Kingdom of Ireland.

March 2. Mr. *Sculler*, elected Lecturer of *St. Antholin's, Watling-street*, in the Room of Mr. *Stocker*, deceas'd.

March 3. The Sessions ended in the *Old-Baily*, where the following thirteen Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Burridge*, for robbing on the Highway; *Edward Claxton*, *James Landman*, and *Samuel Armstrong*, alias *Welchman*, all three Boys; *George Bishop*, *Reynolds Winter*, *John James*, *James Applebee*, *Thomas Ficket*, *William Edwards*, *John Douse*, *Robert Drummond*, and *Thomas Brownford*, for several Robberies, Felonies, and Burglarier. Three Men and one Woman were burnt in the Hand: Four Men and two Women sentenced to be whipt; and 29 Felons Convict order'd for Transportation.

March 6. *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkely*, elected High Steward of *Plimouth*, in the Room of *Thomas Grey*, Earl of *Stamford*, deceas'd.

March 7. The King went to the House of Lords, where having pass'd several Bills, and made a most gracious Speech, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 15th Instant.

Cook, of *Newington* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; marry'd to the only Daughter of *Sir Nathaniel Gould*, of the same Place, Knt.

William Tonge, Esq; appointed Secretary of State for Ireland.

March 10.

March 10. *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Chambers, in the Room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

George Gregory, Esq; made Store-keeper of the Ordnance, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Whiat*, Barr. deceas'd.

Stephen Bisse, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of Victualling, in the Room of *Hugh Cholmley*, Esq;

A Proclamation issu'd for dissolving the Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling another.

Dy'd *Mr. John Toland*, fam'd for his infamous Writings against Christianity.

March 12. *Earl of Thomond* in *Ireland*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custas Rotulorum* of the County of *Essex*, in the Room of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, deceas'd.

Spencer Compton, Esq; appointed Receiver and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons, as also Paymaster of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*.

Walter Bacon, Esq; appointed Commissary-General of his Majesty's Stores of War in the Island of *Minorca*.

March 13. A Proclamation publish'd for calling a new Parliament: The Writs for electing the Members to bear Teste the 14th Instant, and to be returnable the 10th of May.

Also another Proclamation publish'd, for electing the sixteen Peers, who are to represent the Peerage of Scotland, and commanding all the Peers of that Kingdom, to assemble on the 23d of April in the Palace of Holyrood House in *Edinburgh*, for that Purpose.

Sir John Jennings, Knight, Admiral of the White, Master of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, and Keeper of his Majesty's House and Park there, appointed High Steward of his Majesty's Lordships and Manors of *West-Greenwich*, *East-Greenwich*, and *Lee* in the County of *Kent*; also Chief Steward of the Lordship, Manor, and Town of *Deptford-Strond*, and High Bailiff of the Town and Lordship of *East-Greenwich*; and *Mr. Thomas Smith*, Solicitor to the Board of Ordnance, appointed by the said *Sir John Jennings*, to be his Deputy-Steward, and Deputy-Bailiff of the said Lordships and Manors.

March 14. The following Malefactors executed at *Tower-hill*, viz. *William Burridge*, *James Apleton*, alias *Apleton*, alias *John Does*, *Thomas Picket*, *Reynolds Winter*, *John Roberts*, alias *Lee*, and *John James*, alias *Eaton*, alias *Joba the Grinder*. [See March 3.]

March 15. *Arundel Coke*, Esq; Barrister at Law, try'd at the Affizes held at *Bury St. Edmunds* for the County of *Sussex*, upon an Indictment on the Statute 22 & 23 Car. 2. Cap. 1. commonly call'd the *Coventry Act*, for aiding and abetting *John Woodburne*, Labourer, in the maiming and disfiguring of *Edward Crispe*, Esq; [See Jan. 1.] They were both found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death.

Dy'd *Peter Drelincourt*, D. D. Dean of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, and Precentor of *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*.

Dy'd Countess Dowager of *Clanrickard*.

Dy'd *Sir George Matthews*, Kt.

Dy'd *Nehemiah Collier*, Esq; one of the Serjeants at Arms.

The Countess of *Strafford*, Wife of *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Mr. *Gilbert* admitted to be one of the Assistants to *Dr. Charles Trimmel*, Bishop of *Winchester*, as Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty.

March 16. Dy'd *Sir William Lewen*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, for the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*.

Dy'd *David Crawford*, Esq; Marshal of the King's Bench.

John Barton, Esq; sworn Serjeant at Arms, in the Room of *Nehemiah Collier*, Esq; deceas'd.

Colonel *Williamson*, Aid de Camp to *Earl Cadogan*, appointed Adjutant-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

Dy'd at *Edinburgh* the Lady *Polwarth*, Wife of the Lord *Polwarth*, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majesty at the Congress of *Cambray*.

March 17. *John London*, Esq; *Blackwell-Hall* Factor, marry'd to the Widow of *Mr. Nathaniel Locke*.

March 19. Mr. *John Barber*, City-Printer, chosen Alderman of *Castle-Baynard* Ward, in the Room of *Sir William Lewen*, deceas'd.

Dr. Richard Willis, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Lord Almoner, by his Majesty's Command, laid the first Stone of the new Parish-Church of *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

Dy'd *Edward Watson* of *Lees-Court* in the County of *Kent*, Lord Viscount *Sonds*, Son and Heir of *Lewis Watson*, Earl of *Rockingham*, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox Mrs. *Westphaling*, Daughter of *Herbert Rudhall Westphaling*, of *Rudhall* in the County of *Hereford*, Esq;

March 21. Dy'd suddenly *M. Bonmasari*, Agent for the Czar of Muscovy.

March 22. The Lord *Lewisham*, Son and Heir apparent of *William Legg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, marry'd to the only Daughter and Heir of *Sir Arthur Kays*, of *Woodsome* in the County of *York*, Bart.

March 26. *Davis*, Esq; a Gentleman of *Ireland*, cut his Throat with a Razor at his Lodgings in *Stanhope Court*, *Charing-Cross*.

Leonard Swelt, of *Kirkby-Fleetham* in the County of *York*, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Deliveries.

Dy'd Mr. *Anthony Smithson*, only surviving Son of *Hugh Smithson*, of *Tottenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

March 27. *Richard Machen*, Esq; made Marshal of the King's-Bench Prison, in the Room of *David Cranford*, Esq; deceas'd.

March 28. Dy'd Dr. *Cannon*, Dean of *Lisols*, Archdeacon of *Norwich*, Prebendary of *Westminster* and of *Ely*, and Rector of *Christ-Church*, *London*.

Dy'd the Lady *Harriet Chester*, Wife of *Thomas Chester* of *Knowl* in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq; She was Daughter of *Charles-William Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*.

March 30. Dr. *Gee*, Dean of *Peterborough*, made Dean of *Lincoln*, in the Room of Dr. *Cannon*, deceas'd.

Dr. *John Mandeville*, Canon of *Windsor*, made Dean of *Peterborough*, in the Room of Dr. *Gee*, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *Cannon*, deceas'd.

Dr. *Marshal*, Jun. made Canon of *Windsor*, in the Room of Dr. *Mandevilles*.

March 31. Dy'd Mr. *Henry Godolphin*, eldest Son of Dr. *Godolphin*, (Uncle of Earl *Godolphin*, and Dean of *St. Paul's*) in the 17th Year of his Age.

Arundel Coke and *John Woodburn* executed at *Bury St. Edmund's*. [See March 13.]

Dy'd the Lord *Breveton*, of *Breveton* in the County of *Chester*, a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

April 1. Dy'd *Sir John Hartop*, of *Newington* in the County of *Middlesex*, Bart. aged 83 Years.

Dy'd *Sir Joseph Hodges* of *London*, Bart.

April 2. Dy'd Mrs. *Barbance Sharp*, Wife of *William Sharp* of *Barbadoes*, Esq; Daughter of *Sir Thomas Norpesson* of

Hugh Drysdale, Esq; appointed Lieutenant Governor of *Virginia*, in the Room of Colonel *Spaiswood*.

Dy'd

Dy'd *James Bret*, Esq; of several Wounds he had receiv'd the 23d of *March* in the Night, by Rogues that robb'd him near the new Church in the Strand.

Capt. *Thomas Kempthorne*, appointed Commissioner of the Navy and Naval Stores at *Chatham*, in the Room of *James Littleton*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.

April 4. The following Persons chosen Directors of the East-India Company for the Year 1722, viz. Mr. *Abraham Adams*, Mr. *John Bunce*, *Francis Child*, Esq; Alderman, Dr. *Caleb Cotesworth*, *John Cooke*, Esq; *William Dawsonne*, Esq; Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. *John Drummond*, Esq; Mr. *John Eccleson*, *John Gould*, Esq; *William Gosselin*, Esq; *Joseph Herne*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; Capt. *Robert Hudson*, Mr. *Henry Kelsey*, Mr. *Henry Lyell*, Capt. *Matthew Martin*, Sir *Robert Nightingale*, Bart. Mr. *Edward Owen*, Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. Mr. *Simon Theunemans*, *Edward Turner*, Esq; *Josiah Wordsworth*, Esq; Mrs. *Josiah Wordsworth*, Jun.

Hugh Campbel, Earl of *Loudon*, appointed High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland*, in the Room of *John Leslie* Earl of *Rothes*.

April 5. The Lady *Romney*, Wife of *Robert Marsham*, Baron *Marsham* of *Romney*, brought to Bed of a Son.

April 6. The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, where 9 Malefactors, 7 Men and 2 Women, receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Thompson*, *Thomas Reeves*, and *John Hart* alias *Poky*, for the Highway; *James Tims* for a Street Robbery; *Joseph Edwards* and *John Broom* for Horse-stealing; *James Hooper* for Felony; *Jane Benn* alias *Macopry*, and *Alice Phenix* for Picking of Pockets: The first of the Women pleaded her Belly, and was found quick with Child. Thirty-two Felons Convict were order'd for Transportation; and two burnt in the Hand.

The following Persons chosen Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of *England* for the Year 1722, viz. Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Kt. and Alderman, Governor, *Josiah Diston*, Esq; Deputy-Governor, Mr. *Brian Benson*, Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman, *Thomas Cooke*, Esq; Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt. and Alderman, Mr. *John Francis Fauquier*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman, *John Hanger*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Holden*, Sir *William Jolliffe*, Kt. Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Kt. and Alderman, *Christopher Lethbrillier*, Esq; Mr. *John Lordell*, *Humphrey Morice*, Esq; *Moses Raper*, Esq; *William Thompson*, Esq; Sir *John Ward*, Kt. and Alderman, Sir *John Cope*, Kt. and Bart. Mr. *Delliers Carbonnel*, Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, Kt. Mr. *Nathaniel Gould*, Jun. Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. and Alderman, Mr. *Henry Her-*
ring,

ring, Sir George Thorold, Kt. Bart. and Alderman, and Horatio Townshend, Esq; Directors. Sir George Thorold declin'd his Election.

A Reward of 500*l.* offer'd by the Government, for apprehending *Wesson*, formerly Clerk of *Gray's* Chapel, who was charg'd with publishing a treasonable Libel, call'd, *The second Part of the Advantages accruing by the Hanover Succession.*

April 7. Dy'd the Lady *Furnese*, Widow of Sir *Rober* *Furnese*, of *Waldershare* in the County of *Kent*, Bart.

April 8. The Dutcheß of *Grafton*, Wife of *Charles* *Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Princess, Wife of Prince *Ferdinand-Maria* of *Bavaria*, second Son of the Elector of that Name, brought to Bed at *Munich* of a Prince, who was baptiz'd by the Name of *Clement-François de Paul-Maria-Crescent.*

Dy'd *Robert Hyde*, Esq; of *Hatch* in the County of *Wilt*, Member of Parliament for that County.

April 9. Mr *Jones* made *Prebendary* of *Ely*, in the Room of Dr. *Cannon*, decas'd.

Dy'd *John Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, in the 22d Year of his Age, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother *Brownlow Cecil*, Esq;

John Jacob, Esq; made *Inspector-General* of the *Ac-compts* of the *Out-Ports*, of *England*, in the Room of *Thomas Jacombs*, Esq;

April 10. Capt. *White*, appointed *Major* of the *Tower* of *London*, in the Room of *Major Foukes.*

The Lady *Grimstone*, Wife of the Lord *Viscount Grimstone*, brought to Bed of a Son, who dy'd in a few Hours.

Charlotte Platen, Countess of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, created a *Peeress* of *Great Britain*, by the Title of *Baroness* of *Brandford*, and Countess of *Darlington* in the County of *Durham.*

Schalemburgh, Niece to *Erangel* *Melusine*, Dutcheß of *Kendall*, created a *Peeress* of *Great Britain*, by the Title of *Baroness* of *Albborough*, and Countess of *Walsingham.*

April 11. There being two remarkable Errors, one in Law, the other in Fact, in the *Outlawry* of *William Herbert*, *Viscount Montgomery*, Earl and *Marquess* of *Down*, who dy'd in *France* in the Year 1695, a *Mandamus* was granted to reverse it; which was accordingly done this Day

Day by the Court of King's Bench: By this Reversal, his only Son *William Herbert* was restor'd to all his Father's Titles of Honour, to which he was entitl'd before the Abdication of King *James II.* viz. Marquess and Earl of *Powys*, Viscount *Montgomery*, and Lord *Powys of Powys*. The said King, after his Abdication, promoted him to the Title of Duke of *Powys*; but to that his Son, the present Marquess, has no Pretence, by the Reversal of his Father's Outlawry.

April 12. Dy'd Mrs. *Hardwick*, Wife of *Thomas Hardwick* of *Hoxton* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; Surveyor of the Customs of the Port of *London*, Justice of the Peace for the *Tower Liberty*, and Major of the first Regiment in the Royal Hamlets of the *Tower*.

April 13. Mrs. *Dorothy Clark*, aged 84, and Mrs. *Grace Clark*, aged 75, two Maiden Sisters, having liv'd together as such for many Years, expir'd within two Hours one after the other, and were both bury'd in *St. Dunstan's Church* in *Fleet-street* in one Grave.

Dy'd at his own House in the North of *Ireland*, his native Country, in a good old Age, Mr. *Charles Leslie*, an eminent Nonjuring Divine. He was Son of *John Leslie*, who was first Bishop of the Isles in *Scotland*, afterwards of *Raphoe*, and then of *Clogher* in *Ireland*, liv'd about 100 Years, 40 of which he was Bishop, and dy'd in 1642, having been remarkably zealous in Defence of the Royal Cause. Mr. *Charles Leslie* was his second Son, and Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Connor*, at the Time of the Revolution; but upon King *William's* Advancement to the Throne, resign'd that and his other Ecclesiastical Benefices, follow'd the abdicated Monarch's Fortune, firmly adher'd to his Interest, and after his Death, to that of the Pretender, and made frequent Visits to their Courts in *France* and *Lorrain*. He strenuously asserted their Cause in several Writings, particularly in a weekly Paper, call'd *The Rehearsal*, and in some small Treatises, as *The Snake in the Grass*, *The Good Old Cause*; or, *Lying in Truth*; in which last he smartly attack'd Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*. To avoid the Storm that threaten'd him on Account of his Writings, he fled out of the Kingdom, and in the Year 1713, went to the Court of the Pretender, who was then at *Bar-le-Duc* in *Lorrain*; where, in order to promote his Interests, he set up a private Chapel, and was allow'd to officiate in it after the Rites of the Church of *England*: He also wrote from thence a very smart Letter, which was printed and dispers'd in *England*, setting

setting forth the Pretender's good Qualities, and his Inclination to protect the establish'd Church. About a Year before his Death he return'd to *England*, resolving, let the Consequences be what they would, to die in his own Country, whither he accordingly repair'd, after he had fitted for the Press a Collection of his Theological Works, which are lately printed in two large Volumes in Folio, and cannot fail of eternizing his Memory, and transmitting him to Posterity, as a Man throughly learned and truly pious.

April 14. Dy'd the Lady *Shadwell*, Wife of Sir John *Shadwell*, Kt. Physician to his Majesty.

Dy'd Mrs: *Stanley*, Wife of Colonel *Stanley*, Brother of Sir John *Stanley*, Bart.

Dy'd *Thomas Hardwick* of *Hoxton*, Esq; Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *London*, Justice of Peace for the *Tower Liberty*, and Major of the first Regiment in the *Royal Hamlets* of the *Tower*.

Dy'd *John Robethen*, Esq; Domestic Secretary and Counsellor to his Majesty as Elector of *Hanover*. He had serv'd King *William III.* in the Office of Secretary of State for the Principality of *Orange*.

April 15. Dy'd Mr. *Freeman*, Vicar of *St. Basilphs* without *Aldersgate*.

April 17. The Small-Pox was inoculated on the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, Daughters of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, who recover'd.

Henry Pantouns, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Duke of *Earland*, as Governor of *Jamaica*, in the Room of *Bret*, Esq; deceas'd. [See April 2.]

The Lady *Falmouth*, Wife of *Hugh Boscawen*, Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, brought to Bed of a Son.

April 18. Dy'd in Childbed Mrs. *Lockman*, Wife of *Lockman*, Esq; Dresser of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and Daughter of *John Gumley*, Esq;

Dy'd *Joseph Crammer*, Esq; first Secretary of the Pipe-Office in the *Exchequer*.

Dy'd at the Island of *St. Christopher* in *North America*, Brigadier-General *Hamilton*, formerly Governor of the *Leeward Islands*.

Thomas Jacombs, Esq; appointed Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *London*, in the Room of *Thomas Hardwick*, Esq; deceas'd.

Thomas Doily, Esq, Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *Dartmouth*, marry'd to the Widow of *Hugh Fortescue* of *Elly*

Filley in the County of Devon, Esq; Uncle of Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton.

April 19. Dy'd Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, &c. Privy-Counsellor, Groom of the Stole, one of the Governors of the Charter-House, and Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. He was thrice marry'd: His first Wife was the Lady Arabella Cavendish, fifth and youngest Daughter of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had Issue one Daughter, the Lady Frances Spencer, marry'd to Henry Howard, Viscount Morpeth, Son and Heir apparent of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle. His 2d Wife was the Lady Anne Churchill, 2d Daughter and one of the Coheiressees of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, by whom he left Issue Robert Lord Spencer, who succeeded him in Honour and Estate, also Charles and John, and the Lady Anne, marry'd to William Bateman, Esq; of Shobden-Court in the County of Hereford. His third Wife was Mrs. Judith Tichburne, by whom he left one Son two Years old, nam'd William. [See April 21.]

Mr. Brook, made Vicar of St. Eustolph's, in the Room of Mr. Freeman, deceas'd.

Edward Afley, Esq; Son of Sir Jacob Afley of Melton Constable in the County of Norfolk, made one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt, in the Room of Sir Thomas Rous, Bart. deceas'd.

April 20. The Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, elected Mr. Joseph Trapp Minister of Christ-Church near Newgate-street, in the Room of Dr. Cannon, deceas'd.

Dy'd Mrs. Wills, Sister to the Lieutenant-General of that Name.

April 21. William Spencer, Son of Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland, and his only Child by his third Wife, about two Years old, [See April 19] having had the Small-Pox inoculated upon him, dy'd of that Distemper.

Dy'd the Lady Leman, Mother of Sir William Leman, Bart.

Dy'd Dr. Brabant, Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Windsor, Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, commonly call'd St. Mary-Axe in London.

The Peers of Scotland met at the Palace of Holy-Rood House in Edinburgh, [See March 13] and made Choice of the following Persons to represent the Peerage of that Kingdom in the ensuing Parliament, viz. James Grahame, Duke of Montrose; John Ker, Duke of Roxburghe; John Hay, Marquess of Tweedale; George Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland; John Leslie, Earl of Rothes; Hugh Campbell, Earl of

of London; Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington; David Arskine, Earl of Buchan; Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk; George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney; John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair; Henry Scot, Earl of Delorain; Archibald Campbell, Earl of Isla; Charles Hope, Earl of Hopton; James Stuart, Earl of Bute, and William Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.

April 23. Dy'd Daniel Smithe, Esq; Governor of Nova Scotia.
Dy'd Mr. Warner, an eminent Goldsmith and Banker of London.

Dr. Felton, install'd Principal of Edmund-Hall in Oxford, having been unanimously elected.

April 24. A Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Spicer, a Cork-cutter in Parrot-Alley, near East-Smithfield, and burnt down six or seven Houses.

Dy'd the Lady Mertins, Wife of Sir George Mertins, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Dy'd Thomas Bowes of Straatham-Castle in the County of Durham, Esq; and was succeeded in his Estate of about 10,000 l. per Annum, by his Brother George Bowes, Esq;

Thomas Maynard, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the Room of John Fultrey, Esq;

April 26. Dy'd the Lady of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. Brydges, Brother of Charles Brydges, Duke of Chandos, made Prebendary of St. Paul's, in the Room of Dr. Brabant, deceas'd.

April 27. Dy'd Mr. Maurice Vaughan, one of the Prebendaries of Windsor.

Mr. Woodroffe made Prebendary of Worcester, in the Room of Dr. Brabant, deceas'd.

Dy'd Charles Battsley, Esq; Secondary of the Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, and Receiver of the College Rents of Westminster-Abbey.

April 28. Prince Clement-Augustus of Bavaria, Bishop of Munster and Paderborn, elected Coadjutor of the Elector and Archbishop of Cologne, his Uncle.

May 1. Dy'd at Paris the Duke de Mercœur, Prince of the Blood, second Son of the Prince of Conti, aged one Year, eight Months, and some Days, being born August 8, 1720.

Capt. John Jones made Commander of the Frederick Packet-Boat between Falmouth and Lisbon, in the Room of Capt. Viccaridge, deceas'd.

Dy'd

Dy'd Thomas Warner, Esq; one of the Commissioners for the Stamp-Duties.

Mr. Booth made Prebendary of Windsor, in the Room of Mr. Maurice Vaughan, deceas'd.

Mr. Berryman presented to the Rectory of St. Mary-Ast, in the Room of Dr. Brabant, deceas'd.

May 3. John Turner, Esq; Brother of Sir Charles Turner of Wareham in the County of Norfolk, Kt. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties, in the Room of Thomas Warner, Esq; deceas'd.

Dy'd Henry Monck, Esq; Son of Colonel Thomas Monck, and the last Heir in Tail by the Will of Christopher Monck, Duke of Albemarle. He was lineally descended from the Family of Plantagenet.

May 4. James Tims, John Thompson, Thomas Reeves, and John Hartly alias Poky, executed at Tyburn. [See April 6.]

Dy'd Sir Thomas Bury, Kt. Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

The same Day Sir James Mountague, Kt. one of the Barons of that Court, was appointed Lord Chief Baron in his Room.

May 5. His Majesty in Council order'd Writs to be issu'd for proroguing the Parliament appointed to meet the 10th of this Month, to the 5th of June following; and for proroguing the Convocations of Canterbury and York, who were appointed to meet the 18th Instant, to the 29th of next June.

Dy'd Sir Benjamin Ayliffe, Bart. Merchant of London, in the 91st Year of his Age: He was Son of Sir Benjamin, and Brother of Sir William Ayliffe, of Great Braxstead in the County of Essex, Barts.

May 6. David Graham, Esq; commonly call'd Marquess Graham, eldest Son of James Graham, Duke of Montrose, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron Graham and Earl Graham of Belford in the County of Northumberland.

Robert Ker, Esq, commonly call'd Marquess Bowmont, only Son of John Ker, Duke of Roxburghe, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron Ker and Earl Ker of Wakefield in the County of York.

May 8. Dy'd at Castle-Lessie in the County of Fife in Scotland, John Leslie, Earl of Rothes, &c. Governor of Stirling-Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the Shires of Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen, one of the sixteen Peers elected to represent the Peerage of Scotland in Parliament. He marry'd Jane,

D

Daughter

Daughter of *John Hay*, Marquess of *Tweedale*, by whom he had six Sons and two Daughters. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Lord Leslie*.

May 9. His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Edward Beecher*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Sir Robert Sutton, of sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

May 10. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, according to the Return of the Writs of Summons, and was prorog'd to the 5th of *June*, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Order in Council on the 5th Instant.

The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator *Mr. William Mitchel*.

May 11. A Proclamation publish'd for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten Miles of the same, and for confining Papists, and reposing Papists to their Habitations, and for putting the Laws in Execution against Riots and Rioters.

Dy'd *Abraham Houlton*, of *Langley* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; in the 83d Year of his Age.

May 12. The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, where nine Persons, eight Men and one Woman, receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Hawkins* and *George Simpson* for robbing the *Bristol* Mails; *Thomas Smith* alias *Newcomb* for a Burglary; *John Botin*, a young Lad, for a Rape; *Leonard Henry* for Horse-stealing; *John Macfarson* alias *Macpharson*, and *Mary Hamilton*, for Felony; *Jeremiah Rand* and *Richard Whittingam* for Street-Robberies. *Hamilton* pleaded her Belly, and was found quick with Child. Five were burnt in the Hand, one order'd to be whipp'd, and nineteen to be transported.

Fairfax, Esq; Son of *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, marry'd to Mrs. *Hungate*, Daughter of *Sir Hungate*.

Robert Eyre, Esq; one of the Judges of the *King's Bench*, chosen one of the Governors of the *Charter-House*, in the Room of *Charles Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, decess'd.

George Harrison, Esq; appointed Super-Intendant of the Founderies, in the Room of Brigadier-General *Richards*, decess'd.

May 14. His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knight-hood on *John Gunson*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;

John Strange of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Strong*, Daughter of Mr. *Strong*, a rich Mason.

May 15. Dy'd *William Popple*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

May 16. Mr. *Isaac Hancock*, kill'd in a Duel in the Camp in *Hyde-Park* by Mr. *John Nichols*, who was taken and committed to the *Gatehouse*.

Dy'd *Anne Fitz-Roy*, natural Daughter of King *Charles II*, by *Barbara Villiers*, Dutches of *Cleveland*, and Relict of *Thomas Lennard*, Earl of *Suffex*.

Charles Douglas, Duke of *Queensberry*, made Lord Admiral of *Scotland*, in the Room of *John Leslie*, Earl of *Rothes*, deceas'd.

May 18. There happen'd about *Eland* in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a Thunder-Shower, which on a sudden swell'd the Waters to such a Degree, that several Mills were carry'd away, with large Quantities of Woollen Manufacture. Many Persons were drown'd, and several dead Bodies forc'd out of their Graves, by the Violence of the Torrent.

May 18. Dy'd the Lady *Kingston*, Widow of the Lord *Kingston*, eldest Son of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*.

Bernard Hale of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in *Ireland*, in the Room of *Jeffrey Gilbert*, Esq;

Dy'd *Godfrey Beat*, Esq; one of the Judges of the King's-Bench in *Ireland*.

May 19. His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knight-hood on *Daniel Dolins*, and *Isaac Tillard*, Esqrs; two of the Deputy-Lientenants of the *Tower Hamlets*.

May 20. *Thomas Sutton* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; appointed Secretary of the Presentations to the Lord Chancellor, in the Room of *Bernard Hale* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

Charles Mordant, Earl of *Petersborough* and *Monmouth*, appointed General of all his Majesty's Marine Forces.

Dy'd *Carlton Goddard*, Esq; Land Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *London*.

Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of *Grafton*, chosen Recorder of the City of *Coventry*, in the Room of *Charles Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, deceas'd.

May

May 21. The following Malefactors executed at Tyburn, viz. *John Botin*, *Thomas Smith* alias *Newcomb*, *Jeremiah Rand*, *Richard Whittingham*, *John Hawkins* and *George Simpson*. The two last were afterward hang'd in Chains near the Place where they committed the Facts. [See their Crimes above, May 12.]

Popple, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Room of his Father *William Popple*, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr. Richard Abingdon, Nephew of *Mr. Charles Abingdon*, an Attorney of *New-Inn*, kill'd in *Bridges-Street*, *Great-Garden*, in a Rencounter that happen'd between him and one *Mr. Isaac-Francis Nicholson*.

Dy'd *Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, and Baron *Offulston* of *Ostulston*, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Chaces, Warrens, and Parks South of *Trent*, one of the Privy Council, and Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. He marry'd the Lady *Mary Grey*, only Daughter of *Ford Lord Grey*, Earl of *Tankerville*, (by the Lady *Mary Berkeley*, 4th Daughter of *George Berkeley* Earl of *Berkeley*) by whom he had three Sons, viz. *Charles Lord Offulston*, (by whom he was succeeded in Honour and Estate) *Henry* and *Grey*; and three Daughters, viz. the Lady *Bridget*, marry'd to *John Wallop*, Lord Viscount *Lymington*; the Lady *Mary*, marry'd to *William Wilmer* of *Sywell* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; and the Lady *Arabella*.

May 22. *William Cooling*, Esq; appointed Clerk of the King's Robes, under *William Earl Cadogan*, Master of the Robes to his Majesty, in the Room of *Charles Van Huls*, Esq;

May 23. *John Parnel*, Esq; appointed one of the Judges of the King's-Bench in *Ireland*, in the Room of *Gosfreys Beat*, Esq; deceas'd.

May 24. The Lady *Bathurst*, Wife of *Allen Lord Bathurst* of *Battlesden*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

James Toucher, Lord *Audley* of *Heleigh*, and Earl of *Castlehaven*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to *Miss Arundel*, only Daughter of *Thomas Arundel*, Baron *Arundel* of *Wardour*.

Jeffrey Gilbert, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in *England*, in the Room of *Sir James Montague*, promoted to the Post of Lord Chief Baron, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Bury*, deceas'd.

May 25.

May 26. William Aislaby, Esq; Cornet in the Regiment of Cobham, made an Exempt in the 4th Troop of Guards, in the Room of Charles Dilker, Esq;

May 28. Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis of Eye, appointed Warden, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks, and Warrens, South of Trent, in the Room of Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, deceased.

May 30. Dy'd Mary Dennison of Kirby Stephen in the County of Westmoreland, aged 131 Years. She was in good Health and hearty 'till a few Days before her Death, and her Memory continu'd good to the last. She was a Quaker by Profession.

June 1. Dy'd Nathaniel Herne, Esq; an eminent Merchant of London. He had been many Years Director of the East-India Company, and served as Member of the House of Commons for the Borough of Dartmouth in the County of Devon.

June 2. John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerice, marry'd to Mrs. Wentworth, Sister of Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford.

Dy'd John Basire, Esq; in the 77th Year of his Age, formerly Receiver General for the four Western Counties. He was Son of Isaac Basire, D.D. Prebendary of Durham, Archdeacon of Northumberland, &c. a strenuous Assister of the Royal Cause in the great Rebellion, during which, he was 15 Years in Exile.

Dy'd Capt. Smith, Captain of Greenwich Hospital.

June 5. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was farther prorogu'd to the 3d of July.

Major General Syburgh appointed Governour of Nevis, in the Room of Daniel Smith, Esq; deceased.

June 6. The Prince of Hôrne marry'd at Brussels to the Lady Mary Bruce, Daughter of Thomas Bruce Earl of Aylesbury, by his second Wife Charlotte Countess of Sarnau, of the ancient and noble House of Argyntau in the Dukedom of Brabant, who dy'd in 1710.

June 7. Mr. Higget elected Lecturer of St. Anne's Blackfriars, in the Room of Mr. Duffan, deceased.

Jeffrey Gilbert, and Alexander Denton, Esqs. called to the Bar of Common-Pleas, as Serjeants at Law.

June 8. Dy'd John Harrison of Pettrivell in the County of Middlesex, Esq;

Dy'd Captain Newton, Keeper of Clerkenwell Bridewell:

June 11. Dy'd Charles-William Van Hulfe, Esq; Member of Parliament for Bramber in Suffex. He was formerly private Secrétary to King William.

Dy'd Mr. John Grigsby, late chief Accountant to the South-Sea Company.

A Fire broke out in St. Catharine's, and consumed about thirty Houses, and two Vessels lying in the River at low Water, near the Shore.

Dy'd Edward Lisse of Burghleere in the County of Southampton, Esq;

David Fowles, Esq; appointed Consul at St. Lucas and Seville, in the Room of Ruffel, Esq; decess'd.

The Princess, Wife of the Hereditary Prince of Sulzbach, brought to Bed at Schwetzingen of a Princess, who was baptized by the Name of Mary-Anne.

Sackville Tufton, Esq; Son of Sackville Tufton, Esq; and Nephew of Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet, marry'd to the Lady Mary Savil, one of the Daughters and Co-heiresses of William Savil, Marquess of Halifax.

Dy'd Sir John Walter of Saresden in the County of Oxford, Bart. Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford, and formerly one of the Clerks of the Greencloth. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother Robert Walter, Esq;

Dy'd John Howe, Sen^r. of in the County of Gloucester, Esq; in a very advanc'd Age. He was Vice-chamberlain in the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, and Paymaster of the Guards and Garrisons, and Privy-Counsellor in the Reign of Queen Anne.

June 12. Dy'd Mr. Tinsley, Curate of St. Stephen's Walbrook.

Charles Dilkes, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat, in the Room of Thomas Talmage, Esq;

June 13. A Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Goodsheaf, in White's-Alley in Fetter-Lane, occasion'd by the taking Fire of some Fireworks, that were preparing for the Artillery Company. It consum'd that House, and damag'd some others. Mr. Goodsheaf was very much hurt, and dy'd the next Day.

Mr. Crow, Minister of St. Gregory's, chosen Lecturer of St. Martin's Ludgate, in the Room of Mr. King, who resign'd.

Francis Capper of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for licensing Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, in the Room of More Molineux, Esq; who resign'd.

Captain

Captain *Joseph Bell*, Controller of the General Post-Office, made Choice of by the Artillery Company, to be Captain of their Grenadiers, in the Room of Major *Noah Fountain*.

Elizabeth Countess of Kinoule, eldest Daughter of *Robert Harley* Earl of *Oxford*, Wife of *Thomas Hay* Earl of *Kinoule*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

A Patent pass'd the Seals for granting the Government and Property of the Islands of *St. Vincent* and *St. Lucia* in *America*, to *John Montagu*, Duke of *Montagu*.

Capt. *Faulkner* appointed Captain of *Greenwich Hospital*, in the Room of Capt. *Smith*, deceas'd.

Capt. *Chelly* made Master-Intendant of the Works of *Greenwich Hospital*, in the Room of Capt. *Faulkner*.

Robert Musloe, Esq; appointed Consul at *Ostend*, in the Room of *David Fowles*, Esq; [See June 11.]

June 16. *Thomas Wightwick*, Esq; being in a Frenzy, occasion'd by a violent Fever, threw himself out of a Window at his Lodgings in *Chancery-Lane*, and died soon after.

Dy'd *John Churchill*, Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Marquess of *Blandford*, Lord *Churchill* of *Sandridge* in the County of *Hertsford*, Baron of *Aymouth* in the County of *Berwick* in *Scotland*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces, Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. He dy'd at 73 Years of Age. He was the eldest Son of *Sir Winston Churchill* of *Wootton-Basset* in the County of *Wilts*, Knt. Clerk of the Green-Cloth, and Fellow of the Royal-Society, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir William Drake* of *Ash* in the County of *Devon*; Bart. He was created Baron of *Aymouth* by King *Charles II.* in 1683, Baron of *Sandridge* by *James II.* in 1685, Earl of *Marlborough* by King *William* and Queen *Mary* in 1689, Marquess of *Blanford* and Duke of *Marlborough* by Queen *Anne* in 1702, and Prince of *Mindelheim* in the Holy Roman Empire by the Emperor *Charles VI.* in 1704: He marry'd *Sarah* Daughter of *Richard Jennings* of *Sandridge* in the County of *Hertsford*, Esq; by whom he had Issue only one Son, *John*, who dy'd at *Cambridge* in the Year 1703, and four Daughters, viz. The Lady *Harriot*, marry'd to *Francis Godolphin* Earl of *Godolphin*; the Lady *Anne*, marry'd to *Charles Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*; the Lady *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Scroop Egerton* Duke of *Bridgewater*; and the Lady *Mary*, marry'd to *John Montagu* Duke of *Montagu*.

Montagu. He was succeeded in all his Honours (except the Baronage of *Aymouth*, which became extinct by his dying without Issue Male) by his eldest Daughter *Harriot* Countess of *Godolphin*, by Vertue of an Act of Parliament pass'd in the 5th Year of Queen *Anne*, whereby it is enacted, That for perpetuating the Memory of the several Great Actions perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and for settling and continuing his Titles and Honours, and the Right of Precedence in his Posterity, in Default of Heir Male of the Body of the said Duke of *Marlborough* issuing, the States, Degree, Styles, Titles, Dignities, and Honours aforesaid, viz. Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, Earl of *Marlborough*, Marquess of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*, shall continue, remain, be vested in, and shall be held and enjoy'd by the Lady *Harriot*, eldest Daughter of the said *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, and Wife of *Francis* *Godolphin* Esq; Son and Heir apparent of *Sydney* Lord *Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, and the Heirs Males of her Body begotten: And in Default of such Issue, to the other Daughters successively, and their Heirs in like Manner.

June 18. *William Cadogan* Earl *Cadogan*, appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, in the Room of *John Churchill* Duke of *Marlborough*, deceas'd: And also Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of the said Duke. And

Richard Lumley Earl of *Scarborough*, appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Earl *Cadogan*, call'd the Cold Stream.

Dy'd *Morris* of *Hampstead*, Esq; Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

June 19. *Thomas Sharpe*, Printer, try'd at *Guild-Hall*, and found guilty on an Information for printing and publishing the Supplement to the *Freeholder's Journal*, N^o X.

The same Day were try'd there likewise before the Lord Chief Justice *Pratt*, *Robert Marshall*, *Joseph Fletcher*, *John Berry*, *William Day*, *John Brottingham*, *William Ham*, *Francis Price*, *John Anderson*, and *John Hill*, Watermen on the River *Thames*, for resisting and wounding Officers of the Customs in the Execution of their Duty, and were all found guilty.

June 20. Dy'd *Philip Herbert* of *Rigglesworth* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq;

Dy'd Sir *Charles Holt* of *Aston* in the County of *Warwick*, Bart.

June 22. Sir *John Blencowe*, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas, surrender'd his said Office.

June 23. Dy'd *Arabella Countess of Suffolk, &c.* Relict of *Charles Howard Earl of Suffolk and Bindon*. She was one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Sir Samuel Astry of Hambury* in the County of *Gloucester*, Knt.

June 24. *Alexander Denton of Hillersden* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, Member of Parliament for the Town of *Buckingham*, appointed one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas, in the Room of *Sir John Blencowe*, Knt. who resign'd.

June 25. *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; and *Francis Child*, Esq; Aldermen of *London*, unanimously elected Sheriffs of that City, and the County of *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

June 26. Dy'd the Dowager Viscountess *Falkland*.

June 27. *Rasvet*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, appointed Attorney-General of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, in the Room of *Alexander Denton*, Esq; promoted to the Office of one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas.

June 28. A Proclamation publish'd, commanding all the Peers of *Scotland* to meet at *Holy-Rood House* in *Edinburgh* on the 15th of *August* to elect a Peer of Parliament for that Kingdom, in the Room of *John Leslie Earl of Rothes*, deceas'd.

June 29. *William Thoresby*, Esq; Warehouse-Keeper of the Customs relating to the *East-India* Warehouses, kill'd by a Fall off his Horse near *Woolwich*.

The Convocation of *Canterbury* and *York* farther prorogu'd to the 31st of *August*.

Mr. Richard Mount, an eminent Stationer on *Tower-hill*, had his Leg cut off, which had been broke some Days before by a Kick of a Cart-horse as he was riding over *London-Bridge*, and dy'd a few Hours after the Operation, being about 70 Years of Age.

July 2. 78 Felons Convict, taken out of *Newgate*, and put on Shipboard in Order to be transported; as were also 34 from the *Marshalsey*, who had been brought thither from several Prisons in the Country, besides 3 from *Aylesbury*; in all 117.

July 3. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogu'd to the 2d of *August*.

The Lord *Lechmere*, as Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, as Dean of *Westminster*, and Sir *John Pratt*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, appointed *William Wynne*, Esq; to be Treasurer and Pay-master of the Moneys given by Act of Parliament for the Repairs of *Westminster-Abbey*, in the Room of *Charles Batteley*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dy'd

Dy'd the Lady *Philadelphia Lockart*, Relict of Sir *George Lockart* of *Carnwath* in *Scotland*, and of Capt. *John Ramsey*, Son of the Bishop of *Rosse* in that Kingdom. She was Daughter of *Philip Wharton*, Lord *Wharton*, Baron of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmoreland*.

Thomas Crawford, Esq; Secretary of the Embassy at *Paris*, appointed Resident at the Court of *France*.

Colonel *Sinclair*, Son of the Lord *Sinclair*, made Major of the Third Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Robert Murray*.

Colonel *Robert Murray* appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late the Lord *Hinchinbroke's*.

Walter Price, Esq; appointed Under-Sheriff of the County of *Middlesex*, and City of *London*, for the Year ensuing.

July 4. Dy'd Rowland Lord *St. John*, Baron *St. John* of *Bletsoe*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother *John St. John*, Esq;

July 5. Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, Knt. chosen Governor of the *Muscovy Company*, in the Room of Sir *Benjamin Ayloffe*, Bart. deceas'd.

Dy'd Don *Marc-Antonio Zondadari*, Great Master of the Order of *Malta*, aged 63 Years, 7 Months, and 15 Days, having been Great Master two Years and some Months.

July 7. The Sessions ended at the Old Baily, where 7 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Malbon* and *Jam. Kerrick*, for a Street Robbery, *John Murphy* and *Nathaniel Jackson*, for robbing on the High-way, *Thomas Waklin*, alias *John Hawkins*, and *Thomas Burlock* alias *Furlock* alias *Burloin* alias *Furloin*, for robbing their Masters, and *Thomas Rice* alias *Williams*, for Shop-lifting. At the same Sessions five were burnt in the Hand; among them *Isaac Francis Nicholson* for killing of *Richard Abington*, and *John Nichols* for killing of *Isaac Hancock*, three order'd to be whipt, then to stand in the Pillory, fin'd 50l. apiece, and two Years Imprisonment each, viz. *Robert Murray*, *Charles Jennison*, and *Richard Harrison*, who were convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury; and thirty-five, viz. twenty-one Men and fourteen Women, were order'd for Transportation.

July 8. Dy'd the Lady *Stapylton*, Mother of Sir *Thomas Stapylton*, Bart. and Relict of her second Husband, General *Hamilton*, Governor of the *Leeward Islands*.

Dy'd *John Ludlow*, Esq; an eminent *Lisbon* Merchant.

Don Antonio Maniel, a *Portuguese*, Bailiff of the Order of *Malta*, elected Great Master of that Order, in the Room of Don *Marc-Antonio Zondadari*, deceas'd.

July 9. Dy'd the Lady *Ashton*, Mother of Sir *Ralph Ashton* of
in the County of *Bart.*
Mr. *West*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary Alder-*
manbury, in the Room of Dr. *Marshall*, who resign'd.

The following Persons being ensur'd in the *Sun Fire-Office*,
and having been Sufferers by late Fires, receiv'd their full
Claims for their Losses and Damages sustain'd thereby, viz.
Jeremiah Shadwell of *Stroatham* in *Surrey*; *John Woodford* of
Hackney in *Middlesex*; *George Pricket* of *Idle-Lane*, *London*,
for a Loss and Damage in the City of *York*; *Ephraim Bush-*
well of *Kettering* in *Northamptonshire*; *Joseph Tew* of *St. O-*
lave's *Southwark* in *Surrey*; *Richard Sax* of *Old-Street Square*;
Mary Bascorb of *Curfator's-Alley* in *Chancery Lane*; *Mary*
Sagney, *Francis Langley*, *Richard Gapper*, *William Thompson*,
William Gregory, *Richard Lawrence*, *William Guy*, *Charles Brott*,
Henry Oliver, *Moses Bull*, *Henry Kenrick*, *Stephen Tracy*, *Susan-*
na Jett, *George Fisher*, *John Dodemead*, *Richard Ayres*,
Pleun Benschop, *Richard Jeffreys*, *Robert Newman*, *William*
Collison, all at *St. Catharine's* near the Tower.

July 10. *Thomas Hesketh* of
and Member of Parliament for *Preston* in *Lancashire*, marry'd
to Mrs. *St. Amand*.

July 12. Dy'd the Lady *Pye*, Relict of Sir *Charles Pye* of
Clifton in *Staffordshire*, *Bart.*

July 15. Dy'd Dr. *Harwar*, President of *Magda-*
len-College in *Oxford*.

July 16. Dy'd Sir *Robert Nightingale*, Knt. one of the
Directors of the *East-India Company*.

Dy'd Dr. *Gibson*, Physician-General to the Ar-
my.

July 18. The following Malefactors executed at *Tyburn*,
viz. *Thomas Burlock* alias *Burlock*, *Nathaniel Jackson*, *Tho-*
mas Rice, *John Malony*, and *James Carrick*. [See July 7.]

James Carter, Esq; appointed by Patent Secretary for
Life of the Colony of *Virginia*, in the Room of *Thomas*
Tuckel, Esq; who resign'd.

The Earl of *Kildare*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, and *John King*,
Gent. appointed for Life chief Ranger of all the Forests,
Parks, &c. in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

July 19. *William Colinge*, Esq; appointed Clerk of his
Majesty's Wardrobe.

Pennyman, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Wake*,
daughter of Dr. *William Wake*, Lord Archbishop of *Canter-*
bury.

July 21. Sir Hans Sloane, M. D. appointed Physician-General to the Army, in the Room of Dr. Gibbes, deceased.

Urin, Esq; appointed Deputy-Governor of the Islands of St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, under the Duke of Montagu.

A Proclamation publish'd, requiring Passes formerly granted to Ships and Vessels trading in the Way of the Algerine Cruisers, to be return'd into the Office of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, and other Passes to be issu'd of a new Form.

July 22. Dy'd the Lady Dod, Relict of the Lord Chief Baron Dod.

Dy'd Mr. Isaac Greville, Common-Cryer of the City of London.

July 27. Dy'd Collet, Esq; of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, a Barrister of Gray's-Inn.

July 29. Dr. Battler elected President of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, in the Room of Dr. Harwar, deceased.

The Queen of Prussia brought to Bed at Berlin of a Prince, who was baptized the next Day by the Name of William Augustus.

July 30. Dy'd in Childbed of her Eighth Child, the Lady Blith, Wife of John Bligh, Baron of Clifton in the County of East-Meath in Ireland, Baroness Clifton in the County of Nottingham in England, and Daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

Captain Denys Kelley committed by a Committee of the Council to the Tower, for High-Treason.

Mr. Francis Bernard, A. M. Fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, made one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Dy'd at Olau in Silesia, Hedwiga-Elizabeth, Princess Palatine of Neubourg, Wife of James-Lewis Sobieski, eldest Son of John Sodieski, King of Poland, in the 50th Year of her Age, being born July 18, 1673. She was Daughter of Henry-William of Neubourg, Elector Palatine (who dy'd Sep. 2, 1690) by his 2d Wife Elizabeth-Amelia of Hesse-Darmstadt. She was marry'd to Prince James, who was born at Berlin Nov. 2, 1667, the 26th of March 1691, and by him had five Mary-Leopoldine, born Jan. 3, 1693, and dy'd July 12, 1695. II. Mary-Casimir, born Jan. 20, 1695. III. Mary-Charlotte, born Nov. 15, 1697. IV. John, born October 1, 1699, and dy'd in July 1700. V. Mary-Clementine, born in 1701, Wife of the Chevalier de St. George. VI. Mary-Magdalene

Magdalen, born *Aug. 4, 1704*, and dy'd soon after being baptiz'd. The Brothers and Sisters of the deceas'd Princess were, the late Empress *Eleonora*, born in 1655, marry'd to the Emperor *Leopold I.* in 1667, and dy'd *Jan. 8, 1720.* *Charles Philip* Elector Palatine, born *Nov. 4, 1661.* *Alexander Sigismund*, Bishop of *Augsbourg*, born *April 6, 1662.* *Francis Lewis*, Elector of *Triers*, and Bishop of *Breslau*, born *July 24, 1664.* *Mary Anne*, Queen Dowager of *Spain*, born *October 28, 1667*, and marry'd in 1690 to *Charles II.* King of *Spain.* *Dorothy-Sophia*, born *July 12, 1670*, marry'd to *Francis V.* Duke of *Parma*, after she had been first marry'd to his elder Brother; and another Sister marry'd to *Don Pedro*, late King of *Portugal.*

About this Time dy'd Mr. *Piggot*, Vicar of *Rathdale* in *Lancashire*, aged almost 100 Years, and yet of such Health and Strength, as to attend the Functions of his Cure, and preach every Sunday, till within a little Time of his Death.

George-Basil Cornaro, Cardinal Priest, by the Title of the *Twelve Apostles*, titular Archbishop of *Rhodes*, and Bishop of *Padua*, younger Brother to *John Cornaro*, Doge of *Venice*, dy'd in his Episcopal City, in the 65th Year of his Age, having been born *July 21, 1658.* He had been a Cardinal from the 22d of *July 1697*, when Pope *Innocent XII.* rais'd him to that Dignity; and by his Death he left a third Vacancy in the Sacred College.

Aug. 1. Dy'd *Barbara* Countess of *Pembroke*, second Wife of *Thomas Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, and Relict of *Richard* Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice.*

Aug. 2. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogu'd to the 4th of *September.*

Mr. *John Elderton* chose Common-Cryer of the City of *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Isaac Greville*, deceas'd.

Peter le Hoop, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Treasury, marry'd to Mrs. *Lowndes*, eldest Daughter of *William Lowndes*, Esq; Secretary of the Treasury.

Aug. 3. A Fire broke out near the *Union Stairs* in *Wapping*, which burnt down four or five Houses, and damag'd some others.

M. *Hallungius*, Envoy from the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

Dy'd in the Ducal Palace at *Venice*, the Doge, *John Cornaro*, aged 75 Years and 20 Days, being born *July 24, 1647.* He was Procurator of *St. Mark* when he was elected Doge, *May 10, 1709.* Both he and his Brother the Cardinal [See *July 30*] were the Sons of *Frederick Cornaro* and *Cornelia*

nelia Contarini, descended from two of the most illustrious Families of *Venice*, and of the Number of those whom they call *Casa Vecchie*, Old Families.

Aug. 4. Dy'd the Lady *Anne Walpole*, Daughter of *Thomas Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*. She was first marry'd to *Coke* of *Norfolk*, Esq; and after his Decese to Colonel *Walpole*.

Dy'd *Robert Dale*, Esq; *Richmond Herald*.

Count Staremberg, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Minister from the Emperor, had his first Private Audience of his Majesty. And

M. Van Borsele, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, had a private Audience of Leave of His Majesty.

Scroop Egerton, Duke of *Bridgewater*, marry'd to the Lady *Russel*, Sister of *Wriothersly Russel*, Duke of *Bedford*.

Richard Grahme, Esq; made *Rouge Croix* Pursuivant at Arms, in the Room of *John Bound*, Esq; deceas'd.

Aug. 7. Dy'd *Frances Countess Dowager of Scarborough*, Relict of *Richard Limley* Earl of *Scarborough*. She was Daughter of *Sir Henry Jones*.

Dy'd Dr. *William Fitz-Gerald*, Bishop of *Clonsfert* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Aug. 9. *John Churchill* Duke of *Marlborough*, interr'd in *Westminster-Abbey*.

A Proclamation publish'd, promising a Reward of One Thousand Pounds for apprehending of *John Sample* alias *Semple*, who made his Escape out of the Hands of a Messenger, being accus'd of High-Treason.

Dy'd Dr. *Jonas Warley*, Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, Prebendary of *Kentish Town*, in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, and Rector of *Witham* in *Essex*.

Dy'd in a very advanc'd Age, *John Gery*, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Buckingham*, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, Rector of *Sweppston* and *Stony-Stanton* in the County of *Bucks*, and Justice of Peace for that County.

Crook, Esq; of *Lancashire*, kill'd in a Rencontre on the Highway near *Walton* in that County by *William Buckley* of *Lancaster*, Esq;

Aug. 10. Dy'd at *Rome* of an Apoplexy, Mr. *Howard*, one of the Canons of *St. Peters*, and Brother of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*.

Aug. 11. Dy'd *Isaac Webb*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Treasury.

Dr. *King*, Master of the *Charter-house*, appointed Archdeacon of *Colchester*, in the Room of Dr. *Jonas Warley*, deceased.

Mr. *Oliver*, Rector of *St. Mary Abchurch*, appointed Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, in the Room of Dr. *Jonas Warley*, deceased.

Aug. 13. Dy'd Mr. *Hill*, Yeoman of the Royal Chapel of *St. James's*.

Mr. *Griffiths* made a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, in the Room of Dr. *John Gery*, deceased.

Signior *Alvise Sebastian Mocenigo* unanimously elected Doge of *Venice*, in the Room of *John Cornaro*, deceased.

[See Aug. 3.]

Aug. 14. Dy'd Captain *Owen*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Ipswich*.

Sir *George Caswal* of *London*, Knt. marry'd to Mrs. *Milburne*.

Aug. 15. A Proclamation publish'd, promising the Reward of 1000*l*. for apprehending Mr. *Thomas Carr*, a Non-juring Clergyman, accus'd of High-Treason.

Henry Fenn, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Andrews*.

Dy'd the Lady *Anne Bridgman*, Wife of *Bridgman*, Esq; and Daughter of *Richard Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*.

James Ogilvy, Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafeld*, unanimously elected to serve in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, as one of the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, in the Room of *John Leslie* Earl of *Rothes*, deceased.

Aug. 16. Dy'd the Lady *Thompson*, Wife of Sir *William Thomson*, Knt. Recorder of *London*.

John Mayne of in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Batt*, Daughter of Mr. *Christopher Batt*, Merchant in *London*.

Dr. *Theophilus Bolton* appointed Bishop of *Clonsfert*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Room of Dr. *William Fitz Gerald*, deceased.

William Capel Earl of *Essex*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*, in the Room of *William Cowper* Earl *Cowper*.

Aug. 18. Dy'd *Vary*, Esq; Captain of a Troop in the Regiment of Blue Guards commanded by the Duke of *Bolton*.

Dy'd *Unedale*, L. L. D. Master of the Free-School at *Enfield*, an excellent Botanist, in the 81st Year of his Age.

Robert Weaver, Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of the Treasury, in the Room of *Isaac Webb*, Esq; deceas'd.

The Earl of *March*, Son of the Duke of *Richmond*, appointed Colonel of the Blue Regiment of Horse, in the Room of *Charles Pawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, deceas'd.

Aug. 19. Count *Staremberg*, the Emperor's Ambassador and Minister-Plenipotentiary, had a private Audience of the young Princesses at *Kensington*.

Aug. 20. M. *Van Borselle*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, had his private Audience of Leave of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, in their several Apartments at *Richmond*.

Aug. 21. Sir *Humphrey Cahoan* of *Scotland*, cut his Throat at the *Catherine-Wheel Inn* without *Bishopsgate*, and dy'd soon after.

Aug. 22. Dy'd Mrs. *Nash*, Daughter of Sir *Harry Peachy* of _____ in the County of *Sussex*, Bart.

Aug. 24. Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, after having been examin'd by a Committee of the Privy-Council, was committed Prisoner to the Tower for High-Treason.

Aug. 25. A Proclamation publish'd, declaring that the Parliament should meet and sit to do Business on the 9th of *October*.

Simon Lord Viscount *Harcourt*, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Dy'd Dr. *Thomas Manningham*, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.
Dy'd Colonel *Markham*.

M. *Hallungius*, Envoy from the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, had his private Audience of Leave of both their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, in their respective Apartments at *Richmond*. He also at a private Audience took Leave of the young Princesses, at *Kensington*.

The Princess, Wife to the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, brought to Bed at *Dresden* of a Prince, who was baptized by the Name of *Frederick-Gregory-George-Francis Leopold*.

Aug. 26. Dy'd Mrs. *Eleanor Bradshaigh*, Matron of the Charter-house, in which Employment she had continu'd 35 Years with great Credit and Reputation, and dy'd in a good old Age.

Aug. 26. A Fire broke out at Mr. *Crutchfield's*, a Colour-Shop by *Holbourn-Bridge*, which consum'd that House, and damag'd some others.

Dr. Thomas

Dr. Thomas Eowers, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, appointed Bishop of Chichester, in the Room of Dr. Thomas Manningham, deceased.

George Carpenter, Esq; Son of the Lord Carpenter, marry'd to the only Daughter of M. Petty, an eminent Citizen of London.

Aug. 27. Dy'd at the Charter-house Major *Hill*, aged 93 Years, 53 of which he had been a Pensioner there.

Aug. 28. His Majesty set out from Kensington, on a Progress to Salisbury and Portsmouth.

Dy'd William Theed, Esq; one of the Receivers General for the County of Surrey.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, chosen Matron of the Charter-house, in the Room of Mrs. Bradshaw, deceased.

Aug. 31. The Convocations of Canterbury and York, which stood prorogu'd to this Day, farther prorogu'd to the 12th of October.

The King being at Portsmouth, conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Isaac Townshend, Esq; Commissioner of the Yard; as also on

Jacob Ackworth, Esq; Surveyor of the Yard; on

Thomas Rudge, Esq; a Merchant of Portsmouth; and on

Thomas Peckham, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Essex.

Peter Gery of Ipswich in Suffolk, Esq; kill'd by a Fall from his Horse.

Sept. 1. Dy'd Mr. John Marwick, Keeper of Clerkenwell New Prison.

His Majesty return'd to Kensington. [See Aug. 28.]

Robert Corbett of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; appointed sole Receiver-General of the County of Surrey.

Sept. 2. A Fire happen'd at Chelsea, which consum'd the House, and damaged the two adjoining.

Dy'd Jacob Desborrie, Esq; an eminent Merchant of London, and one of the Com-Barons in the late Parliament, for the Port of Hythe.

Sept. 3. Dy'd suddenly Capt. Shirley, Adjutant of the first Troop of Grenadier Guards.

Sept. 5. Dy'd Mr. George Modde, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, in the 81st Year of his Age, having been near 60 Years Fellow of that College.

Sept. 6. Edward Rice of Newtown in Caermarthenshire, Member of Parliament for that County, marry'd to Mrs. Trevor, Niece of George Mountague Earl of Halifax.

Sept. 7. Dy'd Mr. William Paulsgrave, an eminent Surgeon in Westminster.

Capt. Brereton appointed Adjutant to the first Troop of Horse Grenadiers, in the Room of Capt. Shirley, deceas'd.

Sept. 8. Dy'd Thomas Palmer, Esq; Son of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in the County of Kent, Bar^t.

Dy'd the Lady d'Oiley, Wife of Sir John d'Oiley of Chislehampton in the County of Oxon, Bar^t.

Sept. 9. A Duel fought in Totenhill Fields, between Capt. Marriot of the 4th Troop of Guards, and Capt. Scroggs of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards, in which they were both wounded, and Capt. Scroggs dy'd the Day following of his Wounds. [See Oct. 13.]

Sept. 11. The Countess Dowager of Sunderland, Relict of Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland, brought to Bed of a Posthumous Son.

The Countess of Essex, Wife of William Capel Earl of Essex, appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, in the Room of Barbara Countess of Pembroke, deceas'd.

Dy'd Humphrey May, Esq; Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Ulster in Ireland.

Sept. 12. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, where 10 Malefactors (fifteen Men and three Women) receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. Thomas Jennings, Arthur Hughes, John Casey, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Etheridge, Edward Raymond, and William Slaydon, all for Robberies on the Highway, or Street Robberies; Robert Wilkinson, and James Lincoln, for robbing on the Highway, and murdering a Chelsea College Pensioner; Matthias Brinsden, for the Murder of his Wife Anne Morris, for the Murder of her Bastard Child, (she dy'd four Days after in Newgate) Waltera Green, and Margaret Fisher, for Felony, the latter pleaded her Belly, and was found with quick Child; Edward Myers, for returning from Transportation; Isaac Holman, for Horse-stealing; Charles Palmer, and Richard Oxley, alias Hudson, for Felony and Burglary; and Benjamin Shambler, for forging a Note of the South-Sea Company. Six were burnt in the Hand, and 35 order'd for Transportation. Among these was Sir Charles Burton of Lincolnshire, Bar^t. who was convicted of stealing a Cornelian Ring set in Gold. Joseph Ash, being convicted of forging a Note under a Man's Hand, was fin'd 50*l*. to suffer a Year's Imprisonment, and to stand once in the Pillory.

Sept. 14. Dy'd Edward Burt, Esq; first Clerk in the Admiralty Office.

The Countess of Inchequin, Wife of William O Brian, Earl of Inchequin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 17. Dy'd Edward Elliot of Port-Elliot in the County of Cornwall, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Liskard in that County. He marry'd one of the Daughters of James Craggs, Esq; formerly Post-Master-General, by whom he had Issue one Son and one Daughter.

Dy'd Francis Haslewood, A. M. one of the Prebendaries of Winchester, and Rector of Chinkford in Essex.

Francis Gregory, Esq; Clerk of the Privy-Council in Ireland, made Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Ulster, in the Room of Humphry May, Esq; deceas'd.

Sept. 18. George Lord Parker, Son of Thomas Parker Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, marry'd to Mrs. Mary Lane, one of the Daughters of Ralph Lane, Esq; (formerly a Turkey Merchant) a Gentleman of a very ancient Family in Northamptonshire.

Sept. 19. Dy'd Ayres, Esq; one of the Officers in the First-Fruits Office.

Sept. 20. Christopher Layer, Esq; Barrister at Law, committed Prisoner to the Tower, for High Treason.

Dy'd Sir John Lauder of Fountain-hall in Scotland, Bar. one of the College of Justice in that Kingdom.

Sept. 24. The following Malefactors condemn'd the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, [See Sept. 12.] were executed at Tyburn, viz. Matthias Brinsden, Thomas Jennings, Arthur Hughes, John Casey, Thomas Wilson, Robert Wilkinson, James Lincoln, Samuel Slaydon, Edward Myers, Benjamin Shambler, Richard Oxer, alias Oxley, alias Hudson, and Charles Palmer. Edward Raymond, and Thomas Etheridge, were repriev'd; the first of whom was afterwards pardon'd.

Dy'd the Lady Catherine Barker, Sister of John Sidney Earl of Leicester.

Dy'd Mr. James Watson, the King's Printer at Edinburgh.

Dy'd Mr. Micklethwaite, Accountant of the Treasury at the East-India House, of a Mortification in one of his Hands, occasion'd by the Lid of an Iron Chest, which he was opening, falling upon it.

Charles-Albert, Electoral Prince of Bavaria, marry'd in the Chapel of the Imperial Palace La Favorita, near Vienna,

Vienna, to the Archduchess Mary-Austria, Daughter of the Emperor Joseph.

Sept. 25. *William North, Lord North and Grey, seiz'd in the Isle of Wight.*

Dy'd at the Bath, Major General *Wighman.*

William Stanley of Lincoln's Inn, appointed Land-Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of London, in the Room of Charles Goddard, Esq; deceas'd.

Sept. 27. *Mr. Lade, Attorney at Law, shot himself through the Head with a Pistol.*

Dy'd Samuel Edwyn, Esq; Usher of the Exchequer.

Sept. 28. *Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Lord Boyle of Maribon in England, committed Prisoner to the Tower for High Treason, by Warrant of a Committee of the Lords of the Privy-Council, by whom he had been examin'd.*

Mr. Philip Noymp, being in the Custody of a Messenger in Manchester-Court, was drown'd in the Thames, endeavouring to make his Escape.

Sept. 29. *The Lord North and Grey committed Prisoner to the Tower for High-Treason, having been examin'd by a Committee of Lords of the Privy-Council. (See Sept. 25.)*

Brigadier-General Ferrass appointed Colonel of the Regiment late of Major-General Wighman, deceas'd: And,

Colonel Newton appointed Colonel of the Regiment, late Ferrass's.

This Day came on the Election of a Lord Mayor for the City of London, for the Year ensuing: Sir Gerard Cargers, and Sir Peter Delme, the two Aldermen next the Chair, were declared to have a Majority of Hands in the Common-Hall; but a Poll was demanded and granted for Sir George Meritt and Sir Francis Forbes, which began on the 1st of October, and ended on the 3^d; the next Day the Sheriffs declar'd, that having cast up the Poll, the Majority of Votes had fallen on Sir Gerard Cargers and Sir Peter Delme, who were accordingly return'd to the Court of Aldermen, who made Choice of the former.

Sept. 30. Dy'd the Lady Mitchel, Widow of Sir David Mitchel, Knt. formerly Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Rear-Admiral, &c.

Dy'd Mrs. Ruby, Wife of *Ruby, Esq; Deputy Recorder of the City of London, and Daughter of Sir Edmund Gardiner.*

October 1. Dy'd Sir Robert Bayers of Rushbrooke-Hall in the County of Suffolk, Bart. Member of Parliament for that

that County, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Robert Davers, Esq;*

George Nayler of Horshamtonceux in the County of *Suffex*, Esq; appointed *Usher* of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of *Samuel Edwyn, Esq;* deceas'd.

Oct. 3. Dy'd *Edward Mountague*, Lord *Hinchinbrooke*, only Son of the Earl of *Sandwich*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Huntingdon*, also Lord Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum* of that County.

Oct. 8. Dy'd the Lady *Davers*, Widow of Sir *Robert Davers* of *Rushbrook-Hall* in the County of *Suffolk*, Bart.

Oct. 9. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and the King being come to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for and attending, his Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House and chuse a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty on the 14th. They return'd accordingly, and unanimously chose *Spencer Compton, Esq;* to be their Speaker.

Dy'd at the Bath, Mrs. *Catherine Walpole*, eldest Daughter of *Robert Walpole* of *Houghton* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; first Commissioner of the Treasury, &c.

Oct. 10. At a Chapter of the Garter, held at *St. James's*, *Charles Pawlet Duke of Bolton*, *John Manners Duke of Rutland*, and *John Ker Duke of Roxburghe*, were elected Knights Companions of that Most Noble Order, in the Room of *Charles Pawlet Duke of Bolton*, *John Churchill Duke of Marlborough*, and *Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland*, deceas'd.

The King stood Godfather in Person at the Countess of *Sunderland's*, at the Christening of her Son, born since the Death of her Husband *Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland*, and nam'd him *George*. The other Godfather was *Charles Earl of Sunderland*; and the Dutches of *Monmouth*, God-mother.

Oct. 11. The King went to the House of Peers, and open'd the Sessions by a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

Oct. 12. The Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, met at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*, whence proceeding to the Cathedral, Divine Service was perform'd, and then a Sermon was preach'd by Dr. *Francis Hare*, Dean of *Worcester*. Afterwards the Lower House chose Dr. *Geo. Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be their Prolocutor, and adjourn'd to *Westminster*, to the 26th of this Month.

This

This Day the Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, where four Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Mar*, for Robbing on the Highway; *John Quin*, for a Street-Robbery; *Thomas* alias *Joseph Williams*, and *Samuel Martin*, for Felony. Five were burnt in the Hand, one sentenced to be whipt, and thirteen order'd for Transportation.

Dy'd Mr. *Turton*, Coroner of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

Oct. 13. Dy'd Capt. *Mariot*, of the Wounds he receiv'd in a Duel with Capt. *Scroggs*. [See Sept. 9.]

Mr. *Greenwood*, appointed Consul at *Leighorn*, in the Room of Mr. *Fuller*, who resign'd that Employment.

Oct. 15. Dy'd the Lady *Levet*, Widow of Sir *Richard Levet*, formerly Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

Wayell Smith, Esq; appointed Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for Life, to the *Leeward Caribbee Islands*, in the Room of *John Knight* of *Gosfield* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; who resign'd.

Oct. 17. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, till the 24th of *October*, 1723.

Dy'd *Richard Bourke*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the 82d Year of his Age; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Michael Lord Duxellin*.

Proby of *Eaton-Hall* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Esq; elected Knight of the Shire for that County, in the Room of *Edward Mountague Lord Hinchinbroke*, deceased.

Oct. 18. Dy'd Sir *William Scawen* of *Cashalton* in the County of *Surrey*, Kn^t.

Seventy Felons Convict taken out of *Newgate*, and embark'd for Transportation.

Dy'd *Henry Lumley*, Esq; Lieutenant-General and General of the Horse, Uncle of *Richard Lumley* Earl of *Sarborough*.

Edward Hopkins, Esq; Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, appointed Master of the Revels of that Kingdom.

Oct. 20. *William Heathcote* of *Hursley* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Town of *Buckingham*, in the Room of *Alexander Down*, Esq; made one of the Judges of the Common-Plea.

Dy'd

Dy'd Mr. *Ambrose Bonwicke*, A. M. of *Headly* in the County of *Surrey*, in a very advanc'd Age. He was Master of *Merchant-Tailors School* at the Revolution.

Oct. 22. A special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* for the County of *Essex* was open'd in the usual Form at *Rumford*, the Judges present being Mr. Justice *Fortescue Aland*, Mr. Baron *Gilbert*, and Mr. Baron *Denton*, with several Gentlemen of the County, who were join'd in that Commission with them; and the Grand Jury having been sworn, and received their Charge, a Bill of Indictment for High Treason against *Christopher Layer*, Esq; was presented to them, and after examining of several Witnesses, was by them return'd to the Court *Billa vera*; whereupon the Court adjourned to the 6th of *November* following.

Dy'd Sir *Gildert Dolben* of *Fendon* in the County of *Northampton*, Bart. He was one of the Judges in *Ireland*, in the Reigns of *Queen Anne*, and *King George*. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *John Dolben*, D. D. one of the Golden Prebendaries of *Durham*.

Oct. 23. Mr. *Leybourne*, Fellow of *Brasen-Nose College, Oxon*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary White-Chapel*, in the Room of Mr. *Shute*, who resign'd.

The Son of the Countess *de Lippe*, Niece of the *Duchess of Kendale*, was baptized by the Bishop of *Winchester*, the King and Prince standing Godfathers, and the Princess Godmother.

The Wife of Baron *Hartop*, Secretary for the King's German Affairs, was brought to Bed of a Son.

This being the first Day of the Term, Sir *Robert Raymond*, his Majesty's Attorney-General, mov'd the Court of King's Bench for a *Certiorari*, to remove the Indictment for High Treason found against *Christopher Layer*, Esq; at *Rumford*, into the said Court, in Order to his being try'd at that Bar; which Motion was granted.

Francis Knolles, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the City of *Oxford*, in the Room of Sir *John Walter*, Barr. deceas'd.

Oct. 26. *George Kelley* alias *Johnson*, having been examin'd by a Committee of Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, was committed to the Tower, upon Suspicion of High Treason.

Dy'd *Thomas Fervers* of *Bangaston* in the County of *Pembroke*, Esq; Brigadier-General of his Majesty's Forces, and Member of Parliament for the Town of *Pembrake*.

William Lowndes, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Eastlton* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the

the Room of *Horatio Walpole, Esq;* who made his Election for the Borough of *Lynn-Regis* in *Norfolk*.

Oct. 27. *Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk*, having been taken into Custody at the *Bath*, was on the 25th of this Month examin'd by a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and was this Day with the Consent of the House of Lords, committed Prisoner to the Tower, on Suspicion of High Treason.

Sir William Parker of Ipswich, Barr. chosen Knight of the Shire for the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Sir Robert Doyers, Barr.* deceased.

Johu Shorter, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for the Stamp-Duties, in the Room of *Sir Richard Dye, Barr.* who resign'd.

Dy'd *Sir James Grey, Barr.*

Oct. 28. *Gilbert Affick, Esq;* elected Member of Parliament for the Town of *Cambridge*, in the Room of *Sir John Hynde Cotton, Barr.* who made his Election to serve for the County of *Cambridge*.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Lymington* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of the Lord *Henry Bauler*, who made his Election to serve for the said County.

Oct. 28. Dy'd *Sir George Thorold, Barr.* Alderman of *London* for *Cordwainers Ward*.

Oct. 30. *Thomas Chapman, Esq;* elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Armondsbury*, in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of *Mountague Gerrard Drake, Esq;* who made his Election for the said County.

Thomas Gibson, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Marlborough* in the County of *Wilt*, in the Room of the Earl of *Hertford*, who made his Election to serve for the County of *Northumberland*.

Oct. 31. *Christopher Layer, Esq;* brought from the Tower to the King's Bench Bar at *Westminster*, where being arraign'd on an Indictment of High-Treason, he pleaded in Abatement a Misnomer, viz. *Christopherus* for *Christopher*, and pleaded over to the High-Treason, Not guilty.

Nov. 1. *William Billers, Esq;* Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, chosen Alderman of *Cordwainers Ward*, in the Room of *Sir George Thorold*, deceased.

Thomas Fitz-Morris, Lord Kerry, Baron of Limerick in *Ireland*, created a Viscount and Earl of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Clanmorris*, and Earl of *Kerry* in the said Kingdom.

Colonel

Colonel *Caleb Wade*, made Master-Intendant of his Majesty's Dock-Yard at *Portsmouth*, in the Room of Mr. *David Bartlet*, deceas'd.

Charles Cadogan, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for *Newport* in the *Ile of Wight*, in the Room of the Earl of *March*, who made his Election to serve for the City of *Chichester*.

Nevil, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for *Stamford* in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Room of *Rowland Cecil*, Esq; who by the Death of his Brother *Cecil*, succeeded him in the Earldom of *Exeter*.

Dy'd *William Colemore* of *Warwick*, Esq; Member of Parliament for that Borough.

Nov. 2. Dy'd of the Small Pox *Robert-Gascoigne Nightingale*, Esq; Nephew of Sir *Robert Nightingale* of *Enfield*, Bart. deceas'd, from whom he inherited an Estate of 10,000*l.* per Annum.

Dy'd Sir *Marmaduke Wyvil*, Bart. one of the Commissioners of Excise, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son *Marmaduke Wyvil*, Esq;

Colonel *Tyrrel* appointed Colonel of the Regiment late Brigadier-General *Ferrars's*.

Nov. 3. *Christopher Lajer*, Esq; being again brought to the Bar of the King's Bench, the Attorney-General demurred to his Plea in Abatement, [See Oct. 31.] and the Court requiring him to join in Demurrer, he thought fit to withdraw his said Plea in Abatement; upon which the Court made a Rule for his Trial on the 21 of the same Month.

The Convocation prorogu'd by the King's Writ to the 23d of *January* following.

Dy'd Mr. *Henry Shute*, Chaplain to the Army in the Reign of King *William*. He was 25 Years Lecturer of *St. Mary White-chapel*, and resign'd it a little before his Death, and was above 20 Years Treasurer to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

James Cornwallis, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for *Eye* in *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Spencer Compton*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for the County of *Suffex*, And,

Edward Hopkins, Esq; who since his Election had accepted of the Office of Master of the Revels in *Ireland*, was re-elected for the said Borough of *Eye*.

Nov. 4. Dy'd Dr. *Arthur Charlett*, Master of University College in *Oxford*.

Colonel *Williamson*, Adjutant-General, made Deputy-Governor of the Tower, in the Room of *Robert D'Oyley*, Esq; who resign'd.

Nov. 5. *Peter Vandeput* of *Twickenham*, Esq; created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Nov. 6. *Richard Boyle*, Lord Viscount *Shannon* of the Kingdom of Ireland, elected Member of Parliament for *East-Grinstead* in *Suffex*, in the Room of *Spencer Compton*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for that County.

Danvers, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for *Borough-Brigde* in the County of *York*, in the Room of *Conyers Darcy*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for *Richmond* in the said County.

Nov. 7. *Richard Goddard*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of *Robert Hyde*, Esq; deceas'd.

Thomas Townshend, Esq; elected Com-Baron for the Town and Port of *Winchelsea* in the County of *Suffex*, in the Room of *George Doddington*, Esq; who made his Election to serve for the Borough of *Bridgewater* in the County of *Somerset*.

Clutterbuck, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Liskard* in *Cornwal*, in the Room of *Edward Elliot*, Esq; deceas'd.

Nov. 9. *William Mar* and *John Quin*, executed at *Tyburn*. [See Oct. 12.]

The Lady *Craven*, Wife of *William Lord Craven*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Dy'd *Mary Countess-Dowager* of *Stamford*, Relict of *Henry Grey Earl of Stamford*. She was one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Joseph Maynard* of *Gunnaldsbury* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

William Mountague Duke of *Manchester*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Huntingdon*, in the Room of *Edward Mountaigne Lord Hinchinbroke*, deceas'd.

Dr. *Andrew Snape* Provost of King's College in *Cambridge*, chosen Chancellor of that University for the Year ensuing.

George Pitt, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Old Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of *Robert Pitt*, Esq; who made his Election for *Oakhampton* in the County of *Devon*.

Nov. 12. *Charles Pawlet* Duke of *Bolton*, *John Manners* Duke of *Rutland*, and *John Ker* Duke of *Roxburghe*, install'd at *Windsor* Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

About

About this Time came Advice that ten *East-India Ships*, viz. three *English*, six *Dutch*, and one *French*, perish'd in a Storm at the Cape of Good Hope, in their Return from the *Indies*. The Number of Persons drown'd, amounted in all to 624; of whom 82 were *English*, and all the rest *Dutch*; the Crew and Passengers on Board the *French* Ship being sav'd. Of the *English* were Sir Robert Johnson, who commanded the *Exeter* Man of War, and his two Sons.

Nov. 15. Dy'd Brigadier-General Bowles.

Nov. 17. Dy'd Dr. Dobson, President of Trinity College in Oxford.

Dy'd Henry Withers, Esq; Son of Sir William Withers, who in his Life-time was Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

Dy'd Robert D'Oyly, Esq; late Deputy-Governor of the Tower, Brother of Sir John D'Oyly of Chislehampton in the County of Oxford, Bart.

John Pulteney, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for Heydon in Yorkshire, in the Room of Daniel Pulteney, Esq; who made his Election for Preston in Lancashire.

Nov. 20. Dy'd Henry Diston, Esq; Receiver-General for the County of Middlesex, and the City and Liberties of Westminster.

Nov. 21. A Fire broke out in Cornhill, which consum'd the White-Lion Tavern, with two other Houses, and damag'd some others.

Christopher Layer, Esq; was try'd for High Treason at the Kings-Bench Bar, before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, and the Justices Powys, Eyre, and Fortescue Aland, and after a full Hearing was brought in Guilty. [See Nov. 3.]

Dy'd Samuel Pargiter Fuller of Stedham in the County of Sussex, Esq;

Sir William Keate, Bart. elected Member of Parliament for the Town of Warwick, in the Room of William Colmore, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr. Edward Arnold, appointed one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Kitchen.

Nov. 23. Dy'd Elizabeth Dutches of Somerset, sole Daughter and Heir of Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, from whom she inherited the Baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poinings, Fitz-Pain, Bryan, and Latimer. She was, in her Minority, marry'd to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, only Son and Heir of Henry Ogle, Duke of Newcastle, who, dying before she came to Years of Matu-

rity, left her a Virgin-Widow. She was afterwards marry'd to *Thomas Thynne*, Esq; who was most barbarously shot with a Musketoon, in his Coach in the *Pall-Mall*, Feb. 12, 1681, by *George Boroski*, assisted by two other Ruffians, who were set on by Count *Coningmark*. After his Death, she took to her third Husband, *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, by whom she had Issue three Sons, 1. *Algernoon*, who surviv'd her, and succeeded in the Baronies of *Percy*, &c. as above. 2. *Percy*, and 3. *Charles*, both of whom dy'd before her, unmarried; and four Daughters, 1. The Lady *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Henry Obrian*, Viscount *Tadcaster*, and Earl of *Thomond* in Ireland; 2. Lady *Catherine*, marry'd to Sir *William Wyndham* of *Orchard-Wyndham* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart. 3. Lady *Anne*, marry'd to *Peregrine-Hyde Osborne*, Lord *Osborne* of *Kiveton*, (Marquess of *Carmarthen*) only Son of *Peregrine Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*; and 4. Lady *Francett*, who dy'd unmarried.

The Lady *Carmarthen*, Wife of the Marquess of *Carmarthen*, brought to Bed of a Still-born Son.

Nov. 24. Sir *Robert Rich* appointed Colonel of the Regiment late *Bowles's*.

John Diffon, Esq; appointed Receiver-General for the County of *Middlesex*, and Liberties of *Westminster*, in the Room of his Father *Henry Diffon*, Esq; deceas'd.

Stephen Pointz, Esq; appointed Joint-Treasurer of the Excise, together with *John Charlton*, Esq; in the Room of *Edward Pauncefort*, Esq;

Nov. 26. Mr. *Thomas West*, who kept *Tom's* Coffee-house in *Russel-street*, *Covent-Garden*, being violently afflicted with the Gout in his Head, threw himself out of his Window, two Stories high, and dy'd upon the Spot.

Nov. 27. *Christopher Layer*, Esq; was brought to the Court of *King's-Bench*, and Sentence pass'd upon him, as in Cases of High Treason, [See Nov. 21.] and the Court order'd a Rule for his Execution at *Tyburn*, on the 12th of *December* following.

Dy'd the Lady *Carmarthen*, Wife of *Peregrine Osborne*, Lord *Osborne* of *Kiveton*, (Marquess of *Carmarthen*) only Son of *Peregrine Osborne* Duke of *Leeds*. She was Daughter of *Charles Seymour* Duke of *Somerset*.

Dy'd at *St. Cloud* near *Paris*, in the 71st Year of her Age, being born May 27, 1652, Madame, *Elizabeth-Charlotte* of *Bavaria*, Daughter of *Charles-Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Elector *Palatine*, who dy'd Aug. 28, 1680, and of *Charlotte* of

of *Hesse Cassel*, who dy'd *March 16, 1686*. She was marry'd in 1671, to *Monsieur Philip of France*, Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother of *Lewis XIV.* by whom she had Issue two Sons and one Daught'r, viz. *Alexander-Lewis Duke de Valois*, born *January 2, 1673*, and dy'd an Infant; *Philip*, in his Father's Life call'd Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, born *Aug. 2, 1674*; and *Elizabeth-Charlotte*, born *Sept. 13, 1676*, and marry'd in 1699, to *Leopold-Joseph*, Duke of *Lorraine and Bar*.

Nov. 28. *Charles Lord Cornwallis* marry'd to *Mrs. Townshend*, eldest Daughter of *Charles Townshend*, Viscount *Townshend*.

Dec. 2. Dy'd *Mr. Thomas Rowse*, a Proctor of *Doctors-Commons*, and Actuary of the Lower House of Convocation.

Mr. Samuel Redmayne try'd at *Westminster*, for printing a Libel, call'd, *The Benefits and Advantages of the Hanover Succession*, and was found Guilty.

Dec. 3. *George Lord Carpenter*, and *Charles Mountague*, Esq; elected Members of Parliament for the City of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Archibald Hucheson* and *John Cotton*, Esqs. whose Election was declared void.

Dy'd the Lady *Lutwyche*, Relict of *Sir Edward Lutwyche*, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, in the Reign of King *James II.*

William Boroughs of *St. James, Westminster*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Ilchester*, appointed Auditor of the Accounts of the several Duties on Leather.

Dy'd *Farmer of Tismore in Oxfordshire*, Esq;

Dec. 6. Dy'd of an Apoplexy, *Mr. George Ayres*, Deputy-Remembrancer of the First-Fruits-Office.

Dec. 7. The Sessions ended in the *Old-Baily*, where five Persons, three Men and two Women receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Edmund Neal* and *William Fincher* for the Highway, *John Harriot* for Horse-stealing, *Sarah Nutt* and *Mary Burroughs* for Felonies, two were burnt in the Hand, and order'd for Transportation.

A Fire broke out at *Mr. Shoe's*, a Book-binder in *Maiden-Lane* near *Covent-Garden*, which consum'd that House and one more, and damag'd several others.

Dy'd *Mr. Edward Whitaker*, Clerk of the Deliveries at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of *London*.

Sir John Ward, Knight, Alderman of *London*, elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Droitwic* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Edward Vernon*, Esq;

Esq; who made his Election to serve for *Purys* in *Cornwall*.

Dec. 9. Dy'd *Anne Dutcheffs* of *Richmond*. She was the eldest Daughter of *Francis Lord Brudenel*; and Sister to *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*. She was first marry'd to *Henry Lord Bellaffyse* of *Worlabys*; and after his Death, to *Charles Lenox Duke of Richmond*, by whom she left Issue one Son and one Daughter, viz. *Charles Earl of March*, and the Lady *Anne*.

Dec. 11. His Majesty was pleas'd to respite the Execution of *Christopher Layer*, Esq; till the 22d of this Month. [See Nov. 27.]

Bowater Vernon of *Hanbury* in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Daughter to the Bishop of *London's* Lady by a former Husband.

Dec. 12. Mr. *Roebuck*, appointed Clerk of the Deliveries in the Room of Mr. *Edward Whitaker*, deceased.

Dec. 13. *Giles Earle* and *John Farmer*, Esq; Petitioners, declared duly elected to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Malmesbury* in the County of *Wilts*; and then the Sitting Members, Sir *John Rushout*, Knight, and *Baron Hill*, Viscount *Hillsborough*, were not.

John Morrice, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for *Newport* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of Sir *William Pole*, who being likewise chosen for *Honiton* in *Devonshire*, made his Election to serve for that Place.

Charles Beauclaire Earl of *Burford*, and his Brother the Lord *William Beauclaire*, Sons of *Charles Beauclaire Duke of St. Albans*, marry'd to two Sisters, Daughters of Sir *John Weldon* of *Baronet*.

Having in our last Register, N^o XXVII, given a List of the present Parliament, we have in this Diary taken Care to insert the Alterations since that Time, either by Death, new Elections, or otherwise; and the like Method shall be observed for the Future.



